A

DESCRIPTION

OF

ENGLAND AND WALES.

CONTAINING

A particular ACCOUNT of each COUNTY,

WITH ITS

ANTIQUITIES,	SOILS,	TOWNS,
CURIOSITIES,	FOSSILS,	PALACES,
SITUATION,	CAVERNS,	SEATS,
FIGURE,	PLANTS and MINERALS,	CORPORATIONS,
EXTENT,	AGRICULTURE,	MARKETS,
CLIMATE,	CIVIL and ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS,	FAIRS,
RIVERS,	CITIES,	MANUFACTURES,
LAKES,		TRADE,
MINERAL WATERS,		SIEGES,
		BATTLES,

AND THE

LIVES of the illuſtrious MEN each COUNTY has produced.

Embelliſhed with two hundred and forty COPPER PLATES,

OF

PALACES, CASTLES, CATHEDRALS;

THE

Ruins of ROMAN and SAXON BUILDINGS;

AND OF

ABBEYS, MONASTERIES, and other RELIGIOUS HOUSES.

Beſides a Variety of CUTS of

URNS, INSCRIPTIONS, and other ANTIQUITIES.

VOL. VI.

LONDON:

Printed for NEWBERY and CARNAN, No. 65, the North Side of St. Paul's Church-yard.

M DCC LXIX.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

A DESCRIPTION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

KIRKTON, or KIRTON, is ſeated about eighteen miles to the north of Lincoln, and ſix to the north of Spittle in the Street, and derives its name from its kirk or church erected by Alexander, biſhop of Lincoln. It is built in the form of a cathedral; is very neat both within and without, and has a handſome tower in the middle, raiſed upon four pillars, with a ring of five bells: it is built on the ruins of a former church, part of which is viſible at the weſt end. This town has a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, one held on July 18, and the other on December 11, for all ſorts of cattle and merchandize. The neighbourhood of this town is

famous for producing a ſort of apples, called from this place Kirton pippins.

At a place called TUNSTAL, ſuppoſed to have been near Kirkton, was a houſe of Gilbertine nuns, founded by Reginald de Crevecoeur, in the reign of king Stephen.

At GOKEWELL, a village eight miles north of Kirton, was a Ciſtercian nunnery, founded by William de Alta Ripa, before the year 1185. About the time of the diſſolution it had a prioreſs and ſix nuns, with an annual revenue of 76 l. 12 s. 10 d.

We ſhall now enter the Woulds, and proceed from the north to the ſouth-eaſt, where the firſt place of any conſequence is CASTOR, or THONG-CASTOR, which is ſaid to have derived its name from the following circumſtance. Hengiſt, the Saxon, as a reward for having driven back the Scots and Picts, obtained a grant from king Vortigern, of as much land as he could encompaſs with an ox's hide cut into thongs; and on this ground he built a caſtle, which, for that reaſon, was named Thong caſtle. But Dr. Stukeley obſerves, that this account is entirely fabulous, the caſtle being built in the time of the Romans. It is ſituated twenty miles north-north-eaſt of Lincoln, and a hundred and forty-ſeven north by eaſt of London, on the ſide of a hill, and upon the weſt ridge of the Woulds. This place ſeems to have been extremely proper for a Roman ſtation, it being erected on a rock that projects forward to the weſt, is level on the top, and full of ſprings. The traces of a Roman town may ſtill be perceived, and it appears to have taken in three ſquares of full three hundred feet each, two of which were allotted to the caſtle, and the third is an area lying before it to the eaſt, which is ſtill

the

the market-place. The ſtreets are all placed upon theſe ſquares, and at right angles; and at each end are two out-lets, opening obliquely at the corners, to the country round. With reſpect to the caſtle, there is enough of its walls left to ſhew that it was erected by the Romans. It is built of white rag-ſtone, laid ſometimes ſideways, and in others flat, cemented with exceeding hard mortar, full of pebbles and ſand; and Dr. Stukeley conjectures, that it was the method of the Romans to pour the mortar on liquid, as ſoon as the lime was ſlacked. From under the caſtle walls, almoſt quite round, riſe many ſprings; but that called Syſer is the moſt famous, it having four fluxes of water proceeding from the joints of great ſtones laid flat, and joined together with lead, probably, firſt by the Romans, and is pleaſantly ſhaded over with trees. There is a place ſouth-weſt of the church, ſtill called Caſtle-hill.

Caſtor is now a compact place, and has a market on Mondays, which is very conſiderable for horned cattle, ſheep and hogs; and it has two fairs, held on the firſt of June, for ſheep; and on the 16th of October, for horned cattle and ſheep.

At WEST RAVENDALE, a village eleven miles ſouth-eaſt of Caſtor, was very early a religious houſe. Alan, the ſon of Henry, earl of Britainy, in the year 1202, gave the village and church to the Premonſtratenſian abbey of Beauport in Britany; and here was a cell to that monaſtery, the revenue of which, at its diſſolution in the reign of Henry the Sixth, was valued at 14 l. a year.

Eight miles ſouth by eaſt of Caſtor is IRFORD, where was a ſmall priory for nuns of the Premonſtratenſian order, founded by Ralph de Albani, in the reign of king Henry the Second. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and at the

time of the diſſolution contained ſix or eight religious, when its revenues were computed at 131l. 19s. 9d. a year.

About four miles to the eaſt of Irford is BINBROKE, a ſmall market town about five miles to the north-weſt of Louth, and is ſeated on a branch of the river Ankham, famous for good eels. It extends half a mile in length, along the road from Lincoln to Grimſby, and has a pretty good market on Tueſdays, but no fair.

At NORTH ORMESBY, a village five miles north-eaſt of Binbroke, William, earl of Albemarle, and Gilbert, the ſon of Robert de Ormeſby, founded, in the reign of king Stephen, a convent for brethren and nuns of the Sempringham order. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued at the general diſſolution at 80l. 11s. 10d. a year.

Five miles ſouth of Irford is SIXHILL, where was a Gilbertine priory of nuns, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and ſaid to have been founded by one Grelle, or Greſlei; the annual revenues of which were valued at the diſſolution at 135l. 9s.

SPILSBY is ſituated at the ſouthern extremity of the Woulds, three miles eaſt by north of Bullingbroke. It ſtands on the ſide of a hill, and has a charity-ſchool erected in 1716, for teaching and cloathing twenty-four boys and ſixteen girls. The market, which is on Mondays, is conſiderable for corn and cattle; and there are three fairs, held on the Monday before Whitſun-Monday, and on the Monday fortnight after Whit-Sunday, if it falls in May, but otherwiſe there is no fair; and on the ſecond Monday in July, for all ſorts of cattle and cloathing. Here was a chapel dedicated to the Trinity, which was made collegiate

for

for a maſter and twelve prieſts, by Sir John Willoughby, in the reign of Edward the Third.

Beſides the great men already mentioned, this county has produced the following.

Richard Fox, a famous ſtateſman and biſhop of the fifteenth and ſixteenth centuries, and founder of Corpus-Chriſti college in Oxford, was born of mean parentage at Ropeſly in this county, and educated firſt at the univerſity of Oxford, and afterwards at that of Cambridge. Having finiſhed his courſe of academical learning, he went over to Paris for his farther improvement; and there became acquainted with Henry, earl of Richmond, afterwards king Henry the Seventh, who, immediately upon his aſcending the throne, admitted Dr. Fox into his privy-council, and conferred upon him the biſhopric of Exeter. From this ſee he was ſucceſſively tranſlated to that of Bath and Wells, of Durham, and of Wincheſter; and he continued during the whole of that reign, to have a capital ſhare in all public and national tranſactions. It was by his intereſt, that, in the beginning of the following reign, the famous cardinal Wolſey was introduced at court; but that artful eccleſiaſtic had no ſooner obtained the favour of his ſovereign, than he ungenerouſly ſupplanted his benefactor. Biſhop Fox, being thus deprived of his wonted influence, employed the remainder of his days in works of charity and munificence; particularly in founding his college of Corpus-Chriſti, and two free-ſchools; the one at Taunton in Somerſetſhire, the other at Grantham in Lincolnſhire. He died September the 14th, 1528, in a very advanced age, and was buried in the cathedral of Wincheſter.

Thomas Sutton, the founder of the charter-houſe in London, was deſcended of an ancient and genteel family in Lincolnſhire; and was born at Knaith in that county in the year 1532. He had his education at Eton-ſchool, and in St. John's college, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn in London, with a view, it is thought, of ſtudying the law; but not reliſhing that ſedentary kind of life, he travelled into foreign parts, where he reſided during the whole reign of queen Mary. Returning home in 1562, he entered into the poſſeſſion of a large eſtate, left to him by his father, who had died during his abſence. His firſt patrons among the great were the duke of Norfolk, and the earls of Warwick and Leiceſter; by whoſe intereſt he procured the office of maſter-general of the ordnance in the north for life. Soon after he purchaſed of the biſhop of Durham the two manors of Gateſhead and Weekham, famous for their coal-mines; which, together with the above poſt, and his wife's portion, laid the foundation of the immenſe fortune, which he afterwards acquired. He now engaged in the buſineſs of a merchant; and being poſſeſſed of more ready money than moſt men in the kingdom, he carried it on to great advantage. In the beginning of 1611, having previouſly obtained an act of parliament for that purpoſe, he purchaſed, of the earl of Suffolk, Howard-houſe, or the late diſſolved charter-houſe near Smithfield, when he founded and nobly endowed the hoſpital, which now goes by that name. On the 12th of December, of the ſame year, he died at his houſe in Hackney near London; and was interred in a vault in the ſaid hoſpital, where there is a magnificent tomb erected to his memory.

Sir

Sir Edmund Anderſon, a lawyer of the ſixteenth century, was born in the pariſh of Broughton in Lincolnſhire, and educated in Lincoln college in Oxford, and in the Inner-Temple in London. In the nineteenth of Elizabeth, he was appointed the queen's ſerjeant at law; and, in 1582, was advanced to the dignity of lord chief juſtice of the Common Pleas. He was one of the commiſſioners that tried the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scots; and he likewiſe ſat in judgment upon ſecretary Daviſon, for iſſuing the warrant for the execution of that princeſs. He died on the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1605, and was interred at Egworth in Bedfordſhire. He publiſhed a volume of *Reports*, together with ſome *Reſolutions and Judgments*.

Sir William Monſon, a brave Engliſh admiral of the ſixteenth and ſeventeenth centuries, was the third ſon of Sir John Monſon of South Carlton, in Lincolnſhire, and born at that place in 1569. He ſtudied about two years in Baliol-college in Oxford; but being naturally of an active and martial diſpoſition, he ſoon grew weary of a contemplative life, eloped from college, and entered himſelf as a private man on board a privateer, commiſſioned to cruize againſt the Spaniards. The voyage proved ſucceſsful; they took a ſhip of three hundred tons burthen, and brought her home to England; and this, it is ſaid, was the firſt Spaniſh prize that ever ſaw the Engliſh ſhore. From this low beginning Mr. Monſon roſe, by the force of merit, through all the inferior departments, of lieutenant, captain, rear-admiral, and vice-admiral, till at laſt, in 1604, he was appointed admiral of the narrow ſeas. He ſerved under the earl of Cumberland, in the expedition to the Azores, as alſo under the earl of

Eſſex, in the attack upon Cadiz; on which laſt occaſion he was knighted for his valour. It was upon him chiefly, that the friends of king James the Firſt depended for the aſſiſtance of the fleet, in caſe any oppoſition had been made to the acceſſion of that monarch. It was he, likewiſe, who, in 1611, retook the lady Arabella Stuart, after ſhe had eſcaped from England. But, notwithſtanding all his faithful ſervices, through the intrigues of ſome powerful courtiers, he fell into diſgrace, from which, however, he emerged with new luſtre. He died in February 1643, and left behind him a numerous poſterity. He publiſhed a collection of naval tracts.

George Buc, a learned antiquarian of the ſixteenth and ſeventeenth centuries, was born at his father's ſeat in the county of Lincoln. In the reign of king James the Firſt, he was made one of the gentlemen of his majeſty's privy-chamber, and maſter of the revels; and was advanced to the honour of knighthood. He wrote the life and reign of king Richard the Third, in which he repreſents the perſon and character of that prince, in a much leſs odious light than what they have been drawn in by other hiſtorians. He likewiſe wrote a book, intitled, *The third Univerſity of England*; in which he endeavours to prove, that all the arts and ſciences were then taught in the city of London.

Richard Buſby, the moſt eminent ſchool-maſter of his time, was the ſecond ſon of Richard Buſby, of the city of Weſtminſter, Gent. and born at Lutton in Lincolnſhire, September 22, 1606. He received his education in Weſtminſter-ſchool, and in Chriſt Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts. In 1639, he was admitted to the prebend and rectory of Cudworth,

in

in the church of Wells; and the year following, was advanced to the maſterſhip of Weſtminſter-ſchool, which he held for upwards of fifty-five years; during which period he bred the greateſt number of learned ſcholars that ever adorned any age or nation. Upon the reſtoration of king Charles the Second, he was appointed one of the prebendaries of Weſtminſter, and treaſurer and canon-reſidentiary of Wells. He died on the 6th of April, 1695; and was interred in Weſtminſter-abbey, where there is a monument erected to his memory. He compoſed ſeveral grammatical treatiſes for the uſe of his ſchool, both in Engliſh and Latin.

MERIO-

MERIONETHSHIRE.

MERIONETHSHIRE, or MERIONYDSHIRE, is thus called by a variation from its Welch name Sir Veirionydh, and is bounded by Caernarvonſhire and Denbighſhire on the north; by another part of Denbighſhire, and by Montgomeryſhire on the eaſt; by St. George's channel on the weſt, and by a ſmall part of Cardiganſhire and Montgomeryſhire on the ſouth. It extends thirty-five miles in length from north to ſouth, twenty-five in breadth from eaſt to weſt, and is one hundred and eighteen miles in circumference. This county, in the time of the Romans, was part of the country inhabited by the Ordovices, a brave and powerful nation.

This being a rocky, mountainous country, the air is extremely cold and bleak; it is alſo eſteemed unhealthy, on account of its being mixed with the vapours that riſe from the Iriſh ſea; but theſe can have no great effect, on account of the ſharp winds, which almoſt continually blow.

Merionethſhire is generally conſidered as the moſt mountainous and barren county in all Wales; but if a variety of the moſt beautiful proſpects can render a country agreeable, few can in this reſpect be compared to it; for it not only affords mountains of an extraordinary height, inacceſſible rocks, a variety of lower hills, woods, and plains, and ſome fruitful vallies, but a proſpect

of

of the ſea, and of many lakes, rivers, and cataracts. The higheſt mountains are Kader Idris, Aren Voudhwy, Aren Benlhyn, Arennig, Moelwyn, Mannod, &c. Kader Idris is probably one of the higheſt mountains in Britain; and, as a proof of it, affords a variety of Alpine plants. It has been aſſerted, that the tops of ſome of theſe mountains are ſo near, that men, ſtanding upon two of them, may converſe together, and yet be ſcarce able to meet in a whole day; but this is probably a fiction.

This county produces but little corn, and the inhabitants applying themſelves almoſt wholly to grazing of cattle, live chiefly on butter, cheeſe, and milk; for the vallies afford excellent paſture, and ſuch an incredible number of ſheep feed on the mountains, that Merionethſhire is ſaid to have more of them than all the reſt of Wales. This county is likewiſe well provided with deer, goats, fowl, and fiſh.

The principal rivers of Merionethſhire are, the Dyffi, the Avon, the Drwrydh, and the Dee.

The Dyffi, or Dovey, riſes among the high mountains, that form a chain on the eaſtern borders of the county, and running ſouthward into Montgomeryſhire, flows ſouth-weſt; and leaving that county at Machynleth, a market town, ſeparates the counties of Merioneth and Cardigan, and ſoon after falls into Cardigan bay.

The Avon has its ſource on the eaſt ſide of a large foreſt, called Penroſe wood, and running ſouth-weſt, paſſes by Dolgelhe, and falls into Barmouth bay, ſome miles to the weſt of that town.

The Drwrydh iſſues from a lake in the northern extremity of the county, near the ſource of the river Conway in Caernarvonſhire, and running ſouth-weſt, falls into an arm of the Iriſh ſea, called

called Traeth Bychan, about four miles north of Harlech, the county town.

The Dee, near its ſource, is ſaid to run through a lake on the ſouth ſide of Bala, called Pimble Mear, without mixing with it, the fiſh, at leaſt, of both waters, we are told do not mingle; for tho' the Dee abounds with ſalmon, none are caught in the lake, out of the ſtream of the river; nor does the Dee carry off the gwiniards, a fiſh peculiar to the lake. The word gwiniard ſignifies much the ſame as a whiting, but it is not at all like that fiſh, the ſhape being much like a ſalmon; and the uſual length is about twelve or thirteen inches; the back is of a duſky colour, and the belly white. The ſcales are of a middle ſize, and the upper jaw is ſomewhat more prominent than the lower, with the mouth much like that of a herring. It is like, and probably the ſame, as that called Ferra, in the lake of Geneva. Hence ſome infer, that there is a great reſemblance between the Alpine lakes and thoſe of the Welch mountains; becauſe they afford the ſame ſorts of fiſh, and the high rocks Alpine plants. The courſe of the Dee has been deſcribed among the rivers of Cheſhire.

The ſmaller rivers of this county are the Keſſilawn, the Angel, the Cayne, the Atro, the Skethye, and the Deſunni.

The above lake called Pimble, or Plenlyn Mear, is of conſiderable extent; and, according to Camden, has been accurately deſcribed by an antiquarian and poet, in a few Latin verſes, which have been thus tranſlated into Engliſh.

Where eaſtern ſtorms diſturb the peaceful ſkies,
In Merioneth the fam'd Plenlyn lies.
Here a vaſt lake, which deepeſt vales ſurround,
His watry globe roles on the yielding ground.
Encreaſed with conſtant ſprings that gently run
From the rough hills with pleaſing murmurs down,

This

This wondrous property the waters boaſt,
The greateſt rains are in its channels loſt;
Nor raiſe the flood; but when loud tempeſts roar,
The riſing waves with ſudden rage boil o'er,
And conquering billows ſcorn the unequal ſhore.

On the confines of this county, and Caernarvonſhire, are two remarkable arms of the ſea, called the Greater Waſh of the Frith, and the Leſſer; and not far from hence, near a ſmall village, called Feſtinog, there is a high road or military way paved with ſtones, which leads through theſe difficult and almoſt unpaſſable mountains. It is called by the Welch, Sarn Helen, or Helen's Way, and is ſuppoſed to have been of very conſiderable extent; perhaps the ſame Helen occaſioned the making of ſeveral other highways in Wales.

On a mountain called Mikneint near Rhyd, ar Halen, within a quarter of a mile on this road, there are remarkable ſtone monuments, called the graves of the men of Ardwy, of which there are at leaſt thirty in number, and each grave is ſaid to be about two yards long, and to be diſtinguiſhed by four pillars, one at each corner. They are ſomewhat of a ſquare form, about two or three feet high, and nine inches broad. According to tradition, theſe are the ſepulchral monuments of perſons of note ſlain here, between the men of Dyffryn Ardudwy, and ſome people of Denbighſhire; however, this is uncertain, and ſome take them to be Roman. Kaer-Gay, that is, Caius's caſtle, is not far from this place; it was built by one Caius, a Roman, of whom the people of the neighbourhood relate incredible things.

Near the ſame cauſeway are ſeveral other ſepulchral monuments; and in 1687, Mr. Camden copied the following inſcription from a ſtone, called

Bedh

Bedh Porws, or the grave of Porus, which that great antiquary ſuppoſes to relate to ſome Roman interred there in the ſecond or third century; the words are PORIVS HIC TVMVLO JACIT HOMO—RIANVS FVIT.

About the year 1684 was diſcovered, in a moorish ground, where turf is dug up for fuel, a gilt coffin, which was of wood, and ſo well preſerved, that the gilding remained very freſh, and is ſaid to have contained a ſkeleton of an extraordinary ſize. This is, perhaps, the only inſtance upon record, of an interment in a moor of peat or turf, and yet the bituminous earth, of which ſuch moors conſiſt, is known by experience, to preſerve wood better than any other; for trees are frequently found in it very ſound, though they muſt have been buried in times before the reach of hiſtory.

In 1688 were found in a rock, known by the name of Katreg Dhiwin, near the village of Bethkelert, about fifty weapons of caſt braſs, that ſeemed to be ſhort ſwords or daggers. They were of different forms and ſizes, ſome of them being about two feet long, and others not above one foot. It is ſaid, that ſome of them were gilt, but the handles, which are ſuppoſed to have been wood, were all waſted; though, in a few of them, the two braſs nails that faſtened them remained, they being riveted on each ſide.

This county is in the province of Canterbury and dioceſe of Bangor, and has thirty-ſeven pariſhes. It is divided into ſix hundreds, and contains three market towns, but ſends only one member to parliament, who is knight of the ſhire. The market towns are Bala, Dolgalhe, Harlech, and Dinaſmoudy.

BALA

BALA obtained its name from its ſituation at the north end of Pimble meer, the word ſignifying a place where a river iſſues from a lake. The town is ſeated a hundred and eighty-four miles from London, and is a corporation that enjoys ſeveral privileges. It is governed by bailiffs, and has a market on Saturdays, with two fairs, held on the 14th of May, and the 10th of July, for horned cattle, ſheep and horſes.

At Bala are three mounds; theſe are generally miſtaken for ſepulchral monuments, but they appear to have been raiſed for watch ſtations at the beginning of the Roman conqueſts, when this country was the ſeat of war.

At LHAN UW LHYN near Bala, are the ruins of an ancient caſtle, ſuppoſed to have been erected by the Romans. It is ſeated on the top of a very ſteep rock, at the bottom of which is a pleaſant valley.

About fourteen miles to the ſouthward of Bala is DINASMOUDY, a ſmall town, that has a market on Fridays, and four fairs, held on the 2d of July, the 10th of September, the 1ſt of October, and the 13th of November, for ſheep, horned cattle and horſes.

About ten miles to the north-weſt of the laſt mentioned town is DOLGELHE, which was ſo called from its being originally ſeated in a woody vale. It is on the ſouth bank of the Avon, at the foot of Mount Idris. It has a conſiderable manufacture of Welch cottons, and is pretty well provided with inns for the accommodation of travellers. It has a market on Tueſdays, and ſix fairs, held on May 11, July 4, September 20, October 9, November 22, and December 16, for ſheep, horned cattle and horſes. This town is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman ſtation, from the coins dug up in its neighbourhood, two of

which

which were ſilver, and of the emperors Trajan and Hadrian.

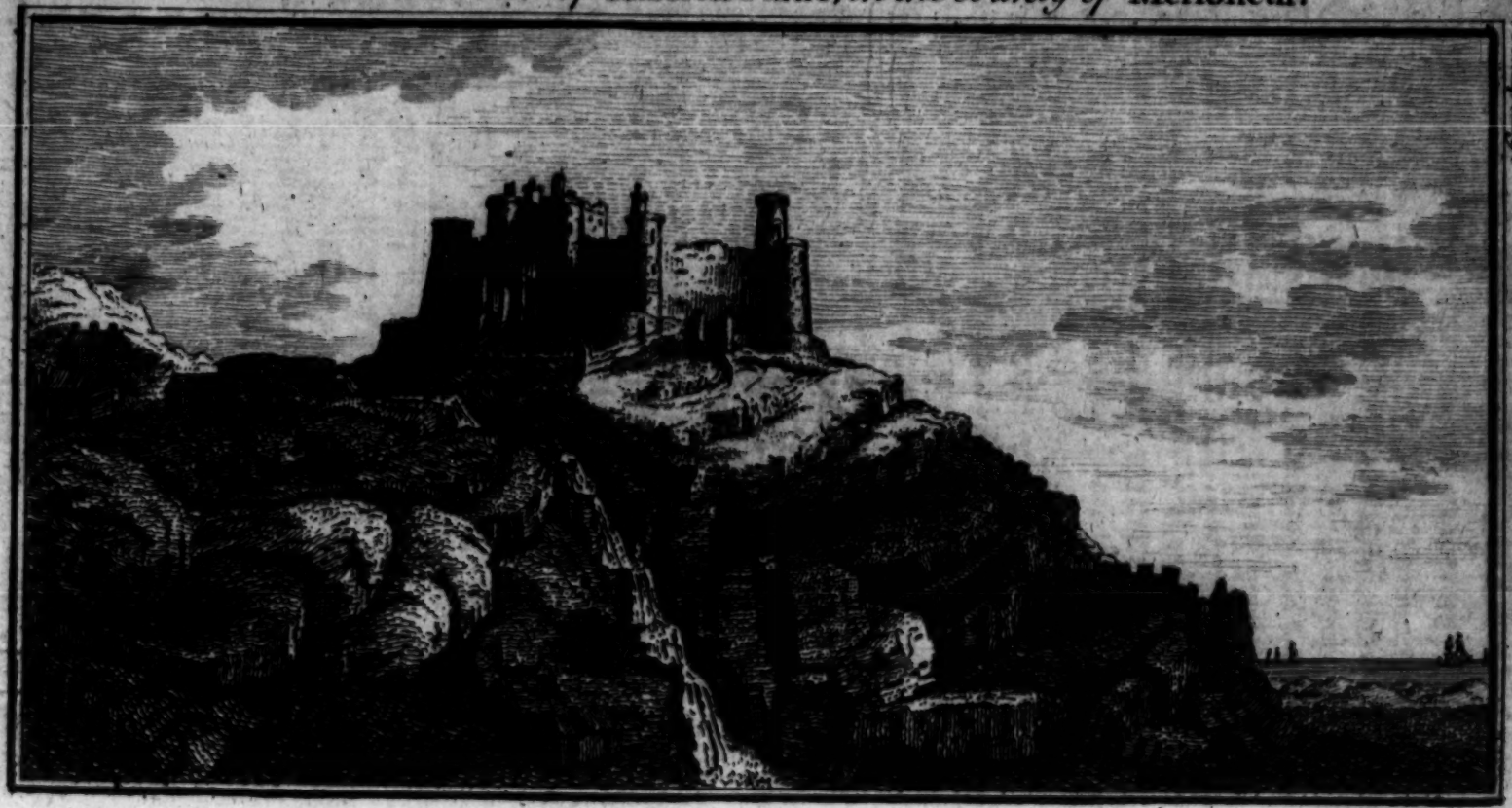
CUMNER, or KEMMER, a village, about two miles north of Dolgelhe, had an abbey of Ciſtercian monks, founded by Meredith and Griffith, ſons of Conan ap Owen Gwinnedd, about the year 1200, and dedicated to St. Mary. Llewelin ap Jorwerth, prince of North Wales, afterwards confirmed their donations by a very full and gracious charter, dated 1209, to Eſan the then abbot of Kemmer, at which time he likewiſe conferred more lands on the ſaid monaſtery. In king Henry the Third's wars with the Welch, the Engliſh would have burnt this abbey in 1232, but the abbot paid three hundred marks to ſave the houſe from deſtruction. It is now in the poſſeſſion of Robert Vaughan, Eſq; but the greateſt part of it is demoliſhed, there being only ſome of the walls ſtanding, and in them are windows of the Gothic taſte. Its annual revenues were valued at the ſuppreſſion at 51l. 13s. 4d.

At about fourteen miles from Dolgelhe is HARLECH, which is ſo called from its ſituation, the name ſignifying a pleaſant rock. It is ſeated near the ſea ſhore, and is two hundred and ten miles diſtant from London. It has a good harbour for ſhips, though few or no ſhips belong to the town, which is governed by a mayor, and has an old decayed caſtle, ſituated cloſe by the Iriſh ſea, on a ſteep rock. It was originally a ſtrong fort of the ancient Britons, and by them called Twr Bronwen, from a lady of that name, who lived about the year 260. It was rebuilt about the year 877, by Collwyn ap Tangus, and then changed its name to Caer Collwyn. This caſtle held out ſtrenuouſly againſt king Edward the Fourth, but at length it was with much difficulty taken by William Herbert, earl of Pembroke. It alſo held

out

BRITISH MUSEUM

The North West View of **Harlech Caſtle,** *in the County of* **Merioneth.**



Vol. II. pag. 19.

out one of the laſt for king Charles the Firſt, but ſurrendered on fair conditions to the parliament forces on the 16th of March, 1646; and is now in the poſſeſſion of the crown, and has a garriſon for the ſecurity of the coaſt. The governor of this caſtle, of which we have given a view, is, by patent, appointed mayor of the town, but the houſes are mean, and it is but poorly inhabited. Harlech is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman town, from ſeveral Roman coins that have, at different times, been dug up in and near it. In a garden, near the caſtle was found, in 1692, an ancient golden torques, weighing about eight ounces, and conſiſting of a wreathed bar of gold, or three or four rods twiſted together, about four feet long, and hooked at both ends; but whether it was Britiſh or Roman cannot be eaſily determined. This ſeems, by its length, to have been deſigned for uſe as well as ornament, and was perhaps for holding a quiver of arrows.

The country about Harlech was, in the year 1694, ſtrangely annoyed during above eight months, by a ſurprizing fiery exhalation, which was ſeen only in the night, and conſiſted of a livid vapour that aroſe from the ſea, or ſeemed to come from Caernarvonſhire, acroſs a bay about ten miles broad. From this bay it ſpread about a mile over the land, and ſet fire to all the barns, ſtacks of corn and hay in its way: it likewiſe infected the air, and blaſted the graſs and herbage, cauſing a great mortality among the horned cattle, ſheep and horſes. It conſtantly proceeded to and from the ſame place, in ſtormy as well as in calm nights, but more frequently during the winter, than in the following ſummer. It never fired any thing but in the night, and the flames, which were weak and of a blue colour, did no injury to the inhabitants, who frequently ruſhed into the middle of them

them to ſave their corn or hay. This vapour was at length extinguiſhed by firing guns, ringing bells, blowing horns, and putting the air into motion, and by various other ways, when it was ſeen to approach near the ſhore.

About two miles from Harlech is a remarkable monument called Koeton Arthur, which is a large oval ſtone table, about ten feet long and ſeven broad, two feet thick at one end, but not above an inch at the other. It is placed on three ſtone pillars, each about half a yard broad: two of them ſupport the thick end, and are between ſeven and eight feet high; but the height of the third, at the other end, is not above three feet.

MIDDLESEX.

MIDDLESEX derives its name from its having been inhabited by the Middle Saxons, who were thus called, from their being ſituated in the middle, between the three kingdoms of the Eaſt, Weſt, and South Saxons, by which they were encompaſſed. This county is bounded on the eaſt by Eſſex, from which it is ſeparated by the river Lee, or Lea; on the ſouth by Surry and Kent, from which it is parted by the Thames; on the weſt by Buckinghamſhire, where it is bordered by the river Colne; and on the north by Hertfordſhire. It does not extend above twenty-four miles in length, from eaſt to weſt; it is hardly eighteen in breadth from north to ſouth, and is only about ninety-five in circumference. But as it contains the capital of the kingdom, it is the moſt wealthy and populous county in Great-Britain.

Both this county, and that of Eſſex, were inhabited by a people called Trinobantes; and, according to the Saxon diviſion, Middleſex, Eſſex, and the eaſtern part of Hertfordſhire, conſtituted the kingdom of the Eaſt-Saxons.

The air of Middleſex is extremely healthy, eſpecially at a ſmall diſtance from London; for it is not at all ſurprizing, that the immenſe multitude of people in the capital ſhould, from the effluvia of human bodies, and the many trades that are

attended

factures of Britain to the moſt diſtant regions, or bring thither the produce of all the nations of the earth.

The other rivers of this county have been already deſcribed. We ſhall only here add, that both the Thames and the New River are conveyed, by means of pipes, to almoſt every part of London and Weſtminſter, ſupplying every houſe with plenty of water, for all the neceſſary purpoſes of life, and giving the advantages of cleanlineſs and health to this great city.

There are here alſo pleaſure baths, particularly the fine one near Moorfields, and that near St. George's fields; beſides a great number of cold baths, ſo advantageous to health, by bracing and ſtrengthening the body. This county has likewiſe ſeveral medicinal ſprings, among which are the following.

One is at Acton, which is a purging water, though it is very clear, and without ſmell. The taſte is a little nauſeous, like a weak ſolution of Epſom ſalt: it will curdle with ſoap; and with ſalt of tartar it produces a white grumous cloud; oil of vitriol and ſpirit of ſalt, will excite a ſmall fermentation; and with ſyrup of violets it will turn to a light green. A gallon will yield three hundred and forty-four grains of a ſediment, that is very white, and of a nauſeous bitter taſte: it will ferment very briſkly with ſpirit of ſalt; and the proportion of the ſalt to the earthy matter, is as ſeventy-three to four: and from other experiments it appears, that this water is chiefly impregnated with a calcarious nitre, and a ſmall proportion of abſorbent earth. It is accounted one of the ſtrongeſt purging waters near London, and is noted for cauſing a great ſoreneſs *in ano*.

Pancras lies on the north-weſt ſide of London, and in the road to Kentiſh town: the water here

here has ſcarce any taſte, till one half is evaporated, and then it becomes bitter; with oil of tartar it will depoſite a copious white ſediment; but with the ſolution of alum there will be a ſmall grumoſity. Acid ſpirits will produce a ſmall fermentation; and with ſyrup of violets it will turn green. A gallon will yield five drams of a whitiſh ſediment, which has a ſaltiſh and ſtrongly bitter taſte in the throat; from hence it is concluded, that the impregnating ſalt is a calcarious nitre, and it is conſiderably diuretic, and ſomewhat purgative.

Shadwell water is found in the Sun Tavern Fields, about two miles eaſtward of the Tower of London, and about half a mile from the river Thames. It is of an amber colour, with a ſtrongly acid and ſtyptic taſte. It ferments for ſome time with oil of tartar, and lets fall a large ochreous ſediment; but with the ſolution of alum it continues clear. It will turn a copper halfpenny black on the ſurface, and a knife black, blue and ruſty. A gallon contains one thouſand three hundred and twenty grains of a white and yellowiſh ſediment, which has an highly acid and auſtere taſte. The predominant ſalt of this water is acid and vitriolick, with a combination of ſulphur. This water has been chiefly uſed externally; but if a pint of it be drank at twice, in the ſpace of an hour, it will produce a gentle vomiting, and two or three ſtools: it has done a great deal of good in all diſeaſes of the ſkin; and ſome ſay it will cure fiſtulas, ſtubborn ulcers in the legs, and ſore eyes, by dipping linen rags in the water, and applying them to the parts affected: taken inwardly, it ſtops internal bleedings, and cures the camp dyſenteries.

Hampſtead is well known to be a large village, or rather town, four miles north of London; and

the water that is found there, was formerly in as great reputation, as that at Tunbridge. It will lather with ſoap, but undergoes no alteration with ſpirit of hartſhorn; and yet it will ferment with oil of vitriol, and grow warm and ſmoak. It will keep milk ſweet for four days, and will turn purple with ſyrup of violets; likewiſe with half a grain of galls grated, it will turn of a fine deep purple. A gallon will yield about five or ſix grains of a kind of ſaline concretion, mixed with a yellowiſh earth; that will taſte ſomewhat like vitriol of ſteel. It works chiefly by urine, and has been found ſerviceable in want of appetite and indigeſtion: it is alſo good in vomitings, cholicks, nervous and hyſterical diſorders, raiſing the ſpirits greatly. It is ſerviceable in the fluor albus, in weakneſs from miſcarriages, and in the ſcurvy, and all diſeaſes of the ſkin; it is proper in obſtructions of the meſentery, bladder and ſkin; and alſo in ſome paralytic diſorders.

New Tunbridge Wells, are near the New-River-Head, at the entrance of Iſlington, on the ſide next London. The water has the taſte of iron, and is a little ſtyptick, with ſome degree of quickneſs both in ſmell and taſte, eſpecially in the ſummer ſeaſon. It will lather with ſoap, and turn a little milky with a large proportion of oil of tartar; but it will not let fall any ſediment with volatile alcalies. A gallon will yield from ten to thirty grains of a reddiſh earth, which will ferment with oil of vitriol. It is a light and comparatively pure chalybeate, of conſiderable ſtrength at the fountain head, where it ought to be drank. It is of great efficacy in all nervous diſorders, and reſtores the ſtrength after violent acute diſeaſes: it opens all obſtructions in women, and is excellent in a dropſy; in which caſe the doſe is from half a pint, to a pint and no more. It opens obſtructions

ſtructions of the glands, and is of ſome ſervice in reducing corpulent habits.

Among the uncommon plants growing in this county, are the following.

Small branched ſtone-fern, *Filicula ſaxatilis ramoſa maritima noſtras*. On many old walls in and about London.

Mr. Doody's ſpunge-like muſhroom, *Fungus ſpongioſus niger reticulatus, dolioſis vinoſis adnaſcens*, Ray. In moſt vaults ſticking to the wine-caſks.

Mr. Doody's netted crow-ſilk, *Conferva reticulata*, Ray. In ſome ditches about Weſtminſter and Hounſlow-Heath.

Roſe-burdock, *Bardana major roſea*, Park. Near the Thames, between Weſtminſter and Chelſea.

The three cornered bulruſh, *Juncul caule triangulari*, Merr. In the Thames, between Peterborough-houſe, and the horſe-ferry, Weſtminſter.

Round-rooted baſtard cyperus, *Cyperus rotundus litoreus inodorus*, J. B.

The leaſt arrow-head, *Sagitta aquatica omnium minima*, Ray. Obſerved by that moſt curious botaniſt Dr. Plukenet to grow with the two laſt.

Dr. Sherrard's green oſier, *Salix minima fragilis foliis longiſſimis utrinque viridibus non ſerratis*, Ray. Amongſt the willows on the Thames-ſide, between Weſtminſter and Chelſea.

Almond-leaved willow that caſts its bark, *Salix folio amygdalino utrinque aurito corticum abjiciens*, Ray. Found with the laſt.

Small creeping arſmart, *Perſicaria puſilla repens*, Ger. Park.

Dwarf-trefoil, with long white flowers hiding its ſeed under ground, *Trifolium pumilum ſupinum floſculis longis albis*, Ray.

Birds-foot trefoil, *Trifolium ſiliquis ornithopodii noſtras*, Ray.

Sweet-ſcented creeping camomile, *Chamaemelum nobile ſeu odoratius*, C. B. Theſe four laſt plants are often found in Tothill-fields, Weſtminſter.

Naked-flowered camomile, *Chamaemelum fl. nudo*, Ray. This alſo is ſaid to be found with the other.

Cock's-foot graſs, *Gramen dactylon latiore folio*, C. B.

Rough-eared panick-graſs, *Gramen paniceum ſpicâ aſperâ*, C. B. Both theſe have been found upon the Thames-bank, about the Neat-houſes.

White flowered biting fleabane, *Conyza annua, acris, alba, Linariae foliis.* Boccon. rarior. plant. deſc. In many barren places about London.

Long rough-headed baſtard poppey, *Argemone laciniato folio capitulo hiſpido longiore*, Ray.

Round rough-headed baſtard poppey, *Argemone laciniato folio capitulo hiſpido rotundiore*, Ray.

Smooth-headed baſtard poppey, *Argemone capitulo longiore glabra*, Moriſon. All theſe poppies are found about Chelſea, in the corn-fields, and elſewhere.

Smooth or broad-leaved hedge muſtard, *Eryſimum latifolium Neapolitanum*, Park. In ſeveral places near London.

Rough hawk-weed ſmelling like caſtor, *Hieracium caſtorei odore Monſpelienſium*, Ray. This Mr. Doody found about Chelſea.

Mr. Doody's water-reed graſs with an oat-like pannicle, *Gramen Arundinaceum aquaticum paniculâ avenaceâ*, Ray. Firſt obſerved by him on the banks of the river Thames, between London and Chelſea.

Mr. Doody's goldilocks, with leaves growing like a bulbous root, *Muſcus trichoides minus, foliis ad caulem convolutis capitulis ſubrotundis reflexis*, Ray. On ſome walls about Chelſea, and in ſeveral gardens about London.

Small

Small wild teaſel, or ſhepherd's rod, *Dipſacus minor ſeu virga paſtoris*, Ger.

Panick-graſs, with a divided ſpike, *Gramen paniceum ſpica diviſa*, C. B. *panicum vulgare*, Ger.

Mr. Doody's oat-graſs, with hairy awns, *Gramen avenaceum glabrum paniculâ è ſpicis raris ſtrigoſis compoſitâ, ariſtis tenuiſſimis*, Ray. About the moat at Fulham.

The greater water-lilly, with a yellow flower, *Nymphea lutea*, Ger. J. B. *major lutea*, C. B. Park. In the aforeſaid moat, near the garden-gate.

Impatient ladies-ſmock, *Cardamine impatiens, vulgo ſium minus impatiens*, Ger. On the moat-ſides near the laſt.

The ſweet-ſmelling flag or calamus, *Acorus verus ſive calamus officinarum*, Park. This Mr. Doody obſerved about the above moat.

Field-crowfoot, with a very ſmall flower, *Ranunculus hirſutus anguſtus flore minimo*, Ray.

Tower-muſtard, *Turritis*, Ger. *vulgatior*, J. B. Park. *Braſſica ſylveſtris foliis integris & hiſpidis*, C. B. This, with the foregoing plant, Mr. Doody obſerved in a lane near Thiſtleworth.

Mr. Doody's oat-graſs, with purpliſh ſhining pannicles, *Gramen avenaceum glabrum pannicula purpuro-argenteâ ſplendente*, Ray. In the paſtures about the earl of Cardigan's at Twittenham.

The ſingle-flowering pink, *Armeriae ſpecies flore ſummo caule ſingulari*, Ray. In the park at Hampton-Court.

Feathered-water milfoil, *Millefolium aquaticum pennatum ſpicatum*, C. B. Park. In the canal at Hampton-Court, as alſo in a ſlow running rivulet near Poplar.

The leaſt rupture-wort, or all-ſeed, *Millegrana minima*, Ger. On Hounſlow-heath.

Small-upright bog-moſs, with ſtarry-tops, *Muſ-*

cus paluſtris gracilis ſummo ramoſus parvus ſtellaris, C. B. In the bogs on Hounſlow-heath.

Long-leaved water-hemlock, *Sium alterum oluſatri facie*, Ger. In a ſhallow pool of water on Hounſlow-heath by the road-ſide, near the town, and in ſome pools at Thiſtleworth.

The leaſt water-parſnip, *Sium minimum*, Ray. In ſeveral ponds in Hounſlow-heath.

Long leaved great pond-weed, with pellucid leaves, *Potamogiton aquis immerſum, folia pellucido lato, oblongo acuto*, Ray. In many places in the Thames between Fulham and Hampton-Court.

Ladies thiſtle without ſpots, *Carduus Mariae hirſutus non maculatus*, Phyt. Brit. On the bank of the New-River.

Perfoliate pond-weed, *Potamogiton perfoliatum*, Ray.

Small graſs-leaved pondweed, *Potamogiton puſillum, gramineo folio, caule tereti*, Ray. This, with the laſt, grows plentifully in the New-River-Head.

Water-graſs, with ſmall crooked cods, *Potamogiton affinis graminifolia aquatica*, Ray. In a ſmall pond on the eaſt ſide of Iſlington.

The leſſer water-graſs, with fine pannicles. Or rather (as Mr. Doody ſtiles it) liquorice-graſs, which taſte it exactly reſembles. *Gramen panniculatum aquaticum minus*, Ray. On the New-River bank behind Iſlington, and in many muddy ponds about London, plentifully.

Tuberous moſcatell, *Radix cava minima viridi flore*, Ger.

Small periwincle, *Vinca pervinca officinarum minor*, Ger. This, and the laſt, grow on the moat-ſide, as you enter into Jack Straw's Caſtle.

Stinking Gladdon, or Gladwyn, *Xyris*, Ger. *ſeu ſpatula foetida*, Park. On Jack Straw's Caſtle, and in a hedge near it.

The

The leſſer hairy impatient cuckow-flower, or ladies-ſmock, *Cardamine impatiens altera hirſutior*, Ray. On the New-River banks between Cambery-houſe and Newington, in many places.

Creeping tormentil, with deeply indented leaves, *Tormentilla reptans alata foliis profundius ſerratis*. D. Plot. In a ditch between the Boarded-river and Iſlington-road.

Baſtard cyperus, with ſhort pendulous ſpikes, *Gramen cyperoides ſpica pendula breviore*, C. B. In the ſame place with the laſt.

Small creeping marſh-ſtar-wort, *Stellaria puſilla paluſtris repens tetraſpermos. Lenticula aq. bifolia Neapolitana*, Park. In a bog on Putney-heath.

The black-berry bearing alder, *Alnus nigra baccifera*, J. B. C. B. This, with the following, grows plentifully in a wood againſt the Boarded-river.

Reed-graſs, with a pappoſe pannicle, *Gramen arundinaceum panicula ſpadicea molli majus*, C. B.

Slender-eared wood cyperus-graſs, *Gramen cyperoides ſylvarum tenuius ſpicatum*, Park.

Mr. Ray's round cluſter-headed cyperus-graſs, *Gramen cyperoides ſpica è pluribus ſpicis brevibus mollibus compoſita*, Ray.

Water-elder, *Sambucus aquatilis ſeu paluſtris*, Ger. In the ſame wood, but ſparingly.

Mouſe-tail, *Myoſurus*, J. B. *cauda muris*, Ger. This is found in a miry lane going to Hornſey.

The leſſer burdock, *Bardana minor*, Ger. *lappa minor*, *Xanthium Dioſcoridis*, C. B. This is found in the road-ſide near the bridge at Newington.

The leſſer green-leaved hound's-tongue, *Cynogloſſum minus folio virenti*, Ger. *Semper virens*, C. B. Park. In a hedge facing the road on Stamford-hill, between Newington and Tottenham.

Croſswort, or mugweed, *Cruciata*, Ger. *vulgaris*, Park. *hirſuta*, C. B. In Hampſted churchyard.

The leaſt ſtich-wort, *Alſine tetrapetalos caryophilloides, quibuſdam holoſteum minimum*, Ray. On Hampſted-heath, plentifully.

Oſmond royal, or flowering fern, *Filix florida ſeu Oſmunda regalis*, Ger. Towards the north ſide of the heath, and in a ditch near it, the

Small liverwort, with crumpled leaves, *Lichen tetreus cauliculo calceato*, C. B.

Mr. Doody's ſhort-headed cyperus-graſs, *Gramen cyperoides ſpicis brevibus congeſtis folio molli*, Ray. And,

Round leaved ros-ſolis, or ſun-dew, *Ros ſolis folio rotundo*, J. B. C. B. Ger. In the bogs.

Mr. Doody's goldilocks, with round heads, *Muſchus trichoides medius capitulis ſphaericis*, Ray.

Mr. Doody's fine-leaved goldilocks, with ſmall heads, *Muſchus trichoides foliis capellaceis capitulis minoribus*, Ray.

Mr. Doody's ſmall goldilocks, with very long and ſlender heads, *Muſcus trichoides minor capitulis longiſſimis*, Ray. Theſe three laſt, on the bank of a ditch towards Hampſtead.

Mr. Dare's cluſter-headed goldilocks, *Muſchus trichoides minor capitulis perexiguis per microſcopium botro referens*. This is a ſingular moſs, its rough heads diſtinguiſhing it from any yet diſcovered. In a lane beyond Putney-heath.

Prickly auriculate male-fern, *Felix mas non ramoſa pinnulis latis auriculatis ſpinoſis*, Ger. This, with the following, is found in the woods about Highgate and Hampſtead.

Male-fern, with thin-ſet deeply indented leaves, *Filix mas non ramoſa pinnulis anguſtis raris profunde dentatis*, Ger.

Great-

Great-branched fern with indented leaves, *Filix maſs ramoſa pinnulis dentātus*, Ger.

Long-leaved water chickweed, *Alſine longifolia uliginoſis proveniens locis*, J. B.

Plantain-leaved chickweed, *Alſine plantaginis folio*, J. B.

Common tway-blade, *Bifolium ſylveſtre vulgare*, Park.

Millet Cyperus-graſs, *Cyperus gramineus*, J. B. *gramineus miliaceus*, Ger.

Wood horſe-tail, *Equiſetum omnium minimum tenuifolium*, Park. Theſe five laſt are found in the moiſteſt places in the aboveſaid woods; the following in the drier parts.

Wood-peaſe, *Aſtragalus ſylvaticus*, Ger.

Tutſan, or park-leaves, *Androſemum vulgare*, Park.

Yellow pimpernel, *Anagallis lutea*, Ger.

Wood oat-graſs, *Gramen avenaceum rario gluma ſpicatum*, Park.

Cyperus-graſs with long pendulous heads, *Gramen cyperoides ſpica pendula longiore*, Park.

Tall prickly-headed ſpiked cyperus-graſs, *Gramen cyperoides ſpicatum minimum ſpica divulſa aculeatæ*, Ray.

Great broad-leaved hairy wood-graſs, *Gramen nemoroſum hirſutum latifolium maximum*, Ray.

Buſhy hawkweed, with broad rough leaves, *Hieracium fruticoſum latifolium hirſutum*, C. B. Park.

Narrow-leaved buſhy hawkweed, *Hieracium fruticoſum anguſtifolium majus*, C. B. Park.

The leaſt ruſh, *Juncellus omnium minimus, chamaeſchoenus*, Ad. Lob.

Lily of the valley, or May-lily, *Lilium convallium*, Ger. *fl. albo.* Park.

The quicken-tree, *Sorbus ſylveſtris ſeu fraxinus bubula*, Ger.

The common wild ſervice, or ſorb, *Sorbus torminalis*, Ger.

Black whorts, whortle-berries, or bilberries, *Vaccinia nigra*, Ger.

Mr. Sherard's leaſt clivers, *Aparine minima*, Ray. On a wall at Hackney.

Star-thiſtle, *Carduus ſtellatus*, Ger. In ſome barren fields near White-chapel.

The leaſt wild lettice, *Chondrilla viſcoſa humilis*, C. B. Ger. Park. In a lane near Pancras church near London.

Water-rocket, *Eruca aquatica*, Ger. Park. In a ditch in the road between White-chapel and Mile-end.

Fiddle dock, *Lapathum pulchrum bononienſe ſinuatum*, J. B. In Bunhill and Moorfields, plentifully.

French mercury, *Mercurialis mas & foemina*, Ger. This, though a ſcarce plant wild in England, yet grows ſpontaneouſly in moſt gardens in and about London.

The wych-hafel, or broad-leaved elm, *Ulmus folio latiſſimo ſcabro*, Ger. *latiore folio*, Park. At Hoxton near London.

This county is divided into ſix hundreds and two liberties, and contains, beſides the cities of London and Weſtminſter, the five following market towns, Brentford, Edgware, Enfield, Staines, and Uxbridge. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and dioceſe of London; and excluſive of London and Weſtminſter, has ſeventy-three pariſhes, beſides chapels of eaſe. It ſends eight members to parliament, two knights of the ſhire for the county, four repreſentatives for the city of London, and two for that of Weſtminſter. The borough of Southwark likewiſe ſends two members to parliament, but theſe are more

properly

properly reckoned among the repreſentatives of the county of Surry.

We ſhall begin our deſcription of this county with STANES, or STAINS, which is ſeated on the ſouth-weſt part of the county, nineteen miles from London, and derives its name from the Saxon word Stana, which ſignifies a ſtone, and was applied to this town from a boundary ſtone, anciently ſet up here to ſhew the extent of the city of London's juriſdiction upon the Thames. It is a pleaſant, populous town, which has a bridge and a ferry over the river Thames, with ſeveral good inns. It is a lordſhip belonging to the crown, and is governed by two conſtables, and four headboroughs, appointed by his majeſty's ſteward, and has one church which ſtands alone, at almoſt half a mile diſtance from the town. It has a market on Fridays, and two fairs, the firſt held on the 11th of May, for horſes and other cattle; and the laſt on the 19th of September, for onions and toys.

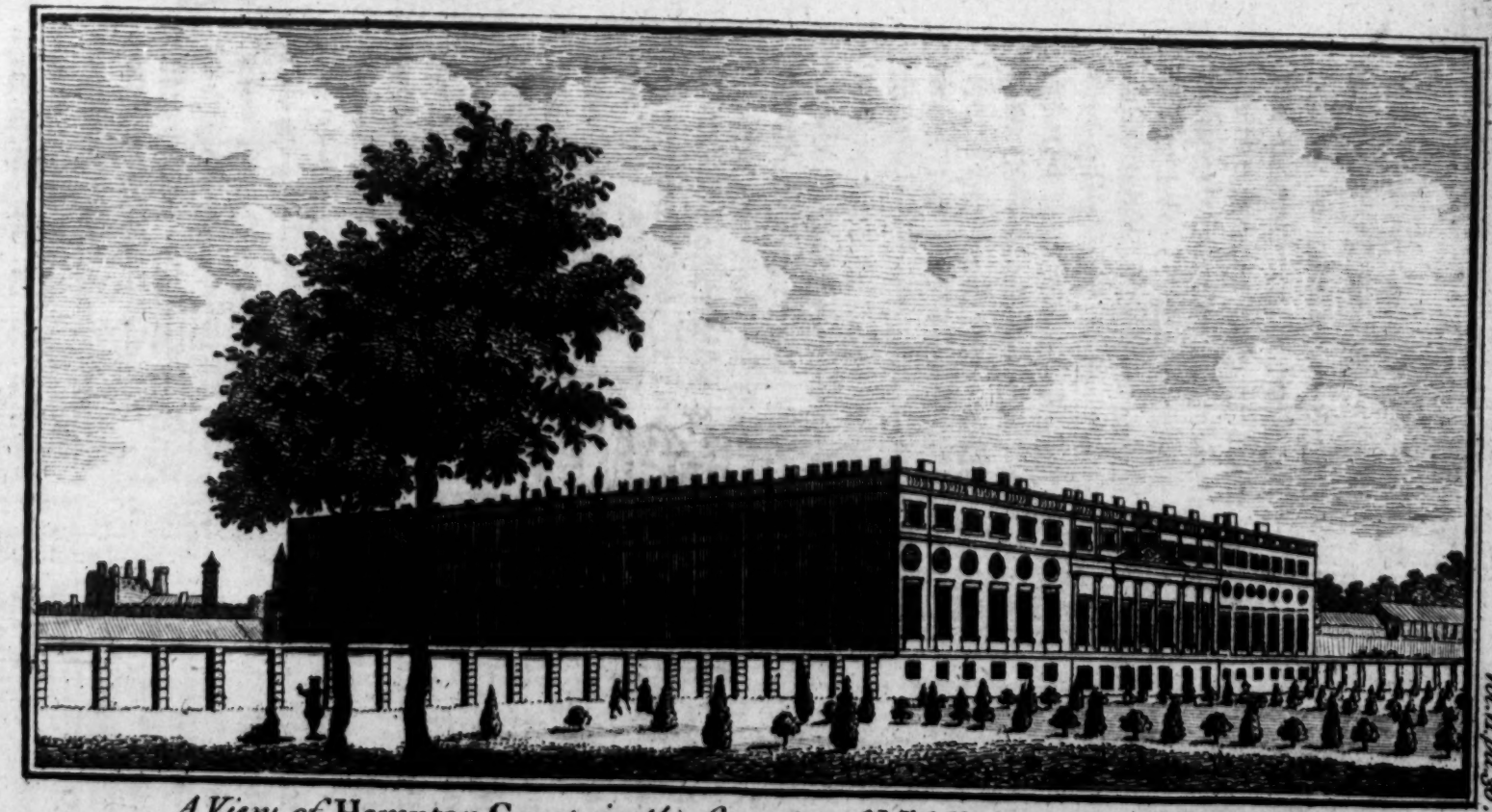
SHEPPERTON, a village ſeated on the Thames, four miles ſouth-eaſt of Stanes, is remarkable for little elſe, beſides its being frequented by many Londoners, who are lovers of angling; except there having been dug up in a piece of incloſed ground, called Warre-cloſe, ſpurs, ſwords, human bones, and other remains of antiquity, and a little to the weſt is part of a Roman camp ſtill viſible.

HANWORTH is ſeated four miles north-weſt of Shepperton, and is only remarkable for a royal ſeat, which formerly ſtood here, and was much admired by Henry the Eighth, who made it his chief pleaſure-houſe. It is ſeated in a delightful champain country, and had two parks, one called Henton, and the other Hanworth park.

HAMPTON is ſeated about two miles to the eaſtward of Hanworth, and at a ſmall diſtance is

Hampton-

Hampton-Court, which is delightfully ſeated near the bank of the Thames, thirteen miles weſt-ſouth-weſt of London. This palace was originally built by cardinal Wolſey, who ſet up two hundred and eighty ſilk beds in it, for the uſe of ſtrangers only, and richly furniſhed it with gold and ſilver plate. The cardinal changed it with Henry the Eighth, for his palace at Richmond, and it was even then admired by ſtrangers, as a moſt noble ſtructure; but it has been greatly improved by king William and queen Mary, who built the magnificent fronts facing the park and garden, which, with the ground on which the palace now ſtands, are about three miles in circumference. Of theſe noble fronts facing the gardens we have given a view engraved on copper. On a pediment, at the front of the palace, is a baſs relief of the trials of Hercules over Envy, and facing it a large oval baſon anſwering to the form of that part of the garden, which is a large oval, divided into parterres and gravel walks. At the entrance of the grand walk, are two large marble vaſes of exquiſite workmanſhip, ſaid to be performed as trials of ſkill, the one by Mr. Cibber, and the other by a foreigner; but it is difficult to determine which is the fineſt performance. They are beautifully adorned with baſſo relievos, that on the right repreſenting the triumphs of Bacchus, and the other Amphitrite and the Neriads. At the bottom of this walk, facing a canal which runs into the park, are two other large vaſes, on one of which is repreſented, in baſs relief, the judgment of Paris, and on the other Meleager, hunting the wild boar. In four of the parterres are four braſs ſtatues, all after fine originals. The whole palace conſiſts of three quadrangles, the firſt and ſecond of which are Gothic, but in the latter is a moſt beautiful colonade of the Ionic order, the columns



A View of Hampton Court *in the County of* Middlesex *from the Gardens.*

BRITISH MUSEUM

columns in couplets, built by Sir Chriſtopher Wren. Through this you paſs into the third court, in which are the royal apartments, which are magnificently built of brick and ſtone, and on the farther ſide of them are the gardens, with a ſuperb front of ſtone facing them. On the oppoſite ſide of the ſecond court is the great ſtair-caſe, which has iron balluſtres, curiouſly wrought and gilt; and both the cieling and ſides were painted by Verrio. From the ſtair-caſe you paſs into the grand chamber, which is upwards of ſixty feet long and forty wide, and is covered with arms for five thouſand men, placed in various forms. This leads into the king's preſence-chamber, which is hung with tapeſtry: the cieling is vaulted, and from the center hangs a fine luſtre of nineteen branches. Fronting the door, are the canopy and chair of ſtate, which, as well as the ſtools, are of crimſon damaſk. On the left hand of the entrance, is a fine picture of king William the Third, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, about eighteen feet by fifteen. The king is repreſented in armour, on a fine grey horſe, trampling on trophies of war, and a flaming torch: Plenty offers him an olive branch, and Flora preſents flowers. In the clouds Mercury and Peace ſupport his helmet, which is crowned with laurel, and a Cupid holds a ſcroll. At the bottom of the picture, Neptune and his attendants welcome the hero on ſhore, and at a diſtance is ſeen a fleet of ſhips, their ſails ſwelled with the wind.

The ſecond preſence-chamber is ſpacious, and has alſo a vaulted cieling, from the center of which hangs a gilt chandelier. The tapeſtry is ancient, and the lights all gold. The chair of ſtate, and ſtools, are of crimſon damaſk. This room is alſo adorned with ſeveral paintings.

The

The next room is very lofty, and in the middle hangs a beautiful chaſed ſilver chandelier of ſixteen branches. Here is a fine canopy of ſtate, with the window curtains, chair and ſtools, of crimſon damaſk, laced and fringed with gold. The tapeſtry is fine, and repreſents part of the ſtory of Abraham.

In the next room is alſo a chair of ſtate, and ſtools; the window-curtains are tiſſue with a ſilver ground, and ſilver ſconces are fixed to the tapeſtry. Over the chimney is a whole length picture of king Charles the Firſt, and over one door is David, with Goliah's head, by Fetti; and over the other the holy family by Correggio.

The king's ſtate bed-chamber is very ſpacious, and has a bed of crimſon velvet laced with gold, with plumes of white feathers on the top. It is hung with tapeſtry, repreſenting the hiſtory of Joſhua, and adorned with eight chaſed ſilver ſconces. The cieling, which was painted by Verrio, repreſents Endymion lying with his head in the lap of Morpheus, and Diana admiring him as he ſleeps. On another part of the cieling is a fine figure of Somnus, with his attendants. In the border are four landſcapes, and four boys with baſkets of flowers, intermixed with poppies. The cieling of the king's dreſſing-room is alſo painted, Mars is ſleeping in the lap of Venus, while ſeveral Cupids are ſtealing away his armour, ſword and ſpear. Others are binding his legs and arms with fetters of roſes. The room is hung with ſtraw-coloured India damaſk, with which the ſcreen, chairs and ſtools, are alſo covered.

Queen Mary's cloſet is hung with needle-work, ſaid to be wrought with her own hand, as are alſo a ſcreen, an eaſy chair, and four others. The work is extremely neat, and ſhews ſome judgment in drawing. The queen's gallery, which is about

ſeventy

ſeventy feet long, and twenty-five wide, is hung with ſeven beautiful pieces of tapeſtry, repreſenting the hiſtory of Alexander the Great, done after the paintings of Le Brun.

On the cieling of the queen's ſtate bed-chamber is painted Aurora, riſing out of the ocean in her golden chariot, drawn by four white horſes. The bed is of crimſon damaſk, and beſides other furniture, the room is adorned with a number of fine portraits, and a glaſs luſtre.

The cieling of the queen's drawing-room is painted by Verrio: in the middle, queen Anne is repreſented in the character of Juſtice, holding the ſword and ſcales, with a crown ſupported over her head by Neptune and Britannia. The room is hung with damaſk, upon which are placed nine pictures of the triumph of Julius Caeſar, by Andrea Montegna.

The queen's ſtate audience-room has a fine canopy of ſtate, and is hung with rich tapeſtry, repreſenting the children of Iſrael carrying the twelve ſtones to the river Jordan, as mentioned in Joſhua iv. and has five pictures at full length of the duke, dutcheſs and marchioneſs of Brunſwick, the dutcheſs of Lenox, and Margaret, queen of Scots, all by Holbein.

The prince of Wales's preſence-chamber is hung with tapeſtry, and has a canopy of ſtate of green damaſk; and both this, and the prince's drawing-room, are adorned with a number of portraits, by Holbein.

In the private drawing-room are four pictures of the defeat of the Spaniſh armada, by Vandeveldt; and over the chimney is a very fine one by Vandyke, of the lord Effingham Howard.

In the admiral's gallery are the pictures of a conſiderable number of celebrated admirals; and

in

in the room of beauties, are the portraits of many of thoſe ladies, who, in the reign of king William, adorned the Engliſh court; among which is that of queen Mary. The cartoons of Raphael Urbino, which were long eſteemed the moſt conſiderable ornament of this palace, at preſent adorn the queen's palace in St. James's park.

The two parks adjoining to this palace are well planted, ſtocked with deer, and adorned with pleaſure-houſes, fine canals, fiſh-ponds and water-works.

Two miles to the north of Hampton-Court is TWICKENHAM, a pleaſant village ſeated on the Thames, and between two brooks, that, at a ſmall diſtance, fall into that river. The church is a modern edifice, rebuilt by the contribution of the inhabitants, and is a fine ſtructure of the Doric order. This church was formerly appropriated to the abbey of St. Vallery in Picardy, but was ſeized by Edward the Third, as belonging to an alien priory. Richard the Second beſtowed it on William of Wickham, biſhop of Wincheſter, who ſettled it on the college of Wincheſter: but Edward the Second transferred it to the dean and canons of the free chapel of Windſor caſtle. Here is a charity-ſchool for fifty boys, who are cloathed and taught. This delightful village is adorned with the ſeats of ſeveral perſons of diſtinction, particularly an elegant Gothic ſeat, called Strawberry-hill, belonging to the honourable and ingenious Mr. Walpole; a beautiful-houſe, late the earl of Radnor's, Sir William Stanhope's, formerly the reſidence of that celebrated poet, Mr. Alexander Pope; Mrs. Backwell's, and Mr. Paulet's. All which, beſides ſeveral others on this delightful bank, enjoy a fine proſpect, both up and down the river, perpetually enlivened with the weſt country navigation, and other moving pictures,

pictures, on the ſurface of that enchanting ſtream. Below the church is the fine ſeat of Mr. Whitchurch, thoſe of the earl of Strafford, and Mrs. Pitt; and at the entrance into the meadows, the elegant ſtructure, called Marble-hall, belonging to the counteſs of Suffolk. Still farther down the river is a fine houſe of Mr. Cambridge, and the ſweet retirement, called Twickenham park. This brings you down to Iſleworth, which, from the entrance into the meadows, at lady Suffolk's, is about a mile and a half on the bank of the river, oppoſite to Richmond-hill, and is one of the moſt beautiful walks in England.

ISLEWORTH, or THISTLEWORTH, is a village pleaſantly ſeated on the Thames, oppoſite to Richmond. Here Richard, king of the Romans, had a palace, that was burnt down by the Londoners in an inſurrection. In this village are two charity-ſchools. At a ſmall diſtance is SION-HOUSE, which is ſeated between Iſleworth and Brentford, and is one of the ſeats of the duke of Northumberland. It is called Sion from a monaſtery of the ſame name, founded by Henry the Fifth in 1414, in honour of the Holy Trinity, the glorious Virgin Mary, the Apoſtles and Diſciples of God, and all Saints, eſpecially St. Bridget, for ſixty nuns under the government of an abbeſs; and for thirteen prieſts, four deacons, and eight lay-brethren, under the government of a confeſſor, each ſex to live in a ſeparate cloyſter, and follow the rule of St. Auſtin. That prince endowed it with one thouſand marks yearly out of his Exchequer. This was almoſt one of the firſt monaſteries ſuppreſſed by Henry the Eighth, on account of the members of that ſociety having ſhewn remarkable favour to the king's declared enemies, and particularly to the maid of Kent; for ſhe met with a very friendly reception among them, and ſo far excited

excited the curioſity of the neighbourhood, as to induce Sir Thomas Moore, to have two private conferences with her in this monaſtery. On its being ſuppreſſed, its revenues, according to Speed, amounted to 1944l. 11s. 11d. and, on account of its fine ſituation, was appropriated to the king's own uſe. In the next reign, the monaſtery was given by the king to his uncle, the duke of Somerſet, the protector, who, about the year 1547, began to erect the preſent edifice, and finiſhed the ſhell of it. The houſe is built on the very ſpot, where the church belonging to the monaſtery formerly ſtood, and is a very large venerable ſtructure, built of white ſtone, in the form of a hollow ſquare, ſo that it has four external, and as many internal fronts, the latter ſurrounding a ſquare court in the middle. The roof is flat, covered with lead, and ſurrounded with battlements. At each corner is a ſquare turret, flat roofed, and embattled, like the other parts of the building. The eaſt front, which faces the Thames, is ſupported by arches, forming a fine piazza. The gardens formed two ſquare areas, incloſed with high walls, and were laid out and finiſhed in a very grand manner; but this being done at a time when extenſive views were inconſiſtent with the ſtately privacy affected by the great, they were ſo ſituated, as to deprive the houſe of all the beautiful proſpects the neighbourhood afforded, none of which could be ſeen from the lower apartments. To remedy, in ſome meaſure, this inconvenience, the protector erected a very high triangular terrace, in the angle between the walls of the two gardens; and this his enemies afterwards called a fortification, and alledged it as a proof, amongſt many others, of his having formed a deſign dangerous to the liberties of the king and people. After his attainder and execution, on the 22d of January, 1552, Sion

was

was confiſcated to the crown, on which the preſent houſe was given to the duke of Northumberland, and became the reſidence of his ſon, the lord Guilford, and his daughter-in-law, the unfortunate lady Jane Grey. The duke being beheaded on the 22d of Auguſt, 1553, Sion-houſe, once more, reverted to the crown, and three years after queen Mary reſtored it to the Bridgettines, in whoſe poſſeſſion it remained till they were expelled by queen Elizabeth, in the firſt year of her reign. Some years after the ſecond diſſolution of this monaſtery, it was granted, by a long leaſe, to Henry, earl of Northumberland; who, on account of his eminent ſervices to the government, was permitted to enjoy it, on paying a very ſmall rent, which, when offered, was generally remitted. King James the Firſt, however, conſidered his lordſhip no longer as a tenant, but gave Sion to him and his heirs for ever; on which he laid out great ſums on the improvement of the houſe and gardens. His ſon Algernon ſucceeded to the eſtate, in the year 1632, and employed Inigo Jones to new face the inner-court, to make many alterations in the apartments, and to finiſh the great hall in the manner in which it appears at preſent.

It is obſervable, that the dukes of York and Glouceſter, and the princeſs Elizabeth, were ſent hither by an order of parliament, in 1646, and according to lord Clarendon, were treated by the earl and counteſs of Northumberland in a manner ſuitable to their birth. The unhappy king frequently viſited them in 1647, and thought it a great alleviation of his misfortunes, to find his children ſo happy in their confinement.

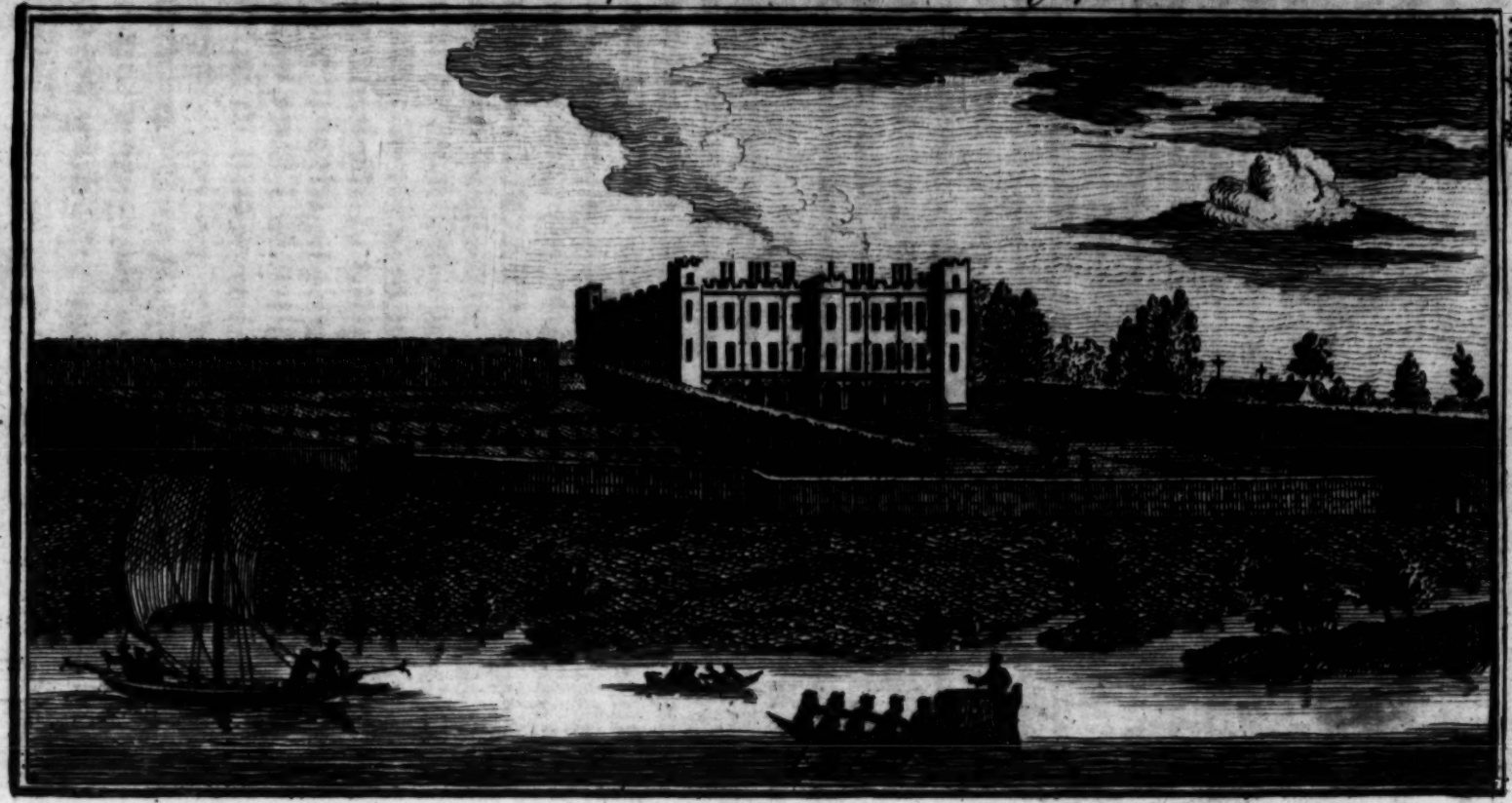
On the thirtieth of May, 1682, Charles, duke of Somerſet, married the lady Elizabeth Percy, the only daughter and heireſs of Joſceline, earl of Northum-

Northumberland, by which means Sion, and the immenſe eſtate of the Percy's, became his grace's property. The duke and dutcheſs, afterwards lent this houſe to the princeſs of Denmark, who honoured it with her reſidence during the time of the miſunderſtanding between her ſiſter queen Mary, and her royal highneſs. Upon the death of Charles, duke of Somerſet, on the 2d of December, 1748, Algernon, earl of Hertford, his only ſurviving ſon, ſucceeded to the title and a vaſt eſtate, and ſoon after gave Sion to his daughter, and ſon-in-law, the preſent counteſs and earl of Northumberland, to whoſe fine taſte are owing the many and great improvements that have rendered the gardens of Sion univerſally admired. The high triangular terrace, which the protector had raiſed at a great expence, were taken down, and the ground before the houſe being levelled, now forms a fine lawn, extending from Iſleworth to Brentford. By this means a delightful proſpect is opened into the king's gardens at Richmond, as well as up and down the Thames. Towards that river the lawn is bounded by an ha ha, and a meadow, which his lordſhip ordered to be cut into a gentle ſlope, that the ſurface of the water might be ſeen, even from the loweſt apartments and the gardens. Thus the moſt beautiful piece of ſcenery imaginable, is formed before two of the principal fronts; for even the Thames ſeems to belong to the gardens, and the different veſſels which ſucceſſively ſail, as it were, through them, appear to be the property of their noble proprietor.

The houſe is ſeated nearly in the midſt of that ſide of the lawn, which is the fartheſt from the Thames, and has a communication with Iſleworth and Brentford, either by means of the lawn, or a fine gravel walk, which, in ſome places, runs along the ſide, and, in others, through the midſt

BRITISH MUSEUM

The South West View of Sion House *in the County of* Middlesex



Vol. VI pa. 45.

midſt of a beautiful ſhrubbery; ſo that, even in the retired parts, where the proſpect is moſt confined, the whole vegetable world ſeems to ariſe around you, and preſents you with a variety of foreign ſhrubs, plants, and flowers. His lordſhip has alſo made very large additions to the garden, and ſeparated the two parts, by a new ſerpentine river, which has a communication with the Thames, and is not only well ſtored with all ſorts of river fiſh, but can be emptied and filled by means of a ſluice, which is ſo contrived, as to admit the fiſh into the new river, and prevent their returning back again into the Thames. His lordſhip has alſo erected two bridges, which form a communication between the two gardens, and has raiſed in that which lies near Brentford a ſtately Doric column, upon the top of which is a fine ſtatue of Flora, ſo placed as to command, as it were, a diſtinct view of the ſituation over which ſhe is ſuppoſed to preſide.

The kitchen gardens, which are very extenſive, lie at a proper diſtance from the houſe. The green-houſe is a neat building, greatly admired for the lightneſs of the ſtile. The back and end walls of it are the only remains of the old monaſtery. This ſtructure ſtands near a circular baſon of water, well ſtored with gold and ſilver fiſh, and in the midſt of the baſon is a fountain which plays without intermiſſion. His lordſhip has alſo made many conſiderable alterations in the apartments of the eaſt front, and other parts of the building; but that the reader may form a more juſt idea of this ſtructure, than can be given by a mere verbal deſcription, we have cauſed a view of it to be engraved on copper.

Before we leave Sion-houſe, it will be proper to add, that, at the weſt end of the above-mentioned abbey, John Somerſet, chancellor to the exchequer,

chequer, and king's chaplain, in the twenty-fifth year of Henry the Sixth, founded a friary, hoſpital or fraternity of the nine orders of angels, conſiſting of a maſter and ſeveral brethren, who, at the diſſolution, had a revenue which amounted to 40 l. a year.

We ſhall now proceed to BRENTFORD, which is ſituated a little to the north-eaſt of Iſleworth, and ten miles diſtance from London. It derives its name from a little river called the Brent, which runs through it, and here falls into the Thames. It is divided into the Old and New town, the former of which is on the eaſt, and the latter on the weſt, in which is a church, which was firſt built in the reign of king Richard the Firſt, but is only a chapel of eaſe to Great Eling, a village about a mile diſtance. In this town the knights of the ſhire are elected. Here are two charity-ſchools, and this being a great thoroughfare to and from the weſt, it has a conſiderable trade, eſpecially in corn, both by land and water-carriage. It has a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, held on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of May, and on the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th of September, for horſes, cattle and hogs.

About a mile and a half to the north, are GREAT and LITTLE ELING, of which Great Eling lies to the eaſt, and has a workhouſe, and a charity-ſchool, with a pretty church, that has eight muſical bells. This is the mother-church of that of Brentford.

Near ELING is Gunnerſbury-houſe, a very noble ſtructure, erected either by Inigo Jones, or by Mr. Webb, who was ſon-in-law to that great architect. This ſtructure has great boldneſs and ſimplicity. It is ſituated on a riſing ground, and the approach to it from the garden is remarkably fine. It commands a fine proſpect of the county

of

of Surry, the river Thames, and of all the meadows on its banks; and in clear weather, even of the city of London. The apartments are extremely convenient and well contrived. The hall, which is very ſpacious, is on each ſide ſupported by a row of columns, and from thence you aſcend by a noble flight of ſtairs to a ſaloon, which is a double cube twenty feet in height, and moſt elegantly furniſhed. This fine room has an entrance into the portico on the back front, which is ſupported by Corinthian columns, and commands a fine proſpect over the Thames. This portico is a delightful place to ſit in during the afternoon in the ſummer-ſeaſon, for being contrived to face the ſouth-eaſt, the ſun never ſhines upon it after two o'clock, but extending its beams over the country, enlivens the fine landſcape that lies before this part of the edifice. On entering the garden from the houſe, you aſcend a noble terrace, that alſo affords a delightful view of the neighbouring country; and from this terrace, which extends the whole breadth of the garden, you deſcend by a beautiful flight of ſteps, with a grand balluſtrade on each ſide.

From this fine ſeat the road extends eaſtward thro' the pleaſant villages of TURNHAM-GREEN and HAMMERSMITH, near which are many pretty ſeats, and the latter has a church, a Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, two charity-ſchools, a work-houſe, and a kind of nunnery.

To the ſouth-weſt of Hammerſmith is the village of CHISWICK, where are two manors, one belonging to the prebend of Chiſwick, in St. Paul's cathedral, and the other called the Dean's manor, from its belonging to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. In this village is a charity-ſchool. It is adorned with ſeveral elegant ſeats, the moſt remarkable of which is that built by the late

late earl of Burlington, and of which we ſhall here give a ſhort deſcription. The court in the front is of a proportionable ſize with the building, and on each ſide are yew hedges, with termini placed at proper diſtances; and in the front of theſe hedges are two rows of cedars of Libanus, which, by the darkneſs of their ſhade, afford a pleaſing contraſt to the whiteneſs of the elegant building that appears between them. The aſcent to the houſe is by a noble flight of marble ſteps, on one ſide of which is the ſtatue of Paladio, and on the other that of Inigo Jones. The portico is ſupported by ſix fluted columns of the Corinthian order, with the richeſt cornice, frieze and architrave. The octagonal ſaloon, finiſhing at top in a dome, through which it is enlightened, is likewiſe very elegant. The other rooms are extremely beautiful, they are adorned with pictures done by the great maſters, and the cielings are richly gilt and painted. The front towards the garden is plainer, but very bold and auguſt.

The gardens are laid out in the fineſt taſte; deſcending from the back part of the houſe, you enter a lawn planted with clumps of ever-greens, between which are two rows of large vaſes, and at the end next the houſe, are two wolves in ſtone, done by that celebrated ſtatuary Scheemaker; at the farther end are two large lions, and the view is terminated by three fine antique ſtatues, dug up in Adrian's garden at Rome; with ſtone ſeats between them, and behind a cloſe plantation of ever-greens. On turning to the houſe on the right hand, an open grove of foreſt trees affords a view of the orangery, which is ſeen as perfectly, as if the trees were planted on the lawn; and when the orange trees are in flower, their fragrance is diffuſed over the whole lawn to the houſe: theſe are ſeparated from the lawn by a foſſee,

foſſee, to prevent their being injured by the ſtrangers permitted to walk in the garden.

On leaving the houſe to the left, an eaſy ſlope leads down to the ſerpentine river, on the ſide of which are clumps of ever-greens, with agreeable breaks that afford a view of the water; and at the farther end is an opening into an incloſure, in which are a Roman temple, and an obeliſk, with graſs-ſlopes, and in the middle a circular piece of water. From hence you are led to the wilderneſs, through which are three ſtrait avenues, terminated by as many different edifices; and within the quarters are ſerpentine walks, through which you may ramble near a mile in the ſhade. On each ſide of the ſerpentine river is a green path, accompanying it in all its windings. On the left of the river, the wilderneſs is laid out in regular walks, and over this ſtream is a Paladian wooden-bridge. With the earth dug from the bed of this river, his lordſhip raiſed a terrace, that affords a delightful proſpect of the adjacent country, which, at high water, is greatly enlivened by the view of the boats and barges, paſſing up and down the Thames.

From hence a road leads ſouthward to FULHAM, a village four miles from London, ſeated on the ſide of the Thames, over which it has a wooden bridge to Putney; for the paſſing of it, not only horſes, coaches, and all other carriages, but alſo foot-paſſengers, pay toll. The manor of Fulham is the demeſne of the biſhops of London, and has been ſo ever ſince the time of William the Conqueror, and here they have a palace.

A little to the north of Fulham are the pleaſant villages of Parſons-Geeen and Walham.

From Hammerſmith the road leads eaſtward to KENSINGTON, a large and populous village, about two miles from Hyde park Corner, part of which

is in the pariſh of St. Margaret, Weſtminſter. The palace was a ſeat of the lord chancellor Finch, afterwards earl of Nottingham. King William purchaſed it of him, and having greatly improved it, cauſed a royal road to be made to it through St. James's and Hyde parks. The gardens were enlarged by queen Mary, queen Anne improved what her ſiſter had begun, and was ſo pleaſed with the place, that, during the ſummer, ſhe frequently ſupped in the green-houſe, which is a very fine one. Queen Caroline compleated the deſign, by extending the gardens to Acton, by bringing what is termed a ſerpentine river into them, and by taking in a part of Hyde park, on which ſhe cauſed a mount to be raiſed, with an alcove upon it, that could be eaſily turned round, ſo as to afford ſhelter from the wind. This mount is encompaſſed with a grove of ever-greens, and commanded a fine view over the gardens when firſt raiſed. In ſhort, theſe gardens, which are three miles and a half in compaſs, are agreeably diverſified with a variety of pleaſant walks, and pleaſing objects, and are kept in good order. During the ſummer, they are reſorted to by great numbers of people.

The palace has, indeed, none of that grandeur, which might be expected to appear in the reſidence of ſo great a monarch, as the king of Great-Britain, and is beſides very irregular in point of architecture. The royal apartments are, however, very noble. On paſſing the baſe-court, you enter a large portico, and from thence proceed into a ſtone gallery that leads to the great ſtair-caſe, which is a very fine one, and conſiſts of ſeveral flights of ſteps of black marble, adorned with iron balluſtrades finely wrought, and the ſtair-caſe is richly decorated, and painted by Mr. Kent.

The

The firſt room is hung with a beautiful tapeſtry, repreſenting the goddeſs Diana hunting and killing a wild boar. Over the chimney is a fine picture of one of the Graces in the character of Painting, receiving inſtructions from Cupid, done by Guido Reni. In one corner of the room is a marble ſtatue of Venus, holding in her hand an apple, and in another a ſtatue of Bacchus.

On the cieling of the ſecond room, Minerva is painted, ſurrounded by the arts and ſciences, by Mr. Kent. Over the chimney-piece is a fine painting, repreſenting Cupid admiring Pſyche, while ſhe is aſleep, by Vandyke; and on each ſide of the room are hung ſeveral portraits, by the ſame hand.

The third room, which was the apartment of queen Caroline, is hung with a beautiful tapeſtry, repreſenting a Dutch winter-piece, by Vanderbank, and is alſo adorned with ſeveral portraits, done by Vandyke.

In the fourth room is the picture of a battle or ſkirmiſh between the Germans and Italians, by Holbein; another of Danae, with Jupiter, deſcending in a ſhower of gold; and another of the widow Elliot, finely executed, by Riley.

In the fifth room is a picture of the crucifixion; and another of our Saviour laid on the croſs, both by Titian: of our Saviour calling St. Matthew from the receipt of cuſtoms, by Annibal Caracci, and of his healing the ſick in the temple, by Verrio: ſeveral portraits by Sir Peter Lely; and ſome heads by Raphael. In the gallery, or ſixth room, are a variety of portraits of the kings and queens of England, by Holbein, Vandyke, and Sir Godfrey Kneller.

The ſeventh, which is called the Cupola room, has a ſtar in the centre, and the cieling all round it is adorned with paintings in moſaic: at proper

diſtances round the room, are ſix ſtatues of the heathen gods and goddeſſes at full length, gilt; and eight buſtos of ancient poets. Over the chimney-piece is a curious baſs relief in marble, repreſenting a Roman marriage, with a buſto of Cleopatra, by Ryſbrack.

The cieling of the king's drawing-room is painted with the ſtory of Jupiter and Semele. Over the chimney is a picture of St. Francis adoring the infant Jeſus, held in the lap of the Virgin Mary, by Rubens. In this room were alſo a few years ago the holy family, by Paul Veroneſe; part of the holy family, by Palma the elder; our Saviour in the manger, by Baſſan; three prieſts, by Tintoret; a noble picture of St. Agnes, by Domenichino; St. John Baptiſt's head, Mary Magdalen, and a naked Venus, all by Titian; a Venus in a ſupine poſture, ſtealing an arrow out of Cupid's quiver, with beautiful ornaments in the high guſto of the Greek antique, repreſenting Love and the Drama, by Jacobo de Puntormo, on the original outlines of Michael Angelo Buonaroti; Villiers, duke of Buckingham, and his younger brother, when boys, one of the capital pieces of Vandyck; and two large pictures by Guido Reni, one of Venus, dreſſing by the Graces, the other of Andromeda chained to a rock.

In the ſtate bed-chamber, the bed is of crimſon damaſk, and over the chimney is a picture of our Saviour, and St. John Baptiſt, by Raphael.

In the ſtate dreſſing-room, the hangings are of needle-work, and were a preſent from the queen of Pruſſia. Here is a picture of Edward the Sixth, by Holbein; Titian's lady painted by himſelf, and two pictures of Venetian noblemen, by Tintoret.

The painted gallery contains many admirable pieces. At one end is king Charles the Firſt on a white

a white horſe, with the duke d'Eſpornon, holding his helmet, which is finely executed. Fronting this picture, at the other end of the gallery, is the ſame king, with his queen and two children, king Charles the Second when a child, and king James the Second an infant in the queen's lap. The king's paternal tenderneſs is finely expreſſed; the queen's countenance is expreſſive of an affectionate obedience to his majeſty, and a fond care of her child. The vacancy of thought in the face of the infant, and the inactivity of the hands, are equal to life itſelf at that age. Theſe two admirable pieces by Vandyck. One of the next capital pictures is of Eſther fainting before king Ahaſuerus, by Tintoret. The next piece is the nine muſes in concert, by the ſame maſter. St. John in priſon; the ſtory of the woman of Samaria; the ſhepherds offering gifts to Chriſt, and St. John Baptiſt's head, are fine pieces, by old Palma. Noah's flood, by Baſſan, is a maſterly performance. Over the chimney is a Madona, by Raphael, finely executed, and another exquiſitely performed by Vandyck. Here are likewiſe the birth of Jupiter, by Giulio Romano; a Venus and Cupid, by Titian, and a Cupid whetting an arrow, by Annibal Caracci.

About a mile to the ſouth of Kenſington is CHELSEA, a very large and populous village, two miles from St. James's park, and pleaſantly ſituated on the bank of the Thames, almoſt oppoſite to Batterſea. It contains a noble hoſpital, erected for the invalids in the land ſervice; Ranelagh gardens, and many genteel private buildings.

Chelſea-hoſpital is a very noble edifice. The original building was a college founded by Dr. Sutkliff, dean of Exeter, in the reign of king James the Firſt, for the ſtudy of polemic divinity, and was intended for the ſupport of a provoſt

and fellows, for the inſtruction of youth in that branch of learning. That king, not only laid the firſt ſtone, but gave many of the materials, and a large ſum of money; ſome of the clergy were likewiſe very liberal upon this occaſion, but the ſum ſettled upon the foundation by Dr. Sutkliff, being very unequal to the end propoſed, and private contributions coming in ſlowly, the work was ſtopped before it was compleated, and therefore ſoon fell to ruin. At length the ground becoming eſcheated to the crown, Charles the Second began to erect the preſent hoſpital, which was carried on by James the Second, and compleated by William and Mary.

The whole ſtructure, which was erected by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, forms a prodigious range of building. The front, towards the north, opens into walks laid out for the penſioners, and that facing the ſouth into a ſquare, beyond which are gardens, which extend to the Thames, affording, not only a view of that fine river, but of the county of Surry beyond it. In the centre of this edifice is a pediment ſupported by four columns, over which is a handſome turret, and underneath is an opening, which leads through the building. On one ſide of this entrance is a chapel, which has an altar-piece of the reſurrection, painted by Sebaſtian Ricci. On the other ſide the entrance is the hall, where all the penſioners dine in common, the officers by themſelves. In this hall is the picture of king Charles the Second on horſeback, with ſeveral other pieces as large as the life, deſigned by Verrio, and finiſhed by Cook. The wings, which extend eaſt and weſt, join the chapel and hall to the north, and are open towards the Thames on the ſouth. Theſe are near three hundred and ſixty feet in length, and about eighty in breadth; they are three ſtories high, and the

rooms

rooms ſo well diſpoſed, that nothing can be more perfect. On the front of this inner ſquare is a colonade extending along the ſide of the chapel and hall; over which, upon the cornice, is the following inſcription.

IN SUBSIDIUM ET LEVAMEN EMERITORUM SENIO BELLOQUE FRACTORUM, CANDIDIT CAROLUS II. AUXIT JACOBUS II. PERFECERE GULIELMUS ET MARIA, REX ET REGINA, MDCXC.

In the midſt of the quadrangle is a ſtatue of king Charles the Second in the ancient Roman dreſs, ſtanding on a marble pedeſtal. There are ſeveral buildings adjoining, that form two other large ſquares, and conſiſt of apartments for the officers and ſervants of the houſe; for old maimed officers of horſe and foot, and the infirmary for the ſick. An air of neatneſs and elegance appears in all theſe buildings. They are of brick and ſtone, and on which ſide ſoever they are viewed, there ſeems a diſpoſition of the parts, perfectly ſuited to the purpoſes of the charity, the reception of a great number, and the providing them with every thing capable of contributing to the convenience and pleaſure of the penſioners. The expence of erecting theſe buildings amounted to 150,000 l. and the extent of the ground is above forty acres.

In the wings are ſixteen wards, in which are accommodations for above four hundred men, beſides thoſe contained in the other buildings. Theſe penſioners conſiſt of ſuperannuated veterans, who have been in the army above twenty years; or thoſe who are diſabled in the ſervice of the crown. They have red coats lined with blue, and are provided with all other cloaths, diet, waſhing and lodging. The governor is allowed 500 l. a year, the lieutenant-governor

250 l. and the major 150 l. Thirty-ſix officers are allowed ſix-pence per day, thirty-four light-horſe men, and thirty-two ſerjeants, have two ſhillings a week each, forty-eight corporals and drums have ten pence per week, and about four hundred private men have eight pence a week each. As the houſe is termed a garriſon, they are all obliged to do duty in turn, and have prayers twice a day in the chapel, performed by two chaplains, each of whom has a ſalary of 100 l. per annum. The phyſician, comptroller, ſecretary, deputy-treaſurer, ſteward and ſurgeon, have alſo 100 l. a year each, and many other officers have conſiderable ſalaries. Beſides theſe, there are about twelve hundred out-penſioners, who are allowed 7 l. 12 s. 6d. a year each. Theſe great expences are ſupported by a poundage, deducted out of the pay of the army, with one day's pay once a year from each officer and common ſoldier; and when there is any deficiency, it is ſupplied by a ſum raiſed by parliament. The hoſpital is governed by the following commiſſioners, the preſident of the council, the firſt commiſſioner of the treaſury, the principal ſecretary of ſtate, the paymaſter-general of the forces, the ſecretary at war, the comptroller of the army, and the governor and lieutenant-governor of the hoſpital.

Ranelagh-gardens, are thus called from their formerly belonging to the earl of Ranelagh, who had a ſeat here, which is now become one of thoſe public places of pleaſure, reſorted to by people of the firſt quality. The gardens are beautiful, and kept in excellent order; in the midſt of them is a noble amphitheatre, one hundred and eighty-five feet in diameter. Round the whole is an arcade, and over that a gallery with a balluſtrade, to admit the company into the upper boxes. Over this

are

are the windows. The internal diameter is one hundred and fifty feet, and the architecture of the inside corresponds with the outside, except there being over every column between the windows termini, which support the roof. In the midst of the area is a chimney that has four faces. The entertainments here, consists of a fine band of musick placed in the orchestre, with an organ, accompanied by the best voices. The regale is only tea and coffee.

Before we take leave of Chelsea, it will be proper just to take notice of the water-works, which supply that extensive village and its neighbourhood with so essential a necessary of life. These water-works are under the managemeut of a society, incorporated by act of parliament, in the year 1722, by the name of the governor and company of the Chelsea water-works. They have a common seal, and power to purchase lands &c. in mortmain, to the value of 1000 l. per annum. The works are divided into two thousand shares, and the affairs of the company are managed by a governor, deputy-governor, and thirteen directors.

Charles Boyle, earl of Orrery in Ireland, and baron of Marston in England, was the second son of Roger, earl of Orrery, and born at Chelsea, in the month of August, 1676. At the age of fifteen he was entered as a nobleman of Christ-church in Oxford, where he had for his tutors the celebrated Dr. Atterbury, and the reverend Dr. Friend, under whose care he made so rapid a progress in his studies, that he was soon considered as an ornament to the college. The first work that fell from his pen was, *The Life of Lysander*, translated from the Greek of Plutarch; soon after which he published a new edition of the Epistles of Phalaris, which gave rise to a violent dispute

between him and Dr. Bentley. In 1700, he was choſen member for the town of Huntingdon; which occaſioned a warm conteſt between him and Mr. Wortley, between whom a duel enſued in Hyde-park, when Mr. Boyle was dangerouſly wounded. Some time after, his elder brother dying, he ſucceeded to the title of earl of Orrery; obtained the command of a regiment; was elected a knight of the Thiſtle, and advanced to an Engliſh peerage, by the title of lord Boyle, of Marſton, in the county of Somerſet. On the acceſſion of king George the Firſt, he retained his command in the army, which, however, he ſoon after left; and being ſuſpected by the government of being concerned in Layer's plot, he was thrown into the Tower, though, as appeared by the ſequel, without any ſufficient reaſon; for, after the ſtricteſt and moſt ſevere ſcrutiny, nothing of importance could be found againſt him. He died on the 28th of Auguſt, 1731, in the fifty-ſixth year of his age. He wrote a comedy, entitled, *As you find it*; and was likewiſe the improver of that noble inſtrument, which, after him, is called *The Orrery*.

We have now deſcribed the principal places on the weſt ſide of this county, ſituated near the Thames, which moſt abounds with the ſeats of the nobility, we ſhall proceed again to the weſt, and take a view of the moſt remarkable places and ſeats farther to the north.

The principal town in this county on the Oxford road is UXBRIDGE, which is eighteen miles and a half diſtant from London, and is a handſome, large, well inhabited town, ſeated on the eaſt bank of the Colne, conſiſting chiefly of one long ſtreet, in which are ſeveral good inns, and near it are brooks famous for excellent trout. Though this town is entirely independant of any other,

other, and is governed by two bailiffs, two conſtables, and four headboroughs, it is only a hamlet to Great Hillington, a village about a mile diſtant, and yet has a church, or rather chapel, built in the reign of Henry the Sixth, and a ſtone bridge over the Colne, on which river are many corn-mills. This town is particularly diſtinguiſhed for the whiteneſs of the bread, eſpecially the rolls, and a conſiderable number of waggon loads of meal are carried from thence to London. Uxbridge gives the title of earl to the noble family of Paget, and is famous for a treaty carried on here between Charles the Firſt and the parliament, in the year 1644. It has a market on Mondays, and two fairs, held on the 31ſt of July, and the 10th of October, for horſes, cows and ſheep. Near Uxbridge are the remains of an ancient camp, which is ſuppoſed to be Britiſh.

HILLINGTON, or HILLINGDON, is the name of two villages, ſeated near each other, at a ſmall diſtance from Uxbridge, and diſtinguiſhed by the epithets Great and Little. The church of Great Hillington is a vicarage, to which the town of Uxbridge is a hamlet, and here Meinhardt, late duke of Schomberg, had a ſeat.

At a village called KING'S ARBOUR, ſeated three miles and a half to the ſouth of Hillington, is a ſmall Roman camp, conſiſting of a ſingle work; and at about the diſtance of a mile from this, is another Roman camp.

About five miles and a half to the north-weſt of Uxbridge is HARROW ON THE HILL, which is ſituated fifteen miles north-weſt of London, on the higheſt hill in the county, on the ſummit of which ſtands the church, which has a very lofty ſpire. It is famous for a free-ſchool, founded by Mr. John Lyons, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, in which there are uſually a great number

of

of boarders, the ſons of perſons of rank, and every fourth of Auguſt, a ſelect number of the ſcholars, dreſſed in the habit of archers, come with their bows, and ſhoot at a mark, for a ſilver arrow.

About four miles to the north-eaſt of Harrow on the Hill is EDGWORTH, or EDGWARE, which is ſituated twelve miles from London, in the road to St. Albans, on the very edge of the county of Middleſex. It conſiſts only of one ſtreet, and has a charity-ſchool. It has a market on Thurſdays, but no fair. The old Roman way, called Watling-ſtreet, paſſes by this town.

At a ſmall diſtance, the late earl of Chandos built one of the moſt noble ſeats in England, which he adorned and furniſhed at ſo vaſt an expence, that it had ſcarce its equal in the kingdom. The great ſaloon, or hall, was painted by Paolucci, and the plaſtering and gilding of the houſe was done by the famous Pergotti. The columns, by which the building was ſupported, were all of marble: the grand ſtair-caſe was extremely fine; the ſteps were marble, and each of them conſiſted of one piece twenty-two feet in length. The avenue was ſpacious and majeſtic, and afforded the view of two fronts joined, as it were, in one, the diſtance not permitting you to ſee the angle that was in the centre, ſo that you were agreeably deceived in the opinion, that the front of the houſe was twice as large as it really was; and yet on approaching nearer, you were again ſurprized by perceiving a winding paſſage, opening, as it were, a new front to the eye, of near a hundred and twenty feet in length, which you imagined not to have ſeen before. The gardens were well deſigned, and the canals large and noble. The chapel was a ſingularity, both in its building, and the beauty of the workmanſhip; and the late

duke,

duke, at one time, maintained there a full choir, and had divine worſhip performed by the beſt muſic, after the manner of the chapel royal. But all this grandeur was ſoon brought to a period, the furniture and curioſities were expoſed to ſale at a public auction, and the ſuperb ſtructure entirely demoliſhed. The land, on which this edifice was erected, was, ſome years ago, purchaſed by Mr. Hallet, an eminent cabinet-maker, who having acquired a large fortune in that buſineſs, built an elegant ſmall houſe upon the ſpot.

About five miles from Edgworth, in the road to London, is KILBURN, a village in the pariſh of Hampſtead, where Herebert, abbot, and Oſbert de Clara, prior of Weſtminſter, founded a nunnery, about the end of the reign of king Henry the Firſt, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. John the Baptiſt. It was of the Benedictine order, and was ſubordinate to the abbey of Weſtminſter. It revenues were valued at its ſuppreſſion at 74 l. 17 s. 11 d. per annum.

HAMPSTEAD is a pleaſant village, ſeated on the top of a hill, about four miles north-weſt of London. This village is adorned with groves and gardens, many gentlemens houſes, and extends about a mile every way, affording a moſt extenſive and delightful proſpect over the city, as far as Shooter's-hill, and over the counties all round it, as far as the eye can reach. This village was formerly reſorted to for its mineral waters, and there is here a fine aſſembly-room for dancing. The old church, which was a chapel belonging to the lord of the manor, was ſome years ago pulled down, and a new one erected in its room. There is alſo a handſome chapel near the wells, built by the contribution of the inhabitants, who are chiefly citizens and merchants of London; and there is here alſo a meeting-houſe. It is obſervable,

yable, that in the reign of Henry the Eighth, Hampſtead was a poor place, chiefly inhabited by laundreſſes, who waſhed for the inhabitants of the metropolis.

At a ſmall diſtance eaſtward of Hampſtead is HIGHGATE, a very large and populous village, a little above four miles north of London. It received its name from its high ſituation on the top and brow of the hill, and a gate erected there, upwards of four hundred years ago, to receive toll for the biſhop of London, upon an old miry road, from Gray's-Inn-lane to Barnet, being, at that time, turned through the biſhop's-park. The church, which is a very old edifice, is a chapel of eaſe to Hornſey, and where it ſtands was formerly an hermitage, near which the lord chief baron Cholmondeley, in the year 1562, built and endowed a free-ſchool, which was enlarged in 1573, by Edwin Sandys, biſhop of London, and a chapel added to it. There are alſo here ſeveral diſſenting meeting-houſes. Part of the town is in the pariſh of Pancras. On the brow of the hill, next London, the fineneſs of the proſpect over the city, as far as Shooter's-hill, and below Greenwich, has occaſioned ſeveral handſome edifices to be built, among which is a very fine houſe, erected by Sir William Aſhurſt. There are likewiſe in this village ſeveral handſome public houſes; and it is remarkable, that moſt of them have a large pair of horns placed over the ſign, and that when any of the country people ſtop for refreſhment, a pair of large horns, fixed to the end of a ſtaff, is brought to them, and they are earneſtly preſſed to be ſworn. On their conſenting, a kind of burleſque oath is adminiſtred, that they will never kiſs the maid, while they can kiſs the miſtreſs; never eat brown bread when they can get white, and many other things of the ſame kind, which they repeat

repeat with their hand fixed upon one of the horns. This ceremony, which is ſufficiently ridiculous, is altered according to the ſex of the perſon who is ſworn, and who is permitted to add to each article, Except I like the other better. The whole is concluded by the oath, which conſiſts in kiſſing the horns, and by paying a ſhilling to be ſpent among the company, to which the perſon belongs.

Proceeding towards London, by the weſt road, we come to KENTISH-TOWN, a very pretty village, chiefly conſiſting of one ſtreet. The upper part of it, near Green-ſtreet, has a row of genteel houſes, with a rookery before it. This village is in the pariſh of Pancras, and has a chapel of eaſe to that church.

PANCRAS, which is ſeated about a mile and a half nearer London, is a very ſmall village, conſiſting only of a few houſes about the church-yard, and in the garden of one of them is a mineral ſpring, of which we have taken notice, in treating of the medicinal waters of this county. The church is a ſmall ancient building, which makes but a mean appearance, though the pariſh is extremely large, it extending ſeveral miles round. The church-yard is noted for being the burying-place of a great number of Roman Catholics.

BLACK MARY'S HOLE, a ſmall hamlet of this pariſh, near London in the road to Hampſtead, took its name from a blackmoor woman, called Mary, who about forty years ago lived by the ſide of the road, in a circular hut built with ſtones. In this village is a mineral water, called Bagnigge wells, which riſes in a ſmall but pleaſant garden, belonging to a houſe of public entertainment, and is laid out and accommodated in a very pretty manner. In this garden, an organ plays ſeveral tunes by means of a water-wheel, and in a large room

room is a harpſichord, on which in the ſummer evenings, one of the company uſually plays for the entertainment of the reſt.

To the ſouth-eaſt of Pancras is TOTTENHAM-COURT, a very pleaſant village, ſituated near London; and at a ſmall diſtance from it, to the weſt, is ST. MARY LE BONNE, thus called, from its being ſuppoſed to ſignify St. Mary the Good; though, according to Maitland, its original name was Maryborne. That gentleman gives the following account of the riſe of this village, and ſays, that the village of Tyborne going to decay, its church, named St. John the Evangeliſt, being left alone by the ſide of the highway, was robbed of its books, veſtments, images, bells, and other decorations; upon which the pariſhioners applied to the biſhop of London for leave to take down their old church, and erect a new one, which being readily granted, they in the year 1400, erected a new church in a place, where they had before built a chapel, and dedicating it to the Virgin Mary, it received the epithet of Borne, from its vicinity to the neighbouring brook, or bourn. This village is almoſt joined by new buildings to the metropolis. The old church, which was a mean edifice, was pulled down, and a plain ſtructure of brick, erected here in 1741. There are alſo in this village a French meeting-houſe, a charity-ſchool, and a place of public entertainment, with pleaſant gardens, in which is a fine orcheſtre, and a band of vocal and inſtrumental muſic. Theſe gardens have received all poſſible improvements, and are in every reſpect, a kind of imitation of the entertainments at Vauxhall.

Turning back to the eaſt, at about the diſtance of two miles from St. Mary le Bonne, is ISLINGTON, which is likewiſe almoſt contiguous to London. This village appears to have been built in

the

the time of William the Conqueror, and has been lately much improved and enlarged by new buildings. By the ſouth-weſt ſide of this village is a fine reſervoir, called New River Head, into which that fine ſtream, after paſſing by this village, diſcharges itſelf. Part of the water is, from thence, conveyed by pipes to London, while another part is thrown, by an engine, through other pipes, up hill, to a ſecond reſervoir, which lies much higher, in order to ſupply the higheſt parts of this metropolis. At a ſmall diſtance is a ſpring of chalybeate water, in a very pleaſant garden, which for ſome years was honoured with the conſtant attendance of the princeſs Amelia, and many perſons of quality to drink the waters: to this place, which is called New Tunbridge wells, many people reſort, particularly during the ſummer ſeaſon. The church is one of the prebends of St. Paul's. The old building, which is a plain ſtructure of ſtone, was erected in 1503, and ſtood till the year 1751, when the inhabitants applied to parliament for leave to rebuild it, and ſoon after erected the preſent ſtructure, which is a ſubſtantial brick edifice. The body is well enlightened, and the angles decorated with a plain ruſtic. The door in the front is adorned with a circular portico, conſiſting of a dome, ſupported by four doric columns, but both the portico and the door appear too ſmall for the reſt of the building. The ſteeple conſiſts of a tower that riſes ſquare to a conſiderable height, and is terminated by a cornice, ſupporting four vaſes at the corners. From hence riſes the ſpire, which is ſupported by Corinthian columns, with their ſhafts wrought with ruſtic. Though the body of the church is very large, the roof is ſupported without pillars, and the inſide is well diſpoſed and adorned with an elegant plainneſs. The pariſh is very extenſive,

ſive, and includes Upper and Lower Holloway, three ſides of Newington-Green, and part of Kingſland. There are in this village alſo, an independant meeting-houſe, a row of alms-houſes, under the care of the brewers company, and a charity-ſchool, founded in 1613, by dame Alice Owen, for educating thirty children; and alſo a houſe of public entertainment, called Sadler's-Wells, where, during the ſummer ſeaſon, people are amuſed with balance maſters, rope dancing, walking on the wire, tumbling, ſinging, and pantomine entertainments.

Near Iſlington is likewiſe a place of public entertainment, called White Conduit-houſe, from a ſtone conduit placed near it. It contains ſome ſpacious rooms, and gardens divided into extenſive walks, in which are a great number of ſeats, and upon the whole is extremely pleaſant, the rooms affording a fine proſpect over the country to a conſiderable diſtance, and the garden being rendered as rural and commodious as poſſible. Hither great numbers of citizens reſort, particularly in the ſummer evenings, to drink tea, coffee, ſyllabubs, &c. Near Iſlington is alſo another houſe of the ſame kind, likewiſe accommodated with a ſpacious garden.

Near a place called Highbury-barn, in this pariſh, is a field termed Reedmoat, and alſo Six-acre-field, from its contents. It appears to have been an ancient fortreſs, incloſed with a rampart and ditch; and from its form, and the manner of its fortifications, is ſuppoſed to have been the Roman camp poſſeſſed by Suetonius Paulinus, after his retreat from London, and out of this camp it is thought he ſallied upon the Britons, under the conduct of queen Boadicea, whom he totally routed. In the ſouth-weſt angle of the field, is a ſquare diviſion, which is ſuppoſed to have been

the

the Roman general's praetorium, or tent, and is now commonly called Jack Straw's caſtle, from Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, being ſaid to take poſſeſſion of it, with their followers, before they entered London.

HORNSEY is a village about a mile north-eaſt of Highgate, and contains a pariſh church, to which great part of Highgate belongs. There is here a park, in which is an eminence called Lodge-hill, where ſeems to have been the foundation of an old caſtle; and on it a lodge was built, when the park was well ſtocked with deer. The church is ſaid to have been built with the ſtones taken from the ruins of this place.

ENFIELD is ſeated about ten miles north of London, and, according to Dr. Fuller, was formerly famous for tanning of hides. Near the center of Enfield-chace are the ruins of an old houſe, which is ſaid to have belonged to the earls of Eſſex. Here is a fine lodge for the ranger, and the ſkirts of the chace abounds with handſome country-houſes, belonging to the citizens of London. When king James the Firſt kept his court at Theobald's, this chace was well ſtocked with deer, and all ſorts of game; but in the civil wars, it was ſtripped of the game, the trees were cut down, and the land let out in farms. However, after the reſtoration, it was laid open again, woods were planted, and the chace again ſtocked with deer. Enfield was formerly a royal ſeat, of which there are ſtill ſome remains, and by the coats of arms yet viſible in ſome parts of it, ſeems to have been built by Sir Thomas Lovel, knight of the garter, and ſecretary of ſtate to king Henry the Seventh. It has a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, held on the 25th of May, and the 29th of November.

TOTTEN-

TOTTENHAM-HIGH-CROSS is a village on the weſt ſide of the river Lee, ſituated on the road to Ware, and received its name from its croſs, which was once much higher than it is at preſent; and on that ſpot queen Eleanor's corps was reſted, when on the road from Lincolnſhire to London. This manor was poſſeſſed by the earls of Northumberland and Cheſter, and afterwards by David, king of Scotland, who gave it to the monaſtery of the Trinity in London; but afterwards Henry the Eighth granted it to William, lord Howard of Effingham, who being afterwards attainted, it again reverted to the king, who gave it to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, to whom it ſtill belongs. The earl of Northumberland and the lord Coleraine have ſeats here; and there are likewiſe a great number of pretty houſes belonging to the citizens of London. The church is ſituated on a hill, at the foot of which runs a little river called the Moſel. In 1596, an almshouſe was founded here by one Zancher, a Spaniard, who was the firſt confectioner ever known in this kingdom. Here is alſo a free-ſchool, and a charity-ſchool for twenty-two girls, who are cloathed and taught.

The pariſh is divided into four wards, namely, the Nether-ward, in which ſtands the parſonage, and vicarage: the Middle-ward, which comprehends Church-end and Marſh-ſtreet: High-croſs-ward, containing the High-croſs, Page-green, the hall and the mill; and Wood-green, which is bigger than the other three wards together, and comprehends all the reſt of the pariſh. St. Loy's-well in this pariſh, is ſaid to be always full, and never to run over; and the people report many ſtrange cures, performed by a ſpring called Biſhop's-well.

NEWING-

NEWINGTON, or STOKE-NEWINGTON, is a very large village, and the firſt in the north road from Shoreditch. It is inhabited by a great number of wealthy citizens, is a prebend of St. Paul's, and has an old church. The earl of Oxford had a houſe here in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

Between this village and Iſlington is NEWINGTON-GREEN, which chiefly conſiſts of a handſome ſquare, of a conſiderable extent, encompaſſed by houſes, which are, in general, well built. It has an extenſive graſs-plat in the middle; before each ſide is a row of trees, and on the eaſt ſide is a meeting-houſe.

HACKNEY is a very large and populous village, on the north-eaſt ſide of London, about a mile and a half to the eaſtward of Newington, and is inhabited by ſuch a number of merchants and perſons of wealth, that it is ſaid there are near one hundred gentlemen's coaches kept there. The pariſh has ſeveral hamlets belonging to it, among which are, Dorleſton and Shacklewell on the weſt, Hummerton which leads to Hackney-marſh on the eaſt, and Clapton on the north. Hackney church was a diſtinct rectory and vicarage in 1292. It was dedicated to St. Auguſtine, but the knights templars obtaining a mill and other poſſeſſions in the pariſh, they were, upon the ſuppreſſion of their order, granted to the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, from whom the church is ſuppoſed to have received its preſent appellation of St. John, though it was not preſented to by that name till after the year 1660. It is in the gift of Mr. Tyſon, lord of the manor, but in eccleſiaſtical affairs is ſubject to the biſhop of London. Some years ago were diſcovered, at the bottom of Hackney-marſh, the remains of a great ſtone cauſeway, which, from the Roman coins found in the ſame place, appears to have been one of the

the famous roads made by the Romans. Before we leave this village, it will be proper to mention, that the horſes let out to hire in the city of London, were, from hence, called hackneys; for this village being anciently celebrated for the numerous ſeats of the nobility and gentry it contained; this naturally occaſioned a great reſort thither, of perſons of all ranks from the city of London, whereby ſo great a number of horſes were daily hired in the city on that account, that, at length, all horſes to be lett received the common appellation of hackney-horſes, which has ſince been alſo given to public coaches and chairs.

Robert South, a learned and witty divine, of the ſeventeenth and eighteenth centuries, was the ſon of an eminent merchant at London, and born at Hackney, in the year 1633. In 1647, he was admitted a king's ſcholar in Weſtminſter ſchool, under the famous Dr. Buſby; and the next year he made himſelf remarkable by reading the Latin prayers in the ſchool, on the day of king Charles the Firſt's martyrdom, and praying for his majeſty by name. Having perfected himſelf in claſſical learning, he was, in 1651, elected a ſtudent of Chriſt church in Oxford; and about three years after he wrote a copy of Latin verſes, to congratulate Cromwell upon his concluding a peace with the Dutch. In 1658, he entered into orders; and, in 1660, was choſen public orator of the univerſity. Next year he became domeſtic chaplain to Edward, earl of Clarendon, lord high chancellor of England, and chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford; and about two years after, he was inſtalled prebendary of Weſtminſter, and created a doctor of divinity. He was afterwards chaplain to the duke of York; and, in 1676, attended, as chaplain, Laurence Hyde, Eſq; ambaſſador

baſſador extraordinary to the king of Poland. In the latter end of the reign of king Charles the Second, whoſe chaplain he likewiſe was, he is ſaid to have refuſed ſeveral offers of biſhopries in England, as alſo that of an archbiſhopric in Ireland, which was made him in the beginning of king James's reign, by the earl of Rocheſter, lord-lieutenant of that kingdom. This nobleman, being importuned by the king to change his religion, agreed to a diſpute between two divines of the church of England, and two of the church of Rome, and named for one of the former Dr. South, who, on account of his ſharp and ſarcaſtic humour, was excepted to by his majeſty. After the revolution, he took the oath of allegiance to their majeſties, but declined accepting a biſhopric, which was offered him, and which had been poſſeſſed by one of the non-juring prelates. He died July the 8th, 1716, and was interred in Weſtminſter abbey, where a handſome monument was erected to his memory. His ſermons, printed in four volumes, are greatly eſteemed, and have gone thro' many editions. The author of the Tatler ſays, "That this learned gentleman had a talent of "making all his faculties bear to the great end "of his hallowed profeſſion. His charming diſ-"courſes," adds he, "have in them, whatever "wit and wiſdom can put together. Happy ge-"nius! He was the better man for being a wit; "and the beſt way to praiſe him is to quote him."

STEPNEY, a very ancient village, is ſeated on the eaſt of London, to which it is almoſt contiguous. This pariſh was of ſuch vaſt extent, and ſo encreaſed, in buildings as to produce the pariſhes of St. Mary Stratford at Bow, St. Mary Whitechapel, St. Matthew Bethnel-Green, Chriſt-church Spital-fields, St. George's Ratcliff-highway, St. Ann Limehouſe, and St. John Wapping;

ping; and yet, though all theſe have been ſeparated from it, it remains one of the largeſt pariſhes within the bills of mortality, and contains the extenſive hamlets of Mile-End, Ratcliff and Poplar. This village is remarkable for its church, which is a very old ſtructure, and for the great number of tomb-ſtones, both in that edifice and the church-yard. There was a church here ſo early as the time of the Saxons, when it was called the church of All Saints; and we read of the manor of Stepney under the reign of William the Conqueror, by the name of Stibenbrode, or Stiben's heath, but we have no account when the church changed its name, by its being dedicated to St. Dunſtan, the name it at preſent bears. To this church belonged both a rectory and vicarage. The former, which was a ſinecure, was in the gift of the biſhop of London, and the latter in the gift of the rector, till Ridley, biſhop of London, gave the manor of Stepney, and the advowſon of the church to Edward the Sixth, who granted them to Sir Thomas Wentworth, lord chamberlain of his houſhold. The advowſon was afterwards purchaſed by the principal and ſcholars of King's-hall, and Brazennoſe college in Oxford, who preſented two perſons to the rectory and vicarage, by the name of the Portioniſts of Ratcliff and Spital-fields, till the year 1744, when the hamlet of Bethnal-green being ſeparated from it, and made a new pariſh by act of parliament; Stepney became poſſeſſed by only one rector; hence it is, at preſent, a rectory impropriate; the above principal and ſcholars receiving the great tythes, and the incumbent the ſmall, together with Eaſter-offerings, garden pennies, and ſurplice fees. There is here alſo an independent meeting and an alms-houſe. The village is, however, but ſmall, and conſiſts of few houſes,

houſes, beſides thoſe of public entertainment. Crouds of people of both ſexes, chiefly of the lower claſs, reſort thither on Sundays, and during Eaſter and Whitſun holidays, to regale themſelves with Stepney buns, beer, ale, cyder, &c.

John Strype, author of ſeveral volumes relating chiefly to the eccleſiaſtical hiſtory of England, and a moſt faithful and laborious compiler, in the end of the laſt and beginning of the preſent centuries, was of German extraction, but born in the pariſh of Stepney, November 1, 1643. He had his education in St. Paul's ſchool, and in Jeſus-college and Catharine-hall in Cambridge, where he took the degrees of bachelor and maſter of arts. His firſt preferment in the church was the curacy of Theydon-Boys in Eſſex; but this he quitted upon his being appointed miniſter of Low Leyton in the ſame county. Here he contracted an acquaintance with Sir Michael Hickes, formerly ſecretary to William lord Burleigh: and from the manuſcripts of this gentleman it was that he extracted the ſubſtance of moſt of his books, which amount to no leſs than thirteen volumes in folio, and three in octavo. He died December the 13th, 1737, at the uncommon age of ninety-four. So little had his conſtitution been hurt by his intenſe application to ſtudy!

Richard Mead, the moſt eminent phyſician of his time, ſon to Mr. Matthew Mead, a celebrated nonconformiſt miniſter, was born in the pariſh of Stepney, on the 11th of Auguſt, 1673. Accompanying his father, in his early youth, to Holland (whither the latter was obliged to retire on account of ſome ſuſpicions he had fallen under with the government) he received his education at Utrecht and Leyden, under the illuſtrious Graevius, Herman, and Pitcairne. His ſtudies at the univerſity were no ſooner finiſhed, than he made a

journey to Italy, and took the degree of doctor of philoſophy and phyſic at Padua. Returning to his native country, he began to practiſe his profeſſion; and in this he ſoon acquired ſuch a high reputation, that he was choſen phyſician to St. Thomas's hoſpital, fellow of the Royal Society, and member of the college of phyſicians. At the ſame time he was complimented, by the univerſity of Oxford, with the degree of doctor of phyſic. In 1727 he was appointed phyſician in ordinary to his majeſty; and his practice was by this time become ſo extenſive, that he is ſaid to have cleared upwards of ſeven thouſand pounds a year. His ſpirit and his generoſity were equal to his fortune, and he lived with all the ſtate of a nobleman. His advice was ever ready to the poor and neceſſitous, whom he even frequently aſſiſted with his purſe. The learned in general, and the clergy in particular, were always welcome to his table and his library. In a word, he was the patron of every uſeful and ingenious art, and might juſtly be conſidered as the Mecaenas of the age. He died February the 16th, 1754, and was interred in the Temple church. Beſides ſeveral eſſays inſerted in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, or printed in detached pamphlets, he publiſhed a Mechanical account of Poiſons; a Diſcourſe concerning the Plague; another on the Small-pox; a Treatiſe *de Morbis Biblicis*; and Medical Precepts and Cautions.

MILE-END, ſo called from its being a mile from Aldgate, is ſituated near Stepney, in the road to Bow. Here was anciently a lazaretto, or hoſpital of lepers, called the Houſe of Our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, and Mary Magdalen. To this hoſpital Edward VI. granted letters patent, allowing theſe lepers to beg for their ſupport. Here is, at preſent, an hoſpital of the corporation of Trinity-houſe,

which

which is a very noble building, rendered beautiful by its ſituation, and the agreeable manner in which it is laid out. It conſiſts of two wings and a center, wherein is a chapel which riſes much higher than the other buildings, and has an aſcent to it by a handſome flight of ſteps, ſecured by iron rails. The chapel is adorned with a pediment, behind which riſes a turret, and on each ſide of the chapel are two ſets of apartments, exactly reſembling the wings. Theſe laſt are low, but neat buildings, with an aſcent of ſeven ſteps to each pair of doors, and it is remarkable, that all theſe aſcents lead to the upper ſtory. There are, however, rooms below, but theſe are under ground, and the windows upon a level with a broad ſtone pavement, that ſurrounds the area next the houſes. In the center of each wing, is a handſome pediment, adorned with the company's arms, and the repreſentation of ropes, anchors, and ſea-weeds in open work, ſpread over the face of the pediments. The area within conſiſts of handſome graſs-plats, divided by gravel walks; and in the center is a ſtatue in ſtone of Mr. Robert Sandys, well executed. He has a bale of goods behind him, and ſtands with his right hand upon another bale. At his feet is a ſmall globe and anchor, and on the pedeſtal is the following inſcription.

To the memory of captain Robert Sandes, an elder brother, and deputy maſter of the corporation of Trinity Houſe, who died in 1701, and bequeathed to the poor thereof one hundred pounds, alſo the reverſion (after two lives) of a freehold eſtate in the county of Lincoln, of 147 l. a year, now in their poſſeſſion. This ſtatue was erected by the corporation, A. D. 1746.

Captain Henry Mudd, an elder brother, gave the ground, on which this hoſpital ſtands, and the above beautiful and commodious ſtructure was erected by the company in the year 1695, for the reception of twenty-eight maſters of ſhips, or their widows, each of whom receives ſixteen ſhillings every month, beſides twenty ſhillings a year for coals, and a gown every ſecond year.

Here is alſo Bancroft's beautiful alms-houſe, ſchool and chapel, erected by the Draper's company in the year 1735, purſuant to the will of Mr. Francis Bancroft, who bequeathed to that company upwards of twenty-eight thouſand pounds, for purchaſing a ſite, and building upon it an alms-houſe, with convenient apartments for twenty-four alms-men, a chapel, and ſchool-room for one hundred poor boys, and two dwelling-houſes for the ſchool-maſters. He alſo ordered, that each of the alms-men ſhould annually receive eight pounds, and a chaldron of coals, and every third year a gown of baize; that the ſchool-boys ſhould be clothed and taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; that each of the maſters, beſides their houſes, ſhould have a ſalary of thirty pounds a year, and the annual ſum of twenty pounds for coals and candles for their uſe, and that of the ſchool, with a ſufficient allowance for books, paper, pens and ink; that the committee of the court of aſſiſtants, ſhould have five pounds for a dinner, at their annual viſitation, and that three pounds ten ſhillings ſhould be given for two half yearly ſermons, to be preached in the churches of St. Helen, and St. Michael's Cornhill, in commemoration of this foundation. He likewiſe ordered, that each of the boys put out apprentice, ſhould receive four pounds, but if they were put to ſervice, they ſhould have no more than fifty ſhillings, to buy them cloaths.

This

This hoſpital is not only a neat, but a very elegant ſtructure, conſiſting of two wings, and a center detached from them both. In the middle of the center is the chapel, before which is a noble portico, with Ionic columns, and coupled pilaſters at the corners, ſupporting a pediment, in the plane of which is the dial. There is an aſcent to the portico by a flight of ſteps, and over the chapel is a handſome turret. On each ſide of the portico are two houſes, like thoſe in the wings. The conſtruction of the wings is uniform, lofty and convenient: twelve doors in each open in a regular ſeries, and the windows are of a moderate ſize, numerous, and proportioned to the apartments they are to enlighten. The ſquare is ſurrounded with gravel walks, with a large graſs-plat in the middle, and next the road are handſome iron rails and gates.

At Mile-end, are alſo the Drapers alms-houſes, which are eight in number, for four widows of the Draper's company, and four widows of ſeamen, who have each one and eight-pence a week, half a chaldron of coals for the year, and a gown once in two years. The Skinners alms-houſes are on the north ſide of Mile-end green, for twelve poor widows of that company, who have each 5l. 4s. a year, and half a chaldron of coals. There is another alms-houſe for twelve poor men of Stepney pariſh, who have each 4l. a year. In Dog-row, near Mile-end, is another alms-houſe, for the widows of eight maſters of ſhips, erected by captain Fiſher, who ſettled upon it an eſtate of 40l. a year.

Poplar, another hamlet of Stepney, obtained its name from the great number of poplar-trees, that anciently grew there. Here are two alms-houſes, beſides an hoſpital, belonging to the Eaſt-India company. The chapel of Poplar was erect-

ed in 1654, when the ground, upon which it was built, together with the church-yard, were given by the Eaſt-India company, and the edifice raiſed by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants and others; ſince which time that company has allowed the miniſter a convenient dwelling-houſe, with a garden and field, containing about three acres, and alſo 20l. per annum during pleaſure. There are here four meeting-houſes of the Preſbyterians, Independents, Baptiſts and Quakers, and a burying-ground of the Portugueze, and another of the German Jews.

Poplar-marſh, is called the ISLE OF DOGS, from the noiſe made by the king's hounds that were kept there, during the reſidence of the royal family at Greenwich, but is ſo far from being an iſland, that it can ſcarcely be called a peninſula. This is eſteemed one of the richeſt ſpots of ground in England; for it not only raiſes the largeſt cattle, but the graſs it bears, is eſteemed a great reſtorative of diſeaſed horſes.

BOW, alſo called STRATFORD-LE-BOW, is named Bow from the ſtone arches of its bridge; is ſaid to have been the firſt built in England with arches, which were anciently called bows. This bridge was built on the river Lea, by Maud, the wife of Henry the Firſt, and its church was erected by Henry the Second. This was a chapel of eaſe to Stepney, but ſome years ago was made parochial. In the ſixteenth century, moſt of the bread conſumed in the out-parts of London, on that ſide, was baked at Bow, and carried from thence in bread-carts. This village is, at preſent, inhabited by many whitſters, and ſcarlet dyers, and here is alſo a manufactory of porcelain, in imitation of that brought from China.

BROMLEY lies to the ſouth of Bow, and joins to it; but though it abounds with handſome houſes,

houſes, it is only a ſmall pariſh. The great houſe here was erected by Sir John Jacob, Bart. commiſſioner of the cuſtoms at the reſtoration, and afterwards became the ſeat of Sir William Benſon, ſheriff of London, in the reign of queen Anne, the father of William Benſon, Eſq; auditor of the impreſt. Here was a priory of nuns, of the Benedictine order, which, as ſome affirm, was founded and endowed by Chriſtiana de Sumers, and her ſons; but Tanner tells us, that it was erected by William the Norman, in the Conqueror's time. However, it is certain, that the former were great benefactors thereto. It was valued at the diſſolution at 108l. a year by Dugdale, but at 122l. by Speed. The church at Bromley is thought to have been only a part of the church anciently belonging to the monaſtery.

Having now deſcribed the principal places in the county of Middleſex, except London, we come to that city, the metropolis of Great-Britain, which we have placed laſt, in order that the various parts of the county might be more eaſily found.

LONDON and WESTMINSTER, though diſtinct cities, with reſpect to their juriſdictions, as they were formerly, by their ſituations, are now united, ſo as to form one of the largeſt, and the richeſt cities upon earth. Camden ſuppoſes, that London derived its name from the Britiſh words Llhun, a wood, and Dinas, a city or town, ſignifying a city in a wood; and both Caeſar and Strabo aſſert, that the ancient Britons lived in fenced woods and groves. It has likewiſe been ſuppoſed, that the name London was derived from the Britiſh word Lohng Dinas, a harbour for ſhips. This city is ſituated in fifty-one degrees, thirty minutes north latitude; and, on account of its being the metropolis of the Britiſh domini-

ons, is the meridian, from which all Britiſh geographers, at preſent, compute the meaſures of longitude.

The antiquity of the city of London is undoubtedly very great. It probably exiſted in the time of the ancient Britons, before the art of writing was brought into England, but was neither built by Brute, nor king Lud, as ſome fabulous authors pretend. It had no buildings, either of brick or ſtone, till they were erected by the Romans; the dwellings of the Britons being only huts, formed of twigs wattled together; yet Tacitus obſerves, that it was a place of conſiderable trade in the reign of Nero, about the year 26, when it was famous for the multitude of its merchants. But ſoon after, Suetonius abandoned the city to the fury of Boadicea, on account of its being too large to be defended by his army of ten thouſand Romans; whence it appears, that it was then of conſiderable extent. That exaſperated princeſs, however, burnt the city, and put all its inhabitants to the ſword. From this great cataſtrophe London ſoon recovered, ſo that Herodian, in the life of the emperor Severus, calls it a great and wealthy city; and about that time it changed its name of Londinum, for that of Auguſta, but ſome time afterwards it recovered its ancient name. It muſt be obſerved, that Ptolemy, and ſome other writers of great antiquity, and alſo ſome moderns, among whom is the Rev. Dr. Gale, dean of York, have endeavoured to prove, that it was originally a Roman ſtation in St. George's-fields, to ſecure their conqueſts on that ſide of the river; many Roman coins, bricks, and checquered pavements having been found there. Beſides three Roman ways from Kent, Surry and Middleſex, interſected each other in that place; and, about a century ago,

ago, an urn filled with bones was dug up there. Hence that was ſuppoſed to be the original Londinum, but that after the Romans had ſubdued the Trinobantes, they ſettled on the north ſide of the Thames. Mr. Maitland, however, has oppoſed this opinion with great ſtrength of argument, and obſerves, that the Romans were too wiſe, to make uſe of ſo unhealthful a ſituation as St. George's-fields then was, they being conſtantly overflowed by every ſpring tide, till the river was confined by artificial banks; and, that if the antiquities diſcovered are any proof, above twenty times the quantity of Roman antiquities have been found on the north, than on the ſouth ſide of the river.

By whom this city was firſt walled is uncertain; ſome aſcribing this work to Conſtantine the Great, and others to his mother Helena. But it is moſt probable, that the wall was erected by the emperor Valentinian the Firſt, about the year 368, and it quite ſurrounded the city, to ſecure it from being invaded by water, as well as by land. The extent of the wall, which was alternately compoſed of layers of flat Roman brick, and rag-ſtones, was three miles in compaſs, and it was fortified on the land ſide by fifteen lofty towers. In the reign of king Henry the Second, the wall was conſiderably raiſed, but in that of Richard the Firſt, a part of it was demoliſhed, to make room for the ditch round the tower; and being much decayed in the reign of king Henry the Third, that prince obliged the citizens to repair it at a great expence. In the reign of king John, the city was fortified by drawing a deep moat, two hundred feet wide, round the wall. And afterwards the crown uſually granted the magiſtrates of London a duty on certain goods, to defray the expence of cleaning the ditch, and re-

pairing the wall. In the reign of Edward the Fifth, great part of the city wall was rebuilt at the expence of the city companies.

The original gates of the city, erected at the ſame time with the wall, are ſuppoſed to have been four: Newgate, Cripplegate, Aldgate, and Dowgate, but Dowgate has been long demoliſhed. Theſe original gates were erected over the three great Roman military ways in this part of Britain: The Roman road, called Watling-ſtreet, interſecting the Thames, entered London through Dowgate, and, croſſing the city, paſſed through Newgate. The military way, called Ermine-ſtreet, is ſuppoſed to have pointed to Cripplegate, and the vicinal way to have run through Aldgate. In king Henry the Second's reign, the wall had the ſeven following gates: Aldgate, Biſhopſgate, Cripplegate, Alderſgate, Newgate, Ludgate, and a poſtern near the Tower; but that part of the wall next the Tower being demoliſhed, in the reign of king Richard the Firſt, the poſtern fell down. All the ſix remaining gates, with Moorgate, which was afterwards built, ſtood till very lately, they being all taken down in the years 1761, and 1762, except Newgate, which is ſoon to be demoliſhed. Some ruins of the walls were then alſo taken down to make way for new buildings, when, notwithſtanding their antiquity, the mortar, which united the bricks and ſtones, was as hard as the moſt ſolid rock.

Aldgate was one of the original gates of the city, and is mentioned in a charter of king Edgar, as early as the year 967. It ſtood at the eaſt end of the city, and being ruinous, was rebuilt in 1609. In digging the foundation ſeveral Roman coins were diſcovered, two of which were ordered to be cut on ſtone, and to be placed on each ſide of the eaſt front. On the ſame front was placed,

in

in a large ſquare, the ſtatue of king James the Firſt, in gilt armour, with a golden lion, and a chained unicorn couchant at his feet. On the top of the gate was a vane, ſupported by a gilt ſphere, on each ſide of which ſtood the ſtatue of a ſoldier holding a bullet. On the weſt front, was a ſtatue of Fortune, gilt, ſtanding on a globe, with a ſpreading ſail over her head; under which was carved the king's arms. A little lower, on the ſouth ſide, ſtood Peace, with a dove on one hand, and a gilt wreath on the other; and on the north ſide was a figure of Charity: but all theſe ſtatues had been removed long before the gate was demoliſhed.

Biſhopſgate was ſituated on the north ſide of the city, next to Aldgate, and is ſuppoſed to have received its name from the figures of two biſhops, one on the north, and the other on the ſouth front; but theſe have been long removed. When it was firſt built is uncertain. The late ſtructure was a neat edifice, erected in 1735. On the top, over the gateway, which was very lofty, was the city arms, ſupported by dragons, and on each ſide of the gate was a poſtern, for the convenience of foot-paſſengers.

Moorgate, which ſtood between Biſhopſgate and Cripplegate, was firſt built in 1415, and received its name from its opening into Moorfields. It was rebuilt after the fire of London, in the year 1674, and conſiſted of a very lofty arch, and two poſterns for foot-paſſengers. It was adorned with Corinthian pilaſters, ſupporting their proper entablature, and with a round pediment, in which was the city arms.

Cripplegate ſtood alſo on the north ſide of the city, between Moorgate and Alderſgate, and is ſuppoſed to have received its name from the cripples uſually begging there. It had been ſeveral times rebuilt,

rebuilt, and was a plain ſolid edifice, with only one poſtern, and void of ornament.

Alderſgate, the moſt ancient north gate, was rebuilt in 1616, and being damaged by the fire, was repaired in 1617. On the north front was a ſtatue of king James the Firſt on horſeback, in a niche; on one ſide was the prophet Jeremiah; and in a niche, on the other, the prophet Samuel. Over the king's head was quartered the arms of Great Britain and Ireland. On the ſouth front was king James the Firſt, ſitting on a throne in relievo, and by the ſides of the gate were two poſterns.

Newgate ſtands in the north-weſt corner of the city, and is ſaid to have been the common jail for felons for the city of London, and the county of Middleſex, ever ſince the year 1218. It having been much damaged by the fire of London, the preſent ſtructure was erected, the weſt ſide of which is adorned with Tuſcan pilaſters, with an entablature; and in the intercolumniations are four niches, with as many figures, as big as the life. The eaſt front is alſo adorned with a range of pilaſters, and in three niches are the figures of Mercy, Judgment, and Truth.

Ludgate is ſuppoſed, by an ancient author named Geffry of Monmouth, to have taken its name from king Lud, by whom it was originally built; but this is impoſſible, as the ancient Britons had no walled towns; the name is, therefore, with greater propriety, derived from its ſituation, near the Flud, or Fleet, which ran into Fleet-Ditch. It was rebuilt in 1586, and repaired and beautified in 1699. The eaſt front was adorned with four pilaſters of the Doric order, and in the intercolumniations were placed the figures of the pretended king Lud, and his two ſons, Androgeus and Theomantius, in their

Britiſh

Britiſh habits. The weſt ſide was adorned with two pilaſters of the Ionic order, with their entablature, and alſo with two columns and a pediment. In a niche was a good ſtatue of queen Elizabeth in her robes, and over it, the queen's arms between the city ſupporters. This gate was a priſon for ſuch debtors as were freemen of the city, from the year 1373 till 1760.

Temple bar is ſituated to the weſt of Ludgate, the only gate erected at the extent of the city liberties; and here there are certain ceremonies performed, particularly at the coronation of the kings and queens, and the declaration of war; for then the herald at arms, coming from St. James's, knocks hard at the gate; upon which one of the ſheriffs calls out, Who is there? then the herald anſwers, I am come to proclaim the king or queen, mentioning the name, and repeating their titles. Upon which the ſheriffs open the gate, and bid the herald and his train welcome; after which they ride into the city, and make proclamation at proper places. The ſame ceremony is performed at the declaration of war, and the proclamation of peace. This gate was erected in the year 1670, and reſembles a triumphal arch. It is built of Portland ſtone, and each ſide adorned with four pilaſters with their entablature of the Corinthian order. The niches within the bar contain the figures of James the Firſt and his queen, and thoſe without, the ſtatues of Charles the Firſt and Charles the Second in Roman habits. Since the erection of this gate, the heads of ſuch as have been executed for high treaſon, have been uſually placed over it.

But were we to give the moſt conciſe hiſtory of the antiquities and ancient ſtructures in general of this city, it would far exceed the bounds allotted us; we ſhall therefore return to its preſent ſtate.

Thoſe

Thoſe who are deſirous of having a more full account of theſe particulars, may meet with full ſatisfaction, by conſulting a work, entitled, London and its Environs deſcribed, 6 Vols. 8vo.

London, as hath already been obſerved, is ſituated on the north ſide of the Thames, on a gentle riſe from that river, and upon a gravelly loamy ſoil, which greatly conduces to the health of its inhabitants. The adjacent country conſiſts of gardeners grounds and fine meadows, and an intermixture of delightful plains and elevations. For many miles round, the roads are as fine as can be imagined, and the diſtances from London, in all the great roads, are marked on ſtone poſts, ſet up at the end of every meaſured mile.

The united cities of London and Weſtminſter, with their out-pariſhes, are computed to extend ſeven miles and a half in length from Blackwall in the eaſt to Tothill-Fields in the weſt; and ſix miles three quarters along the Thames, from Poplar in the eaſt to Peterborough-houſe in Weſtminſter: the breadth from Newington Butts on the ſouth ſide of the borough of Southwark in Surry, which is generally included in this great city, to Jeffrey's alms-houſes in Kingſland-road in Middleſex, is three miles, thirty-one poles; though in other parts the breadth is not more than two miles, and in others, as in Wapping, ſcarce half a mile: however, the circumference is computed to be, at leaſt, eighteen miles. By a computation made in the year 1739, it was ſuppoſed, that in the cities and ſuburbs of London and Weſtminſter, there were five thouſand and ninety-nine ſtreets, lanes and allies; ninety-five thouſand nine hundred and ſixty-eight houſes, and about ſeven hundred and twenty-ſix thouſand inhabitants: but ſince that time, the new buildings have been immenſe, many thouſand houſes having been

erected

erected on new foundations, and a prodigious number of ſtreets and ſquares added to this metropolis, while the number of the inhabitants are proportionably encreaſed.

No city in Europe is better lighted than this metropolis; above 10,000 l. a year being collected for the public lamps, excluſive of many thouſand belonging to the houſes of noblemen, gentlemen, taverns and wealthy citizens, lighted at their private expence. This metropolis is alſo better ſupplied with water than any other great city in the world: every houſe being furniſhed with pipes, which bring it in great plenty from the Thames, the New River-Head, or from the ponds at Hampſtead. The city likewiſe abounds with fine ſprings.

We ſhall now take a view of the city of London, as diſtinct from that of Weſtminſter, and ſhall begin with its civil government.

The chief magiſtrate of the city is the lord mayor, who is annually choſen at Guildhall, when ſuch of the aldermen below the chair, as have ſerved the office of ſheriff, are put in nomination, and the livery-men, who are choſen from among the freemen of each company, and are about eight thouſand in number, return two to the court of aldermen, who generally chuſe the ſenior of them. Upon the eighth of November following, he is ſworn into his office at Guildhall, and the next day is inaugurated at Weſtminſter. For that purpoſe the aldermen and ſheriffs meet him at Guildhall, from whence they proceed in great ſtate in their coaches to the ſtairs on the Thames, called the Three Cranes, where they take water in the lord mayor's barge, and proceed towards Weſtminſter, attended by the barges of the twelve principal companies and others, in their furred gowns, with their colours, ſtreamers

ſtreamers and muſic. After landing at Palace-yard, the companies march in order to Weſtminſter-hall, followed by the lord mayor and aldermen. On entering the hall, they walk round it with the city ſword and mace, carried before them, to ſalute the courts ſitting there; then walking up to the court of Exchequer, the new lord mayor is ſworn before the barons. His lordſhip then walking round the hall again, invites the judges to dine with him at Guildhall, after which he returns, with the citizens, by water to Black Friars; from whence they ride in their coaches, preceeded by the artillery-company, which are a band of infantry belonging to the city militia, in buff-coats, and attended by the city companies with their flags, ſtreamers and muſic, to Guildhall, where they generally meet the lord chancellor, the judges, ſeveral of the nobility, miniſters of ſtate, and foreign ambaſſadors, who are invited to a magnificent entertainment, which is alſo ſometimes honoured with the preſence of the king, queen and princes of the blood, while the city companies march back to dine at their ſeveral halls. When the lord mayor appears abroad, he rides in the ſtate coach, robed in ſcarlet or purple, richly furred, with a hood of black velvet, a great gold chain or collar of S S, and a rich jewel hanging to it, his officers walking on each ſide the coach.

The lord mayor's juriſdiction extends not only over part of the ſuburbs, but in ſome degree over the whole county of Middleſex: he and the recorder ſit on the bench, on the trials, not only of the citizens, but on the inhabitants of the county; the county jail is alſo united to that of the city, and is kept by a citizen. His juriſdiction on the Thames extends eaſtward as far as its conflux with the

the Medway, and weſt to the river Colne, and he keeps annual courts for the conſervation of the river Thames, in the counties through which it flows.

The two ſheriffs of this city are alſo ſheriffs for the county of Middleſex, and are annually choſen at Guildhall on Midſummer-day by the liverymen, but not ſworn till Michaelmas-Eve, when they enter on their office, and two days after are preſented to the lord chancellor in the Exchequer court in Weſtminſter-hall, by the lord mayor and aldermen. Each ſheriff has an under-ſheriff, ſix clerks, thirty-ſix ſerjeants, and every ſerjeant a yeoman, who belongs to either of the priſons, called the Poultry, or Wood-Street Compter. If the perſon choſen ſheriff refuſes to ſerve, he is fined 400 l. to the city, and 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. to the city-priſons, unleſs he ſwears that he is not worth 10,000 l. After the ſheriffs are elected, the livery chuſe the chamberlain of the city, the bridge-maſters, auditors of the city and bridge-houſe accounts, and the ale-conners, who hold their places for life, unleſs removed for ſome miſdemeanor. The recorder is appointed by the lord mayor and court of aldermen, and alſo enjoys his place for life.

The city is divided into twenty-ſix wards, over each of which is an alderman, and when one of them dies, a precept is iſſued by the lord mayor, for a wardmote to be aſſembled for electing a new one, when ſuch houſekeepers, who are freemen of the city, meet and chuſe one of the candidates, by a majority of voices; but if they elect a perſon who is unwilling to ſerve, he cannot be excuſed, without paying a fine of 500 l. All the aldermen are juſtices of the peace in the city, by charter.

The

The common councilmen, who are two hundred and ten in number, are the repreſentatives of the citizens, and are choſen by the houſekeepers of each ward, who are freemen, on St. Thomas's-day, at a wardmote then held by the aldermen. The court of common-council, is the name given to the aſſembly of the lord mayor, aldermen and common-councilmen, who make bye-laws for the city. It is called and adjourned by the lord mayor, and out of it are formed diſtinct committees, for letting the city lands; and other ſervices.

The lord mayor and court of aldermen form a court of record, in which all leaſes and inſtruments are executed that paſs under the city-ſeal. They determine all differences relating to lights, water-courſes and party walls, fix the price of bread, ſuſpend or puniſh offending officers, and annually elect the rulers of the watermens company: they likewiſe appoint moſt of the city officers, as the four common pleaders, the comptroller of the chamber, the two ſecondaries, the remembrancer, the city ſolicitor, the ſword-bearer, the common hunt, the water-bailiff, four attornies of the lord mayor's court, the clerk of the chamber, the three ſerjeant carvers, the three ſerjeants of the chamber, the ſerjeants of the channel, the two marſhals, the hall-keeper, the yeoman of the chamber, four yeomen of the waterſide, the yeomen of the channel, the under water-bailiff, two meal weighers, two fruit meters, the foreign taker, the clerk of the city works, ſix young men, two clerks of the papers, eight attornies of the ſheriffs court, eight clerk ſitters, two prothonotaries, the clerk of the bridge-houſe, the clerk of the court of requeſts, the beadle of the court of requeſts, thirty-ſix ſerjeants at mace, thirty-ſix yeomen, the gauger, the ſealer and ſearchers of leather, the keeper of the green-yard, the

the two keepers of the two compters, of Newgate, and of Ludgate, the meaſurer, the ſteward of Southwark, the bailiff of the hundred of Oſſulſton, and the city artificers: but the rent-gatherer is put in by Mr. Chamberlain, and the high-bailiff of Southwark, by the common-council.

The court of huſtings is ſaid to be the moſt ancient tribunal in the city; and is held at Guildhall before the lord mayor, the ſheriffs, and the recorder, who in civil cauſes ſits there as judge. Here deeds are enrolled, recoveries paſſed, wills proved, out-lawries ſued out, and writs of right, waſte, partition, dower and replevins, are determined. Here alſo the four repreſentatives of the city in parliament, are elected by the liverymen of the city.

The lord mayor's court is alſo a court of record, held in the chamber of Guildhall every Tueſday, where the recorder likewiſe ſits as judge, but the lord mayor and aldermen may if they will ſit with him. Here all actions may be entered, and tried by a jury, as in other courts, for debt, treſpaſs, &c. ariſing within the liberties of London, and to any value. There belong to this court four attornies, and ſix ſerjeants at mace.

The two ſheriffs courts are held in Guildhall; the one by one ſheriff every Wedneſday and Friday, for actions entered at Wood-ſtreet compter; the other by the other ſheriff, every Thurſday and Saturday, for actions entered at the Poultry compter. In theſe courts may be tried actions of debt, upon the caſe, treſpaſs, account, covenants, attachments and ſequeſtrations. Here the written teſtimony of a witneſs is allowed, if he cannot be preſent. To theſe courts belong eight attornies, with two ſecondaries, who allow and return all

all writs: two clerks of the papers, who draw ſubpoenas; two prothonotaries, who draw all the declarations, and eight clerk ſitters, who enter actions and take bail.

The orphan's court is held by the lord mayor and aldermen, once a year at Guildhall, as guardians of the children of all freemen that are under twenty-one years of age, at the time of their father's deceaſe. The common ſerjeant takes inventories of ſuch freemen's eſtates; and the common crier ſummons their widows, and other executors and adminiſtrators, before the court of aldermen, to bring in an inventory, and to give ſecurity for the teſtator's eſtate.

The chamberlain is an office of great truſt, for he takes care of the city caſh, and the orphans money. Part of his office alſo relates to apprentices, over whom he has great authority. If an apprentice proves diſorderly, or has committed any great offence, he may ſend him to Bridewell, or otherwiſe puniſh him. If a maſter miſuſes his apprentice, he may relieve him, or leave him to take his remedy againſt his maſter in the lord mayor's court. The chamberlain's court or office is held in Guildhall; and he attends every morning to enroll or turn over apprentices, or to make them free.

The court of conſcience, or requeſts, was erected by act of parliament, in the reign of James the Firſt, for recovering debts under forty ſhillings, at an eaſy expence both for debtor and creditor. This court ſits in Guildhall every Wedneſday and Saturday in the forenoon, and conſiſts of two aldermen and four commoners, appointed monthly by the lord mayor and court of aldermen; but any three of them make a court. They proceed firſt by ſummons, and when the defendant appears, the debt is ordered to be paid, at ſuch times and proportions,

proportions, as the court thinks the debtor able to diſcharge it. There are ſeveral other courts of the like nature in the out-parts of London, and alſo in Weſtminſter.

A wardmote-court is annually held by the aldermen of each ward, for chuſing the officers, and ſettling the affairs of the ward; and this court preſents ſuch offences and nuiſances to the lord mayor and common-council as require redreſs.

A hallmote-court, is thus called from being held by the governors of the ſeveral companies, in their reſpective halls, to regulate what belongs to their ſeveral trades.

The trading companies of the city of London, or the ſeveral incorporations of its citizens, in their reſpective arts and myſteries, are ninety-one in number, beſides ſeveral incorporated ſocieties of merchants. Of theſe ninety-one companies, fifty-two have each a hall for tranſacting the buſineſs of the company, which is done by a maſter, wardens, a court of aſſiſtants, and a livery. Every youth, who ſerves his apprenticeſhip to a freeman of the city, becomes entitled to his freedom, and may have his name enrolled, not only at Guildhall, as a citizen, but in the books of the company to which his maſter belonged, as free of that particular corporation; and if he becomes conſiderable in buſineſs, is choſen by the corporation a member of their body, and on public occaſions, is diſtinguiſhed by wearing a long black gown faced with fur, which being the livery of the companies, he is thence called a Livery-man. From the liverymen are choſen the maſter, wardens, and court of aſſiſtants. The ſums of money annually diſtributed in charity, by only twenty-three of the ninety-one companies, amount to 23,655 l. Of theſe companies, there are twelve who

who take place of the reſt, as being of greater antiquity, and of one of theſe the lord mayors generally make themſelves free, at the time of their election, if they were not ſo before. Theſe twelve companies are the mercers, grocers, drapers, fiſhmongers, goldſmiths, ſkinners, merchant-taylors, haberdaſhers, ſalters, iron-mongers, vintners and cloth-workers.

The principal incorporated ſocieties of the merchants are, the Hamburgh company, the Ruſſia company, the Eaſt India company, the Royal African company, the South Sea company, and the Hudſon's bay company.

The Hamburgh company, the oldeſt of all, were originally ſtiled, the merchants of the ſtaple, and afterwards merchant adventurers. They were firſt incorporated by Edward the Firſt, and had the ſtaple or mart for the low countries. Edward the Third removed the wool ſtaple firſt to Calais, in his French territories, and then to ſeveral great towns in England, intending to have our wool manufactured at home; but he did not purſue it. Queen Elizabeth enlarged this trade, and impowered the company to treat with the princes and ſtates of Germany, for a proper ſtaple or mart of the woollen manufactures they exported; which was at length fixed at Hamburg, from whence they obtained the name of the Hamburg company. It conſiſts of a governor, deputy governor, and court of aſſiſtants; but now this trade lies open for every merchant, inſomuch that this ſociety receive little advantage from their being incorporated.

The Ruſſia company, was firſt incorporated by queen Mary, in the year 1555, and were impowered to carry on an excluſive trade not only to Ruſſia, but to all the countries they ſhould diſcover in the northern parts. Their privileges were confirmed

firmed by parliament in the reign of James the Firſt. They have a governor, four conſuls, and twenty-four aſſiſtants; but the company is not ſo conſiderable as it was formerly; for private merchants are admitted to trade on the payment of 5 l. Theſe merchants export from England coarſe cloth, long ells, worſted ſtuffs, tin, lead and tobacco. And import hemp, flax, linen cloth, linen yarn, Ruſſia leather, tallow, furs, iron and pot aſhes.

The Levant, or Turkey company, was firſt incorporated by queen Elizabeth, in 1555; and their privileges confirmed and augmented in the reign of James the Firſt. They were impowered to trade to the Levant, and particularly to Smyrna, Aleppo, Conſtantinople, Cyprus, grand Cairo, Alexandria, and in general to all the eaſtern parts of the Mediterranean. They have a governor, deputy governor, and eighteen aſſiſtants or directors, choſen annually. But any perſon may alſo enter into this company, on paying a ſmall conſideration. They at preſent export very little, the trade being fallen into the hands of the French, yet they import raw ſilk, goats hair, grogram yarn, cotton yarn, materials for dying, rhubarb, galls, drugs, leather, fruit and oil.

The Eaſt India company was firſt incorporated by queen Elizabeth; their trade was laid open in the time of Oliver Cromwell, and continued ſo for ſome time; but in the year 1698, a new Eaſt India company was eſtabliſhed by act of parliament, and the old company was to be diſſolved after the expiration of a certain term. However, they were at length united in 1702, and have ever ſince been ſtiled the United company of merchants, trading to the Eaſt Indies. They have a governor, deputy governor, and twenty-four directors, choſen yearly at their houſe in Leadenhall-

hall-ſtreet. This was rebuilt in 1726, and is a large convenient ſtructure, with warehouſes adjoining. They export fine cloth, glaſs, other manufactures, and bullion; which laſt article would be a conſiderable diſadvantage to the kingdom, did they not ſell as much India and China goods to foreigners as would repay it. They chiefly import tea, China ware, cabinets, raw and wrought ſilks, coffee, ſpices, muſlins, callicoes, and other cotton cloth.

The Royal African company was firſt incorporated in 1588, by queen Elizabeth, for carrying on a trade to Guinea, for gold, elephants teeth, and malaguata. It was reincorporated by Charles the Second, in 1672, with an excluſive power to trade all along the weſtern coaſt of Africa, from the port of Sallee in South Barbary, to the Cape of Good Hope, during the term of one thouſand years. Upon this they erected ſeveral forts and factories. But their trade being laid open by parliament, in 1697, they were not able to ſupport them. For this reaſon it was enacted, that all private traders ſhould pay to the company 10 l. per cent. for that purpoſe; but this proving inſufficient, they have had ſeveral ſums granted by parliament, to ſupply the defect. When this trade was firſt ſet up, they had then no occaſion for negroes; but they began to buy them not long after; and by their means, and that of the private traders, our plantations are now ſupplied with ſlaves. It has been obſerved, that the company never exported from Guinea above five or ſix thouſand negroes in a year; whereas there are now upwards of thirty thouſand annually purchaſed and tranſported. The king is governor, beſides whom there is a ſub-governor, a deputy, and thirty-ſix directors.

The

The Hudſon's Bay company were incorporated by king Charles the Second, and carry on a very advantageous trade to North America, by means of Hudſon's Bay, for beaver ſkins, and other rich furs and commodities of the country. This corporation has a governor, deputy governor, and ſeven aſſiſtants; and a handſome hall in Fenchurch-ſtreet.

The South Sea company was eſtabliſhed by act of parliament, in the ninth year of queen Anne, for paying off a debt of upwards of nine millions, due from the government, and not provided for by acts of parliament. They were impowered to carry on a trade to the South Sea; and in the year 1714, the capital was enlarged to ten millions, for which they received intereſt at 6 l. per cent. In 1720 an act of parliament paſſed to enable the company to increaſe their capital, by redeeming ſeveral of the public debts, and to raiſe money for the diſcharge of ſundry national incumbrances. By the ſeveral arts uſed on this occaſion, the ſubſcriptions increaſed the capital ſtock, from ten to above thirty-three millions; and by this fatal ſcheme, the ſtock that was ſold before at 120 l. per cent. was run up to above 1000 l. but it fell ſo ſwiftly, that it reduced ſome great and noble families, and made many beggars; while others, who ſold out in time, obtained enormous fortunes. This company has a governor, ſub-governor, and thirty directors, who are choſen once in three years. Their houſe is a beautiful and magnificent ſtructure, and ſtands between Threadneedle-ſtreet and Broad-ſtreet. It has a quadrangle in the middle, ſupported by ſtone pillars, which form a noble piazza. The walls are very thick, and there are vaults underneath arched over. They had the benefit of an Aſſiento ſhip, by which means they furniſhed the Spaniards

with negro ſlaves, for their mines and plantations in America; and ſent European goods, conſiſting chiefly of our woollen manufactures, to the Spaniſh Weſt Indies; but that grant has been revoked by the king of Spain.

There are alſo two incorporated companies that inſure ſhips at ſea, both eſtabliſhed in the reign of king George the Firſt, one called the Royal Exchange Inſurance, whoſe office is kept in one of the upper-rooms of that building, and the other the London Inſurance, whoſe office is kept in Cornhill.

There are likewiſe many other inſurance offices for inſuring both houſes and goods, from loſs and damage by fire. They keep firemen in pay, with ſilver badges of their reſpective offices; and that water may never be wanting, there are fire plugs at due diſtances in every part of the town, whoſe keys are kept by the pariſh officers, and upon turning a cock, the engines may be immediately filled with water. That every one may know where theſe plugs are to be found, the two letters F. P. are painted in large black characters on a white ground, on the houſe that ſtand next them. Theſe officers, after a fire, pay the whole damage of the houſes and goods, according to the ſum inſured upon them.

There are likewiſe ſeveral offices for the inſurance of lives, where, in conſideration of a ſmall annual ſum paid, during the life of a certain perſon, a conſiderable ſum is paid at ſuch perſon's deceaſe.

According to Maitland, the ſhips belonging to the city, in the year 1732, taken from the general regiſter of the cuſtom-houſe, amounted to one thouſand four hundred and ſeventeen, and the men employed to navigate them, to twenty-one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven: it alſo

appears,

appears, that from Chriſtmas 1727, to Chriſtmas 1728, the number of Britiſh ſhips that arrived in London, from ports beyond the ſea, amounted to one thouſand eight hundred and thirty-nine; of foreign ſhips two hundred and thirteen; of coaſters ſix thouſand eight hundred and thirty-ſeven, in the whole eight thouſand eight hundred and eighty-nine. And yet, prodigious as this number is, it has ſince that time greatly encreaſed.

With regard to the military government of this city, it being a county corporate, and a lieutenancy of itſelf, the power of lord lieutenant is in the lord mayor, aldermen, and other principal citizens, who receive their authority, by commiſſion from the king. Theſe have under their command, the city trained bands, conſiſting of ſix regiments of foot, diſtinguiſhed by the names of the white, orange, yellow, blue, green and red, each conſiſting of eight companies, of a hundred and fifty men, and the whole of ſeven thouſand two hundred men. Here is alſo a corps called the artillery-company, from its being taught the military exerciſe in the artillery ground. This company is independent of the reſt, and conſiſts of ſeven or eight hundred volunteers. Theſe, with two regiments of foot of eight hundred men each, commanded by the lieutenant of the tower, render the whole militia of this city, excluſive of Weſtminſter and Southwark, above ten thouſand men.

Having given an account of the civil and military government of the city, it will be proper juſt to mention its eccleſiaſtical government. London is a biſhop's ſee, the dioceſe of which, not only comprehends Middleſex, Eſſex, and part of Hertfordſhire, but, in ſome inſtances, the Britiſh plantations in America. The biſhop of London takes place, next after the archbiſhops of Canter-

bury and York; but the following pariſhes of this city are exempt from his juriſdiction, they being peculiars under the immediate government of the archbiſhop of Canterbury: Allhallows Lombard-ſtreet, Allhallows Bread-ſtreet, St. Dionyſ's Backchurch, St. Dunſtan's in the Eaſt, St. John Baptiſt, St. Leonard's Eaſtcheap, St. Mary Aldermary, St. Mary-le-Bow, St. Michael Crooked-lane, St. Michael Royal, and St. Vedaſt Foſter-lane. Before the great fire, which, in 1666, burnt down almoſt all the city of London, there were ninety-ſeven pariſhes within the walls of this city, and ſeventeen without, which made the number of pariſhes in the city and liberties a hundred and fourteen, excluſive of thoſe in the city and liberties of Weſtminſter, and in the borough of Southwark. There are, however, at preſent no more than ſixty-two parochial churches in the city and liberties of London, and conſequently no more pariſh prieſts.

We ſhall now give ſome account of what is moſt remarkable in the twenty-ſix wards of the city of London, and ſhall begin with Bridge-ward, ſo called, from the famous ſtone bridge over the Thames, which was erected in the room of a wooden one. It was thirty-three years in building, but not finiſhed till the tenth of king John.

It ought not to be omitted, that the maſter-maſon of this great work, erected, at his own expence, a chapel within the ninth pier from the north end, which he endowed for two prieſts and four clerks, and dedicated it to St. Thomas. It was a beautiful arched Gothic ſtructure, ſixty-five feet long, twenty feet and a half broad, and fourteen in height. It was paved with black and white marble, and in the middle was a ſepulchral monument, in which was probably interred Peter, curate of

Cole-

Colechurch, the architect or maſter maſon, who died before it was compleated. Cluſters of ſmall pillars aroſe on the ſides at equal diſtances, and bending over the roof, met in the center of the arch, where they were bound together by large flowers, cut in the ſame ſtone: between theſe pillars were the windows, which were arched, and on each ſide afforded a view of the Thames. It had an entrance from the river, as well as from a houſe in the ſtreet upon the bridge; from which laſt was a deſcent, by a winding pair of ſtone ſteps, into a paſſage, on the right hand of which was a cavity in the wall for holding a baſon of holy water. This chapel was pretty perfect ſo lately as September 1758, ſoon after which it was pulled down.

Notwithſtanding the art and expence in building the bridge with ſtone, about four years after it was finiſhed, a fire broke out in Southwark, and taking hold of St. Mary Overy's church, a ſouth wind communicated the flames to the north end of the bridge, which ſtopped the return of a multitude of people, who had run from London to help to extinguiſh the fire in Southwark; and while the terrified crowd were endeavouring to force a paſſage back to the city, through the flames at the north end, the houſes at the ſouth end alſo took fire; ſo that being incloſed between two great fires, above three thouſand people periſhed in the flames, or were drowned by overloading the veſſels that came to their aſſiſtance. By this dreadful accident, the bridge was greatly damaged. In 1282, five arches of the bridge were borne down and deſtroyed by the ice and floods. In the year 1426, the draw-bridge was begun to be built, and in 1632, forty-two houſes, at the north end of the bridge, were burnt down by a maid ſervant's ſetting a tub of hot aſhes under a pair of ſtairs. After this, it

long continued in a ruinous condition; but theſe houſes were at length rebuilt; however, in 1666, the bridge again ſuffered in the general conflagration of the city, moſt of the houſes upon it being entirely conſumed. It is nine hundred and fifteen feet long, and was twenty-three feet wide, excluſive of the houſes, built on each ſide of it, and there were twenty arches. But many fatal accidents having happened from the narrowneſs of the paſſage over it, and in going by water under it, the houſes were taken down, in purſuance of two acts of parliament obtained in 1756, and 1757, and a temporary bridge built, which was opened in 1758. But when the pavement was dug up, and an opening made into the cavities of all the piers; when ſome of them were demoliſhed almoſt to the water's edge, and the whole ſpace where the houſes had been taken down, was a confuſed heap of ruins, the temporary ſtructure, on the 11th of April, 1758, at about eleven at night, burſt into a flame, and by nine o'clock the next morning, the whole temporary bridge was conſumed, though the draw-bridge, and ſome pieces of timber among the ruins of the old ſtructure, continued burning all the next day. At this diſaſter, the citizens were filled with conſternation, imagining that the communication between the city and borough of Southwark, would be in a great meaſure cut off; and every body naturally concluded, that this dreadful diſaſter was occaſioned by ſome vile incendiaries. The lord mayor, who had attended almoſt the whole time of the conflagration, in order, if poſſible, to ſtop its progreſs, waited in the morning on Mr. Pitt, now earl of Chatham, with the dreadful account; and having obtained his majeſty's pardon for any perſons who ſhould diſcover the authors of the calamity, except the perpetrators of it, cauſed a reward

reward of 200l. to be offered for diſcovering the baſe incendiaries, but no diſcovery has yet been made. "This prudent ſtep, ſays the author of "London and its Environs deſcribed, being firſt "taken, the builders of the bridge were aſked, "how ſoon it were poſſible they could render it "paſſable for carriages; when they promiſed to "complete it within three weeks, on condition "of being allowed to work on Sundays, and to "employ a ſufficient number of men. This news "filled the people with equal joy and ſurprize; "but this ſurprize was greatly encreaſed, when "they found, that by keeping men conſtantly at "work day and night, this great work was com-"pleted, and the old bridge opened again in leſs "than a fortnight; and that in this ſhort time "thoſe arches that had been taken down, and "the deep cavities in all the piers lately uſed for "cellars, were covered over; the piers which "had been demoliſhed, had ſtages formed of "large beams of timber, raiſed to ſupport the "upper works, and the whole track of ruins was "covered with rows of ſtrong beams placed cloſe "together; theſe were gravelled over to a conſi-"derable depth; and a ſtrong wooden fence on "each ſide, raiſed about ſix feet high, with "places formed for foot-paſſengers to ſtand in at "proper diſtances, to ſecure themſelves from be-"ing hurt by the carriages.

"This great work was no ſooner finiſhed with "ſuch amazing expedition, than preparations "were made for a new temporary bridge, which "was ſoon after begun, and in a ſhort time was "opened." The bridge itſelf was afterwards completed, and inſtead of a narrow ſtreet, there is now a paſſage of thirty-one feet for carriages, and on each ſide a handſome raiſed pavement of ſtone, ſeven feet broad, for the uſe of foot-paſ-

ſengers. The ſides are ſecured and adorned by fine ſtone baluſtrades, enlightened in the night with lamps, and the paſſage through the bridge is enlarged, by throwing the two middle arches into one. Under the arches next the ends of the bridge are engines, worked by the flux and reflux of the river, raiſing the water to ſuch a height, as to ſupply many parts of the city and the borough of Southwark.

At a ſmall diſtance from the north ſide of London-bridge, ſtands the monument, a magnificent fluted column of the Doric order, built with Portland ſtone, erected to perpetuate the memory of the dreadful fire of London, which broke out in the year 1666, and deſtroyed almoſt the whole city. This column, which was erected by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, was begun in the year 1671, and finiſhed in 1677, is fifteen feet in diameter, and two hundred and two feet from the ground; the exact diſtance of the very ſpot from it, where the fire firſt broke out. It ſtands on a pedeſtal forty feet high, and twenty-one feet ſquare, adorned with emblems in alto and baſſo relievo, by that ingenious ſtatuary Mr. Cibber. The figure, to which the eye is particularly directed, is a female, repreſenting the city of London ſeated on a heap of ruins; her hair is diſheveled, her head droops, and her hand, with an air of languor, lies careleſly on her ſword. Behind her is Time, gradually raiſing her up. Providence, repreſented by a woman, gently touches her with one hand, and, with a winged ſceptre in the other, directs her to regard Peace and Plenty, who are ſeated in the clouds, one with a palm branch, and the other with a cornucopia. At her feet, is a bee-hive, to ſhew that, by induſtry and application, the greateſt misfortunes may be remedied. Behind Time are citizens exulting in his endeavours to

reſtore

reſtore her; and beneath, in the midſt of the ruins, is a dragon, the ſupporter of the city arms, who endeavours to preſerve them with his paw. Still farther on the north ſide is a view of the city in flames, with the inhabitants in conſternation. On the other ſide, on an elevated pavement, ſtands king Charles the Second in a Roman habit, with his head encircled with a wreath of laurel, commanding three of his attendants to deſcend to her relief. The firſt repreſents the Sciences, and holds Nature in her hands: the ſecond is Architecture, with a plan in one hand, and a ſquare and compaſſes in the other: and the third is Liberty. Behind the king ſtands the duke of York, with a garland in one hand, to crown the riſing city, and a ſword in the other for her defence. Behind him are Juſtice, with a coronet; and Fortitude, with a reined lion. Under the pavement Envy peeps from her cell, gnawing a heart; and in the upper part of the back ground, is repreſented the rebuilding of the city, by ſcaffolds erected by the ſides of unfiniſhed houſes, with builders and labourers at work upon them. Each of the other ſides of the pedeſtal has a Latin inſcription. At the corners at the top of the pedeſtal are four dragons, the ſupporters of the city arms, and between them trophies, with ſymbols of arts, ſciences, commerce, &c. Within is a winding ſtair-caſe of black marble, containing three hundred and forty-five ſteps, ten inches and a half broad, and ſix inches in thickneſs, by which is an aſcent, through the midſt of the column, to an iron balcony over the capital, encompaſſing a cone thirty-two feet high, which ſupports a blazing urn of gilt braſs.

Bridge-ward-without contains the whole borough of Southwark, which, though it in ſome meaſure forms a part of this metropolis, it being

joined to it by two bridges, and being nominally governed by an alderman and three deputies; as it yet has neither common council-men, nor is, in general, under the government of the city magiſtrates, we ſhall refer the deſcription of it till we come to treat of the county of Surry, in which it is placed.

The Tower-ward is in the moſt eaſtern part of the city, and took its name from the Tower of London, which was anciently a royal palace, but is now the only fortreſs of the city. It ſtands near the Thames, and is ſuppoſed to have been originally built by William the Conqueror, about the year 1076, when it only conſiſted of what is now called the White Tower. King William Rufus in 1098, furrounded the Tower with walls and a deep ditch, which in ſome places is one hundred and twenty feet wide; and king Edward the Third built the chapel. In 1638, the White Tower was rebuilt, and ſince that time a great number of additional buildings have been added; and there are at preſent the offices of the ordnance, and of the mint, thoſe of the keepers of the records, the jewel office, the Spaniſh armory, the horſe armory, the new or ſmall armory, barracks for the ſoldiers, handſome houſes for the chief officers reſiding in the Tower, and other perſons; ſo that it at preſent has more the appearance of a town than of a fortreſs. New barracks have been erected on the Tower wharf, which parts it from the river; and upon the wharf is a line of about ſixty pieces of cannon, which are fired upon ſtate holidays. On that ſide the Tower the ditch is narrow, and over it is a drawbridge. Under the Tower-wall on the ſame ſide is a water-gate, commonly called Traitor's-gate, from its being cuſtomary to convey traitors and other ſtate priſoners through it, by water, to and from

BRITISH MUSEUM

The South View of the **Tower** *of* **London**.

Vol.II.pa.107.

from the Tower. Upon the wall, parallel to the wharf, is a platform, ſeventy yards in length, called the Ladies line, from its being frequented in ſummer evenings by ladies, who walk under the ſhade of a row of lofty trees, and have a fine proſpect of the ſhipping and the river Thames. From this line there is a walk round the Tower walls, on which there are three batteries, diſtinguiſhed by the names of the Devil's-battery, the Stone-battery, and the Wooden-battery, each of which is mounted with ſeveral pieces of large braſs cannon. The principal entrance to the Tower is at the weſt end, where there are two gates, one within the other, both large enough to admit heavy carriages, and parted by a ſtrong ſtone bridge built over the ditch. Of this important ſtructure, with the buildings within its walls, we have cauſed a ſouth view to be engraved, that the reader may form an idea of their appearance in a diſtant proſpect.

Within the outer-gate is a collection of wild beaſts. What is called the Spaniſh armory, is the depoſitory of the ſpoils of the Spaniſh Armada, fitted out to invade England in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and contains ſeveral trophies of that memorable victory, with ſeveral other curioſities. The new or ſmall armory contains what is called a Wilderneſs of arms, ſo artfully diſpoſed, that at one view you behold arms for near eighty thouſand men, all bright and fit for ſervice at a moment's warning: theſe are diſpoſed into ſuch regular and beautiful forms, that it is impoſſible to behold them without aſtoniſhment. Under this magnificent armory is a room filled with cannon and implements of war. The horſe armory contains a repreſentation of the kings and heroes of this nation, many of them ſitting on wooden horſes, in the ſame bright armour they

were

were uſed to wear when they performed thoſe glorious actions, that give them a diſtinguiſhed place in the Britiſh annals: with ſeveral curioſities relating to arms. To the eaſt of the New armory is the Jewel-office, appointed for keeping the regalia, which are the imperial crown, that moſt of the kings of England have been crowned with ſince the time of Edward the Confeſſor. The diadem which queen Anne wore when ſhe proceeded to her coronation. That made for his preſent majeſty. The orb or globe held in the king's left hand at his coronation, on the top of which is a precious ſtone, near an inch in height. The royal ſceptre with the croſs, on which is another jewel of great value. The ſceptre with a dove, being an emblem of peace. The ſtaff of St. Edward, all of pure gold, which is carried before the king at his coronation. The ſword of mercy, borne before the two ſwords of juſtice, at the coronation. The golden ſpurs, and the armillas that are worn at the coronation. The ampulla, or golden eagle, which holds the ſacred oil the kings and queens are anointed with, and the golden ſpoon, the biſhop pours the oil into. The crown of ſtate his majeſty wears on the throne in parliament, in which is a large emerald ſeven inches in circumference, the fineſt pearl in the world, and a ruby of ineſtimable value. The coronation crown, globe and ſceptre, made for king William's queen. A ſilver font double gilt, for the uſe of the royal family, and a large ſilver fountain preſented to Charles the Second, by the town of Plymouth.

The officers of the Tower are a conſtable, a lieutenant and deputy lieutenant, and under them a gentleman porter; which laſt has the charge of the gates, the keys whereof are delivered to the conſtable every night. Under him are forty wardens,

dens, who are to wait at the gates, and admit no ſtranger to come in with a ſword. Their habit is like that of the yeomen of the guard, and they are accounted the king's domeſtic ſervants. To the Tower, belong eleven hamlets, the militia of which, conſiſting of four hundred men, are obliged, at the command of the conſtable of the Tower, to repair thither, and reinforce the garriſon. The reader may ſee a more full account of the Tower, and the curioſities it contains, in a pamphlet, publiſhed by Meſſrs. Newbery and Carnan, in St. Paul's Church-yard.

On Little Tower-hill is the Victualling-office, for furniſhing his majeſty's navy with proviſions. It is ſeparated from Tower-hill by a wall and gates, and contains houſes for the officers, ſlaughter-houſes, ſtore rooms, a ſalting-houſe, a barrelling-houſe, and a brew-houſe; and is under the direction of ſeven commiſſioners, with inferior officers.

In Tower-ward is likewiſe the Cuſtom-houſe, erected for the receipt of his majeſty's cuſtoms, on goods imported and exported. It ſtands upon the bank of the Thames, and has underneath, and on each ſide, large warehouſes for the reception of goods. This ſtructure is one hundred and eighty-nine feet in length, the center is twenty-ſeven feet deep, and the wings conſiderably more. The center ſtands back from the river; the wings approach much nearer to it, and the building is handſomely decorated with the orders of architecture: under the wings is a colonade of the Tuſcan order, and the upper ſtory is ornamented with Ionic pillaſters and a pediment, and the top embelliſhed with vaſes. It conſiſts of two floors, in the uppermoſt of which is a magnificent room fifteen feet high, that runs almoſt the whole length of the building: this is called the Long-room,

and

and here ſit the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, with their officers and clerks. On the ſide next the Thames a great extent of ground is taken up with wharfs, keys and cranes for landing goods. The cuſtom-houſe is governed by nine commiſſioners, who are entruſted with the management of his majeſty's cuſtoms in all the ports of England, the petty farms excepted, and alſo the overſight of all the officers belonging to them. Each of theſe commiſſioners has a ſalary of 1000l. a year, and both they, and ſeveral of the principal officers under them, hold their places by patent from the king, but the other officers are appointed by warrant from the lords of the treaſury.

Lime-ſtreet-ward contains the Eaſt-India-houſe, which was erected by that company in the year 1726. It is a plain Doric ſtructure, on a ruſtic baſement, crowned with a baluſtrade, but is not equal, either in magnificence, or the extent of the front, to the grandeur of the company; though it would have been a very fine edifice, had it been the houſe of a ſingle director. But though the front is ſmall, the building extends far backwards, it having large rooms for the uſe of the directors, and offices for the clerks. In this ward is likewiſe Leadenhall, a very large building of great antiquity, and Leadenhall market.

In Broad-ſtreet-ward lately ſtood Greſham-college, founded agreeably to the will of Sir Thomas Greſham, who died in July, 1575, for lectures in divinity, geometry, aſtronomy, civil law, rhetoric, phyſic and muſic. He appointed a profeſſor of each ſcience, with a ſalary of 50 l. per annum, and ſpacious apartments in the college. The building is however demoliſhed, in order to erect a new Exciſe office. The profeſſors have however their ſalaries continued, and 50 l. a year added to each for lodging. The lectures,

tures, which are held only in term time, are at preſent read in a room of the Royal Exchange.

In the ſame ward is the Pay-office of the royal navy, which is a ſtructure unworthy of notice.

The Bank of England is alſo in this ward. This ſtructure has lately received great additions. The oldeſt part of the building was finiſhed in 1735. Its principal front is about eighty feet in length, and is of the Ionic order, raiſed on a ruſtic baſement in a good ſtyle. The top is adorned with a baluſtrade and handſome vaſes. There have been juſt erected a range of buildings of conſiderable extent, of Portland ſtone, adorned with columns and pilaſters of the Corinthian order, and likewiſe adorned with a baluſtrade and vaſes. This new part of the ſtructure is in a peculiar taſte: no windows appear to the ſtreet, but all the offices are enlightened by domes, in a moſt beautiful manner, ſupported by Corinthian columns, and finiſhed in a fine and elegant taſte. In order to open a more commodious paſſage to the bank, many houſes in Cornhill have been pulled down, and a new ſtreet of elegant houſes have been built leading to the principal gate. The bank is under the direction of a governor, a deputy governor, and twenty-four aſſiſtants.

In Coleman-ſtreet-ward is Bethlehem-hoſpital, which is ſeated on the ſouth ſide of Moorfields. This was originally a priory founded in the year 1247, by Simon Fitzroy, or Fitzmary, ſheriff of London, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of Moorfields. This priory conſiſted of brothers and ſiſters, who wore a ſtar on their coats and mantles, in commemoration of the ſtar that guided the wiſe men in their viſit to our Saviour at his birth; and the monks were to receive the biſhop and canons of Bethlehem in Judea, whenever they came to London. This priory, which ſtood in the place called

ed Old Bedlam, being diſſolved by king Henry the Eighth, and the houſe given to the city, it was converted into an hoſpital for the cure of lunatics; but afterwards becoming ruinous, and unable to receive the number of lunatics, whoſe friends ſued for their admiſſion, the lord mayor, aldermen and common-council, granted the governors the ground on which this hoſpital now ſtands. The foundation was laid in 1675, and notwithſtanding the prodigious extent of the building, was erected in fifteen months. It is a noble edifice, built with brick and ſtone, adorned with pilaſters, entablatures and ſculpture, particularly with the figures of two lunatics on the piers of the outer gate, which are finely executed. This edifice is five hundred and forty feet in length, forty in breadth, and about thirty years ago was augmented with two wings, by the charitable contribution of the citizens, for the reception of ſuch lunatics as were deemed incurable. In this hoſpital is a great number of convenient cells, where the patients are taken care of, without any expence to their friends. The inſide chiefly conſiſts of two galleries, one over the other, which croſs the wings, and are one hundred and ninety-three yards long, thirteen feet high, and ſixteen feet broad, without including the cells for the patients, which are twelve feet deep, and are extended along the ſouth ſide of theſe galleries. Theſe are divided in the middle by two iron grates; by which means all the men are placed at one end of the houſe, and all the women at the other; and in each gallery ſervants lie in the night to be ready at hand on all occaſions. Near the upper gallery is a large ſpacious room, where the governors meet; and by the lower, another room for the weekly committee, and where the phyſicians preſcribe for the patients. There are alſo convenient

nient apartments for the ſteward of the houſe, the porter, matron, nurſe and ſervants; and below ſtairs, offices for keeping and dreſſing the proviſions, for waſhing and other neceſſary purpoſes; with a bathing place for the patients, ſo contrived, as to be an hot or cold bath as occaſion requires. There are generally above two hundred lunatics maintained in this hoſpital, each of whom has a ſmall room or cell to himſelf, where he is locked up in the night. On the outſide, before the building, is a pleaſant garden, encloſed by a high wall, near ſeven hundred feet in length. This hoſpital being united to the hoſpital of Bridewell, both are managed by the ſame preſident, governors, treaſurer, clerk, phyſician, ſurgeon and apothecary; but each has a ſteward and inferior officers peculiar to itſelf.

Bethlehem-hoſpital being found incapable of receiving all the unhappy objects, for whom application was made, a plain building was prepared for them on the north ſide of Moorfields, and was opened for the admiſſion of lunatics, on the thirtieth of July, 1751. This is called St. Luke's hoſpital, and is entirely ſupported by private ſubſcriptions. It is under the immediate inſpection and government of its own patrons and ſupporters. In this hoſpital patients are taken in, according to the order of time in which the petitions of their friends have been delivered to the ſecretary, without favour or partiality, or even the leaſt expence, except only that ſuch as are pariſh poor, muſt have their bedding provided, and this they may take away at their diſcharge. On the admiſſion of every patient, two reſponſible houſe-keepers, reſiding within the bills of mortality, muſt enter into a bond to the treaſurer, in the penalty of 100 l. to take away ſuch patient within ſeven days after notice given them for that purpoſe, by the committee

committee or their ſecretary. The patients are not expoſed to public view; and no money received for the uſe of this charity is expended in entertaining the general court, at any of their meetings. No perſon is to be admitted, who has been a lunatic above twelve calendar months, or has been diſcharged as incurable from any other hoſpital, for the reception of lunatics; or who has the venereal diſeaſe; is troubled with epileptic, or convulſive fits; or is deemed an ideot; or any woman with child. Any patient who relapſes within two months after being diſcharged, is immediately received into the hoſpital. The general committee alſo take in, by rotation, ſuch patients as are diſcharged uncured, but each of them is to pay five ſhillings a week, and the number is not to exceed twenty. Every perſon paying twenty guineas or upwards, or paying five guineas, and ſigning an agreement to pay the ſame ſum for the four following years, is admitted a governor.

In Cornhill-ward is the Royal Exchange, which was firſt erected by Sir Thomas Greſham in 1567, at his own expence, and in 1570 was proclaimed the Royal Exchange, in a ſolemn manner by a herald, with the ſound of trumpets, at the command, and in the preſence, of queen Elizabeth. That ſtructure being deſtroyed by the fire of London in 1666, it was ſoon after rebuilt of Portland-ſtone, in a much more magnificent manner, at the expence of 80,000l. The whole is a parallelogram, two hundred and three feet in length, and one hundred and ſeventy-one in breadth, incloſing an area one hundred and forty-four feet long, and one hundred and ſeventeen broad. In the center of each of the principal fronts are the grand entrances into the area, under a lofty and noble arch: on each ſide that of the principal front, which is in Cornhill, are Corinthian demi-

columns,

columns, ſupporting a compaſs pediment, and in the inter-columniation on each ſide next the ſtreet is a niche, with the figures of king Charles the Firſt, and his ſon Charles the Second. On each ſide of this entrance is a range of windows placed between demi-columns and pilaſters of the Compoſite order, about which runs a baluſtrade. The heighth of the building is fifty-ſix feet, and from the center of this ſide riſe a lantern and turret, one hundred and ſeventy-eight feet high, on the top of which is a fane, in the form of a graſshopper, the creſt of Sir Thomas Greſham's arms. The inſide of the area is ſurrounded with piazzas, like thoſe of the ſouth and north fronts. Above the arches of theſe piazzas is an entablature with curious enrichments, and on the cornice a range of pilaſters with an entablature extending round, and a compaſs pediment on the middle of the cornice of each of the four ſides. In the inter-columniations are twenty-four niches, nineteen of which are filled with the ſtatues of the kings and queens of England, from king Edward the Firſt to his preſent majeſty, all adorned with the enſigns of royalty, except thoſe of king Charles the Second, king James the Second, and king George the Second, which are habited like the Roman emperors. Under the piazzas, within the exchange, are twenty-eight niches, all vacant except two; one in the north-weſt angle, where is the ſtatue of Sir Thomas Greſham, and the other at the ſouth-weſt, in which is a ſtatue of Sir John Barnard, a magiſtrate of exemplary virtues, who was living when it was erected, and had been twice lord mayor of the city, and many years one of its repreſentatives in parliament. In the center of the area, upon a marble pedeſtal, is a fine ſtatue of king Charles the Second, in a Roman habit. In this area the merchants of all nations meet

meet every day at twelve o'clock at noon, each nation having its reſpective walk, that they may more readily be found. They continue there to tranſact buſineſs till two o'clock, when the gates are ſhut, and not opened till four. The weſt end of the Royal Exchange, which was till lately of brick, has been rebuilt with ſtone in a magnificent manner, correſpondent to the reſt of the building.

The General poſt-office is to the ſouth of the Royal Exchange, near the ſouth-weſt end of Lombard-ſtreet. This is a handſome and convenient building, under the direction of two poſtmaſters general, a ſecretary, a receiver-general, an accomptant-general, and many other officers and ſervants.

In Walbrook-ward is the manſion houſe of the Lord Mayor, a large and magnificent edifice, built on a ſpot where was formerly a market for fleſh and greens, called Stocks-market. The firſt ſtone of this building was laid in 1739, and it was finiſhed in 1753. It is ſubſtantially built of Portland ſtone, with a portico of ſix lofty fluted columns of the Corinthian order in the front, the ſame order being continued in pilaſters both under the pediment and on each ſide. The baſement ſtory is built in ruſtic work, and is very maſſy: in the center of it is the door, leading to the kitchen, cellars and other offices, and on each ſide of it riſes a flight of ſteps of very conſiderable extent, up to the portico, in the middle of which is a door leading to the apartments and offices. The ſtone baluſtrade of the ſtairs is continued along the front of the portico, and the columns ſupport a large angular pediment, adorned with a group of figures in baſs relief. In the center ſtands a woman repreſenting the city, crowned with turrets, and her left foot placed

upon

upon the figure of Envy, which lies on her back. Her left arm reſts upon a ſhield, bearing the city arms, and in her right hand ſhe holds a wand: this being the principal figure, is done in alto relievo. Near her, on her right ſide, ſtands a Cupid holding the cap of Liberty over his ſhoulder, at the end of a ſhort ſtaff, in the manner of a mace; and a little farther, the Thames is repreſented as a river-god pouring a ſtream of water from a large vaſe: near him is anchor faſtened to its cable, with ſhells lying on the ſhore. Plenty is kneeling on the left hand of London, beſeeching her to accept of the fruits ſhe is pouring from her cornucopia; and behind her are two naked boys with bales of goods. The apartments are extremely noble, but the building has the diſadvantage of being too cloſely crowded with houſes, which prevent its being ſeen in a proper point of view.

Behind the manſion-houſe is St. Stephen's church in Walbrook, eſteemed the maſter-piece of the celebrated Sir Chriſtopher Wren; and with reſpect to the diſpoſition of the inſide, is ſaid to exceed every modern ſtructure in the world in proportion and elegance.

In Dowgate-ward, is Merchant Taylor's ſchool, which was founded by that company in 1561. It was burnt by the great fire of London, and afterwards was more commodiouſly rebuilt, with apartments for the maſters and uſhers; and there is alſo a fine library. In the year 1557, Sir Thomas White, Lord Mayor of this city, founded St. John's college in Oxford, and eſtabliſhed forty-ſix fellowſhips there, who are to be elected from this ſchool.

In Cordwainer's-ſtreet-ward is the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, originally built in the reign of William the Conqueror, and being the firſt church

in

in this city built with ſtone arches, then called bows, had its ſurname le Bow from thence. It was deſtroyed by the fire of London in 1666, but was rebuilt by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, and finiſhed in 1673. The ſteeple of this church is eſteemed the moſt beautiful of its kind in Europe: the tower riſes ſquare from the ground to a conſiderable heighth, where the firſt ſtage is terminated by an elegant cornice, ſupporting a baluſtrade with turrets at the corners, each of which is compoſed of four handſome ſcrolls, which, joining at the top, ſupport urns with flames. From this part riſes a plain circular courſe, upon which is placed a circular range of Corinthian columns, while the body of the ſteeple is continued plain and round within them. Theſe ſupport a ſecond baluſtrade, with large ſcrolls extending from it to the body of the ſteeple. Above theſe is placed a ſeries of compoſite columns, and from the entablature riſes another ſet of ſcrolls, ſupporting the ſpire, which reſts upon four balls, and is terminated by a globe, whence riſes a fane in the form of a dragon. In this ſteeple is a ring of eight bells of ſuch deep notes, as to be eaſily diſtinguiſhed from the peels of all the other churches in the city.

In Cheapſide-ward is Guildhall, the town-houſe for holding the courts, and tranſacting the buſineſs of the city. This hall was begun in the year 1411, and ten years were employed in compleating it, but being much damaged by the fire of London in 1666, was repaired and beautified two years after at the expence of 2500l. It is ſituated in view of the moſt frequented thoroughfare of the whole city, and at the end of a pretty good viſta, which ſhews the building to the beſt advantage; but the preſent old Gothic front has no excellence either of deſign or execution, and

conſiſts

conſiſts of little parts and trifling ornaments, that have no effect at a diſtance. The hall within is a very fine room, one hundred and fifty-three feet long, forty-eight broad, and fifty-five high, and will hold near ſeven thouſand perſons. Nearly fronting the gate are nine or ten ſteps leading to the lord mayor's court, over which is a balcony, ſupported at each end by four iron pillars, in the form of palm-trees. In the front of this balcony is a clock, and on the outſide of the balcony, cloſe to the wall, are the figures of two monſtrous giants, ſtanding one on each ſide: they have black and buſhy beards; one holds an halbert, and the other a ſtaff, from which hangs a ball ſet round with ſpikes. Theſe abſurd ornaments, which Mr. Strype ſuppoſes were deſigned to repreſent an ancient Briton and a Saxon, are painted, in order to give them a greater appearance of life. This hall is adorned with the arms of twenty-four of the city companies, with the king's-arms, the arms of king Edward the Confeſſor, and the city arms. At the eaſt end are the pictures at full length of king William and queen Mary, king George the Firſt, king George the Second, and queen Caroline, and their preſent majeſties king George the Third, and queen Charlotte. At a ſmall diſtance is the portrait of lord Camden, and round the hall, are alſo the portraits at full length of eighteen judges, put up here by the city, as a teſtimony of public gratitude for their ſignal ſervices, in determining the differences that aroſe between landlords and tenants, without the expence of law ſuits, on rebuilding the city after the fire of London.

In Baſſiſhaw, or Baſinghall-ward, is Blackwell-hall, eſteemed the greateſt mart for woollen cloth in the world.

In

In Cripplegate-ward is Sion-college, founded in 1627, by Dr. Thomas White, vicar of St. Dunſtan's in the weſt, for the improvement of the London clergy, with alms-houſes for ten poor men and as many women, each of whom is allowed 6l. a year. In 1631, a charter was procured for incorporating the clergy of London, by which the ſeveral rectors, lecturers, vicars and curates of the city and ſuburbs, were conſtituted fellows of the college, and out of the incumbents are annually elected on Tueſday three weeks after Eaſter, a preſident, two deacons, and four aſſiſtants, who meet quarterly to hear a Latin ſermon, and are afterwards entertained at dinner in the college-hall, at the expence of the foundation. Here is a public library, containing about fifteen-thouſand books printed and in manuſcript.

Caſtle Baynard-ward received its name from an ancient caſtle built by William Baynard, lord of Dunmow, and contains the college of Heralds, who were incorporated by king Richard the Third, the chief officer of which is the earl marſhal of England: here are three kings at arms, garter, clarencieux and norroy, with ſix heralds, four purſuivants, and eight proctors. The office of garter is to attend the inſtallment of the knights of that order; he carries the garter to foreign princes, regulates the ceremonies at coronations, and the funerals of the royal family and nobility: clarencieux orders the ceremonies of the funerals of thoſe under the degree of peers ſouth of Trent; and norroy performs the like office for thoſe north of Trent. The ſix heralds are diſtinguiſhed by the names of Richmond, Lancaſter, Cheſter, Windſor, Somerſet, and York; and the purſuivants are called blue mantle, rouge-croſs, rouge-dragon, and port-cullice, probably from the badges they formerly wore. They have all a ſalary

out

out of the king's Exchequer, but that of garter is double, beſides which he has fees at the inſtallment of knights, and yearly wages paid by all the knights of the garter. This college is a neat ſpacious quadrangle, built of brick, with convenient apartments, and has a library relating to heraldry and antiquities, and a handſome court-room, where the earl-marſhal's deputy determines cauſes relating to arms, atchievements and titles. In this college are kept records of the coats of arms of all the families in England, when granted, and on what occaſion.

In this ward is a ſpacious ſtructure, called Doctor's Commons; conſiſting of ſeveral handſome paved courts, in which the judges of the court of admiralty, thoſe of the court of delegates, of the court of arches, of the prerogative court, with the doctors that plead cauſes, and the proctors that draw up the pleadings, live in a collegiate way, and from their commoning together, as in other colleges, the name of Doctor's Commons is derived. This is a college for the ſtudy and practice of the civil law, where courts are kept for the trial of civil and eccleſiaſtical cauſes, under the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the biſhop of London. Here is alſo a fine library.

In this ward was anciently a monaſtery of Black friars or Dominicans, twelve of whom came into England about the year 1221, and had their firſt houſe in Holborn, near the Old Temple; but Robert Kilwarby, archbiſhop of Canterbury, having obtained two lanes near Baynard's caſtle, and the tower of Montfitchet, cauſed them to be demoliſhed, and with the ſtones erected a new church, to which they removed. King Edward the Firſt, and Eleanor his queen, were great benefactors to this new erected friary, and the buildings were ſo much enlarged by them, that

ſeveral parliaments were held there. This priory enjoyed many privileges, and was valued by Speed, at the ſuppreſſion of religious houſes, at 154l. 15s. 5d. per annum.

The moſt remarkable building in this ward is Black-friars bridge, which is built according to a plan drawn by Mr. Robert Mylne, and the firſt ſtone of it laid in 1760, by Sir Thomas Chitty, then lord mayor. The arches, which are only nine in number, are elliptical, and the center arch one hundred feet wide, thoſe on the ſides decreaſing in width in a regular gradation, and the arch next the abutment at each end is ſeventy feet wide. It has an open baluſtrade at the top, and a foot way on each ſide, with room for three carriages a-breaſt in the middle. There are alſo receſſes on the ſides for the foot paſſengers, each ſupported by two lofty Ionic columns. This ſtructure appears extremely light and elegant, all the arches being very large, and that of the center already mentioned, is exceeded by few in the world, it being conſiderably wider than that of the Rialto at Venice.

In Farringdon-ward-within is St. Paul's cathedral, the moſt magnificent Proteſtant church in the world, which may be ſeen at a great diſtance every way from London. Some tell us it was founded in the year 610, by Ethelbert, a Saxon king, on the ſame ſpot where the temple of Diana formerly ſtood; and it is concluded there was a temple here dedicated to that goddeſs, becauſe oxes horns have often been dug up near it, together with the implements uſed in ſacrificing.

The ſon of Sir Chriſtopher Wren, the architect of the preſent ſtructure, gives us a very different account, and obſerves in his Parentalia, that the firſt cathedral of the epiſcopal ſee of London was built in the area, where had been the

Roman

Roman praetorian camp, and in the ſituation on which all the ſucceeding fabricks ſtood, but that this ſtructure was demoliſhed during the perſecution under the emperor Diocleſian. The church is, however, ſuppoſed to have been rebuilt under Conſtantine, but it was deſtroyed by the Pagan Saxons, and rebuilt on the old foundation in the ſeventh century, when Sebert, king of Eſſex, advanced Melitus to the biſhopric of London. The church was however deſtroyed by fire in 961, but was ſoon rebuilt. During the Saxon heptarchy this church flouriſhed extremely; Kenrad, king of Mercia, declared it as free in all its rights, as he himſelf deſired to be at the day of Judgment; Athelſton endowed it with fifteen lordſhips, Edgar with two, and Egleſlede his queen with two more. King Edward the Confeſſor was alſo a benefactor to it. But in the reign of William the Conqueror, it was conſumed a ſecond time by a dreadful fire, which happened in 1086, when the greateſt part of the city was alſo reduced to aſhes. This deſtruction ſerved to make way for a more magnificent ſtructure than had ever yet been applied to the purpoſes of devotion in this kingdom. Maurice, then biſhop of London, ſpent twenty years in rebuilding it, but left it unfiniſhed; his ſucceſſor followed his example, and even applied the whole revenue of his ſee towards the advancement of this great work, but alſo left it unfiniſhed; after which it is ſuppoſed to have been compleated by lay perſons, but at what time, and in what manner, is no where mentioned. Yet notwithſtanding the length of time, and the great expence beſtowed on this ſtructure, it had not been long compleated before it was thought not ſufficiently magnificent; the ſteeple was therefore rebuilt, and Roger Niger, being afterwards promoted to the ſee of London, proceeded with the

choir, and finiſhed it in 1240, when it was ſolemnly conſecrated afreſh in the preſence of the king, the pope's legate, and many lords, both ſpiritual and temporal.

St. Paul's cathedral being thus compleated, a ſurvey was taken of it, by which it appears that it had the following dimenſions: the body of the church was ſix hundred and ninety feet in length; the breadth one hundred and thirty; the height of the roof of the weſt end, on the inſide, one hundred and two feet; that of the eaſt eighty-eight, and that of the body one hundred and fifty; the tower was two hundred and ſixty feet high from the ground, and from thence roſe a wooden ſpire, covered with lead, two hundred and ſeventy-four feet in height, on the top of which was a ball, nine feet one inch in circumference, crowned with a croſs.

This church was at that time more richly adorned than any other in the kingdom. The high altar ſtood between two pillars, enriched with precious ſtones, and encompaſſed with images moſt beautifully wrought, and was covered with a wooden canopy, on which was painted ſaints and angels. The new ſhrine of St. Erkenwald ſtood on the eaſt ſide of the wall above the high altar, ſplendidly adorned with gold, ſilver and precious ſtones. The picture of St. Paul was placed in a wooden tabernacle on the right ſide of the high altar, and was eſteemed a maſterly performance. Againſt a pillar in the body of the church, was placed a beautiful image of the Virgin Mary, before which was kept a lamp continually burning. In the center ſtood a large croſs, and towards the north door a crucifix, at which offerings were made that greatly encreaſed the revenue of the dean and canons.

Under

Under this cathedral was a pariſh church, called St. Faith's, in which ſeveral perſons of diſtinction were formerly interred.

St. Paul's was encompaſſed with a wall about the year 1109, which extended from the north-eaſt corner of Ave-Maria-lane eaſtward, along Pater-noſter-Row, to the north-end of the Old Change in Cheapſide, whence it ran ſouthward to Carter-Lane, and extended weſtward to Ludgate-Street. To this wall were ſix gates. In the middle of the church-yard on the north ſide was a pulpit-croſs, at which ſermons were weekly preached, and facing the croſs ſtood a charnel-houſe, in which the bones of the dead were decently piled up together. In the north-weſt corner of the church-yard was the epiſcopal palace, and in the eaſt part of the church-yard was a bell-tower, in which were four great bells, called Jeſus bells, from their belonging to Jeſus chapel in St. Faith's church.

Thus this magnificent edifice appeared while in its ſplendor; but in the year 1444, at about two in the afternoon, its lofty wooden ſpire was fired by lightening; but by the aſſiduity of the citizens, it was ſoon, to appearance, extinguiſhed, yet at about nine at night, it broke out again with redoubled fury; however, by the indefatigable pains of the lord mayor and citizens, it was at laſt effectually extinguiſhed; yet it was not fully repaired till the year 1462, when the ſpire being completed, a beautiful fane of gilt copper was placed upon it. About one hundred years after, another accident of the ſame kind happened, that was generally attributed to the ſame cauſe; but its effects were much more fatal, the fire conſuming, not only the ſpire, but the roof of the church; for in the ſpace of four hours, it burnt

all the rafters, and every thing elſe that was combuſtible; but though this fire was univerſally attributed to lightening, Dr. Heylin obſerves, that an ancient plumber confeſſed at his death, that it was occaſioned through his negligence, in leaving a pan of coals in the ſteeple, while he went to dinner, which taking hold of the dry timber in the ſpire, was at his return got to ſuch a height, that he judged it impoſſible to quench it, and therefore thought it moſt conſiſtent with his ſafety not to contradict the common report.

After this calamity the timber roofs were finiſhed and covered with lead, but the ſpire was never after rebuilt, and a general repair of the whole building was deferred for a long time. An attempt was made to raiſe contributions for the repair of the church in the reign of James the Firſt, but without effect. In the ſucceeding reign, that great architect Inigo Jones completed the repairs, except the ſteeple, which was intended to be entirely taken down, and a magnificent portico of the Corinthian order was erected at the weſt end, but the flames of civil war ſoon put a period to this deſign. The revenues collected for this purpoſe were ſeized, the pulpit croſs in the churchyard was pulled down, the ſcaffolding of the ſteeple was aſſigned by parliament for the payment of arrears due to the army, the body of the church was converted into ſaw-pits, the weſt parts of the building converted into a ſtable, and the new portico into ſhops for milliners and others, with lodging-rooms over them. However, at the reſtoration, a new commiſſion was procured for its immediate reparation; but before any thing material could be accompliſhed, the fire of London reduced the whole ſtructure to little better than a heap of ruins.

It

It being now found that the building was incapable of any ſubſtantial repairs, it was reſolved to erect, on the ſame ſpot, a new cathedral that ſhould equal, if not exceed, the ſplendor of the old. Contributions were raiſed, and above 126,000 l. was in the firſt ten years paid into the chamber of London, a new duty was laid on coals, which, at a medium, produced 5000 l. a year, and king Charles the Second generouſly contributed 1000 l. per annum towards carrying on the work. It was rebuilt according to a model prepared by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, who laid the firſt ſtone of the preſent ſtructure, on the 21ſt of June, 1675, and the laſt ſtone on the top of the lantern was laid by his ſon Mr. Chriſtopher Wren, in 1710.

In clearing the foundation Sir Chriſtopher found, that the north ſide had been anciently a great burying-place, for under the graves of the latter ages, he found thoſe of the Saxons, who caſed their dead in chalk-ſtones, though perſons of great eminence were interred in ſtone coffins: below theſe were the graves of the ancient Britons, as was evident from the great number of ivory and wooden pins found among the mouldered duſt, they only pinning the corpſe in woollen ſhrouds, and laying it in the ground; and this covering being conſumed, the ivory and wooden pins remained entire. He alſo diſcovered a great number of Roman urns and diſhes, ſound, and of a beautiful red like our ſealing-wax; on the bottoms of ſome of them were inſcriptions, which ſhewed they had been drinking veſſels; and on others which reſembled our modern ſallad-diſhes, and were curiouſly wrought, was the inſcription DZ. PRIMANI; and on others, thoſe of PATRICI. QUINTIMANI VICTOR JANUS. RECINIO, &c. The pots and ſeveral glaſs veſſels were of a mur-

rey colour; and others reſembling urns, were beautifully embelliſhed on the outſide with raiſed work repreſenting grey-hounds, ſtags, hares, and roſe trees. Others were of a cinnamon colour, in the form of an urn, and though a little faded, appeared as if they had been gilt. Some reſembling jugs formed an hexagon, and were curiouſly indented and adorned with a variety of figures in baſſo relievo. On the red veſſels were inſcribed the names of their deities, heroes and judges; and the matter of which theſe veſſels were made, was of ſuch an excellent compoſition, as to vie in beauty with poliſhed metal. There were alſo diſcovered ſeveral braſs coins, on one of which was an Adrian's head, and on the reverſe a galley under oars; on others, the heads of Romulus and Remus, Claudius and Conſtantine.

This noble ſtructure is built in the form of a croſs, and there are two ranges of pilaſters, conſiſting of one hundred and twenty each, one above another, the lower Corinthian, and the upper Compoſite. The ſpaces between the arches of the windows, and the architrave of the lower order, are filled with a variety of enrichments, as are alſo thoſe above. The weſt front has a very magnificent portico, ſupported by twelve lofty Corinthian columns, and over theſe are eight columns of the Compoſite order, which ſupport a noble pediment crowned with its acroteria; and in this pediment is the hiſtory of St. Paul, boldly carved in baſſo relievo. The aſcent to this portico is by a flight of ſteps of black marble, that extends the whole length of the portico; and over each corner of the weſt front is a moſt beautiful turret. The figure of St. Paul on the apex of the pediment, with St. Peter on his right hand, and St. James on his left, on its ſides, have a fine effect, as have alſo the Evangeliſts,

with

with their proper emblems on the front of the towers. On the north ſide is a portico, the aſcent to which is by twelve ſteps of black marble, and its dome is ſupported by ſix Corinthian columns. Upon the dome is a large urn finely ornamented with feſtoons, and over this is a pediment ſupported by pilaſters, in the face of which is the royal arms, with the regalia, ſupported by angles. On the top, at proper diſtances, are the ſtatues of five of the apoſtles. The ſouth portico is placed directly oppoſite to the north, but the ground being lower, it has a larger and different flight of ſteps; the columns and pedeſtal reſemble thoſe on the north ſide, but above the pediment is a Phoenix riſing from the flames. At the eaſt end of the church is a circular projection for the altar, finely ornamented.

A vaſt dome riſes from the center of the building: twenty feet above the roof is a circular range of thirty-two columns, with niches placed exactly againſt others within; theſe are terminated by their entablature, which ſupports a handſome gallery, adorned with a ſtone baluſtrade. Above theſe columns is a range of pilaſters with windows between them; and from the entablature of theſe, the diameter of the dome gradually decreaſes. On the ſummit of the dome is an elegant balcony, and from its center riſes a beautiful lantern, adorned with Corinthian columns, and the whole is terminated by a ball, from which riſes a croſs, both finely gilt.

On the inſide the dome, or cupola, is ſupported by eight large pillars, richly adorned. Round the bottom part of the dome is a whiſpering iron balcony or gallery, and round the upper part of the dome it is painted by Sir James Thornhill. The roof of the choir is ſupported by ſix pillars,

and the roof of the church by two ranges, conſiſting of twenty more.

The length of this cathedral from eaſt to weſt, between the walls, is four hundred and ſixty-three feet, and if the weſt portico be included, five hundred: the weſt front is one hundred and eighty feet in breadth, and in the center of the church, where it is wideſt, including the north and ſouth porticos, is three hundred and eleven feet. The height of the body of the church is a hundred and twenty feet, and the height from the ground, to the top of the croſs, is three hundred and forty-four feet. The cupola is on the outſide one hundred and forty-five feet in diameter, and on the inſide one hundred. The outward diameter of the lantern is eighteen feet, and the height of the turrets two hundred and eight feet.

At a proper diſtance the church is ſurrounded by a dwarf ſtone wall, on which is placed a fine baluſtrade of caſt iron, in which are ſeven beautiful iron gates, which, together with the baluſters, weigh two hundred tons, and eighty-one pounds; which, having coſt ſix-pence per pound, amounted to above 11,000 l. In the area before the weſt front is a marble ſtatue of queen Anne, holding a ſceptre in one hand, and a globe in the other, ſurrounded with four emblematical figures, repreſenting Great-Britain, France, Ireland and America. But the attitude of the queen is generally allowed to be ſtiff, and the habit Gothic and formal. The reader, who is deſirous of ſeeing a more particular deſcription of St. Paul's cathedral, may obtain full ſatisfaction by conſulting a pamphlet, entitled, a Deſcription of St. Paul's, ſold at the publiſhers of this work.

Oppoſite to the eaſt end of the cathedral is St. Paul's ſchool, founded in 1509, by Dr. John Collet, dean of this church, for a principal maſter,

ter, an under-maſter, a chaplain, and one hundred and fifty-three ſcholars. He appointed the company of mercers truſtees of this ſchool, and left eleven exhibitions, which the truſtees apply for ſuch of the ſcholars, as are ſent to the univerſities, as they do others left to the ſchool for the ſame purpoſe. The original building was deſtroyed by the fire of London, and the preſent ſtructure was built ſoon after. It is a very handſome edifice, built partly of ſtone, and adorned with buſts and carvings. Here is a good library of claſſic authors, the gift of the gentlemen who have received their education there. The upper-maſter has a ſalary of 300 l. a year, beſides what he acquires by additional ſcholars and boarders; the ſecond maſter has 250 l. a year, and the third 90 l. per annum.

In Warwick-lane, in this ward, is the college of phyſicians, erected by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, in 1682. It is built of brick, with a ſpacious ſtone frontiſpiece, and is a very beautiful ſtructure, though it is ſo ſurrounded with other buildings, that it can ſcarce be ſeen. Beſides a hall, in which two of the fellows of the college meet twice a week to give advice and medicines to the poor gratis, here is a committee room, and a large hall, adorned with paintings and ſculpture, where all the members meet quarterly. There is likewiſe a theatre for anatomical diſſections, a good library, a room for preparations, and convenience to dry herbs for the uſe of the diſpenſary. In the front of the hall, towards the court, is a ſtatue of king Charles the Second cut in ſtone; on the weſt ſide of the theatre is another of Sir John Cutler; and in June 1739, a fine marble buſt was erected in the great hall, of the famous Dr. Harvey, at the expence of the late Dr. Mead. The

college

college conſiſts of a preſident, cenſors, fellows, honorary-fellows and licentiates.

In this ward is Chriſt's hoſpital, which was formerly a convent of Grey friars, but being diſſolved by Henry the Eighth, it was converted in 1553, by Edward the Sixth, into an hoſpital for fatherleſs children the ſons of freemen, and afterwards ſeveral conſiderable benefactions were left to it for the ſupport of the orphans of non-freemen. The number maintained herein is generally about a thouſand, moſt of whom are in the houſe; but the younger ſort are maintained at Hertford, at the expence of the foundation. Here the boys have a grammar ſchool. There is alſo a writing ſchool, built at the charge of Sir John Moore, alderman of the city, which is ſaid to have coſt 4000 l. A drawing ſchool, and a mathematical ſchool, founded by Charles the Second, for forty of the moſt promiſing boys; who are taught all parts of the mathematics, but chiefly navigation. After the boys have been ſeven or eight years on the foundation, ſome are ſent to the univerſity, others are ſent to ſea, and the reſt put apprentices to mechanic trades, at the expence of the hoſpital. The boys are cloathed in blue coats, with petticoats of the ſame colour, and yellow ſtockings; hence it is frequently called the Blue coat hoſpital. The affairs of this charity are managed by a preſident, and about three hundred governors, beſides the lord mayor and aldermen, who appoint the treaſurer, regiſter and two clerks, a phyſician, a ſurgeon, ſteward, cook, porter, four beadles, a matron and eleven nurſes. The building, which is partly Gothic and partly modern, was much damaged by the fire of London, but was ſpeedily repaired, and has been ſince augmented with ſeveral new ſtructures. The principal buildings, which form the four ſides of an area,

area, have a piazza round them with Gothic arches, and the walls are ſupported by abutments. However, the front of the building is more modern, and has Doric pilaſters ſupported on pedeſtals. Among the ancient buildings that ſtill remain, is an old cloiſter, which formed a part of the priory.

The monaſtery of Franciſcans, or Grey friars, converted into this hoſpital, was of ancient date. Theſe friars came into England in the reign of Henry the Third, and five of them were entertained for ſome time by the Preaching friars, in Oldbourn. At length John Ewen, mercer, purchaſed this ſpot of ground for them, and with the help of other benefactors erected this friary, chiefly at his own expence, and afterwards became a lay-brother in it. Queen Margaret, wife to king Edward the Firſt, was a great benefactreſs to it, as were alſo John de Dreux, earl of Britain and Richmond, and ſeveral mayors, aldermen and others. In the ancient church of this monaſtery were interred four queens, one duke, four dutcheſſes, two earls, four counteſſes, eight barons and thirty-five knights. At the ſuppreſſion, the revenue was valued by Speed at 32 l. 19 s. 10 d. per annum, and the church made parochial.

At a ſmall diſtance from this friary ſtood the priory of St. Bartholomew, which was founded by one Rahere, about the year 1102, for canons of St. Auguſtin, of whom he became the firſt friar, and governed them twenty-two years. King Henry the Firſt granted to Rahere and his canons many privileges and immunities, and particularly a fair on the eve, day and morrow of St. Bartholomew's feſtival, and confirmed to them all the lands and churches given them by other benefactors. This priory, being much decayed by time, was repaired, and in a manner rebuilt in 1410. It had then

an

an hoſpital belonging to it, and at its diſſolution was valued at 653 l. 15 s. per annum by Dugdale, and at 757 l. 8 s. 4 d. by Speed.

Catharine, widow of William Hardell, by the grant of king Henry the Third, built for herſelf a recluſe near the chapel of this priory, twenty feet ſquare, where ſhe ſpent the remainder of her life.

The hoſpital belonging to this priory was founded anew by king Henry the Eighth, who endowed it with the annual revenue of five hundred marks, upon condition, that the city ſhould pay the ſame ſum; which propoſal being readily embraced, the managers were incorporated by the name of the hoſpital of the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, governors for the poor, called Little St. Bartholomew's, near Weſt Smithfield. Since that time, the hoſpital has received a great number of generous benefactions. The ancient hoſpital, which eſcaped the fire of London, becoming ruinous, it was found neceſſary in the year 1729 to rebuild it, and a very noble edifice of Portland ſtone was built, ſince which time three other magnificent piles of building have been erected, which form a very elegant ſquare. Here not only the poor of London and Southwark, who are maimed or ſick, but thoſe of any other part of the king's dominions, and even from foreign countries, are taken in, and have lodging, food, attendance and medicines, with the advice and aſſiſtance of ſome of the beſt phyſicians and ſurgeons in the kingdom, who belong to the hoſpital, and attend the patients as occaſion requires. They have likewiſe matrons and nurſes to aſſiſt them. By theſe means ſeveral thouſands of perſons, afflicted with the moſt dreadful diſeaſes and wounds, are annually cured at this hoſpital, and in thoſe of Kent-ſtreet in Southwark, and the

Lock

Lock at Kingſland, both of which are dependant on it. There are beſides, a great number of out-patients, who receive advice and medicines gratis.

At a ſmall diſtance near the liberties of the city is the Charter-houſe, which was founded in the reign of king Edward the Third, as a monaſtery of Carthuſians, and, from the corruption of the word Chartreux, by which the French mean a houſe of Carthuſians, it obtained the name of Charter-houſe. This monaſtery being diſſolved at the reformation, at length fell to the earl of Suffolk, who ſold it to Thomas Sutton, Eſq; a citizen of London, for 13,000 l. and the latter having obtained a patent for his intended charitable foundation in 1611, ſpent 7000 l. in fitting up the houſe for the reception of his penſioners and ſcholars: and afterwards endowed his hoſpital and ſchool with fifteen manors and other lands, to the value of about 4490 l. per annum; and the eſtate is at preſent improved to above 6000 l. a year.

In this houſe are maintained eighty penſioners, who, according to the inſtitution, are gentlemen who have fallen into misfortunes. Theſe are provided with handſome apartments, and all the neceſſaries and conveniences of life, except cloaths, inſtead of which each of them is allowed a gown and 7 l. a year. There are alſo forty-four boys ſupported in the houſe, where they have handſome lodgings, and are inſtructed in claſſical learning, &c. whence they are removed to the univerſities, where they have twenty-nine ſtudents, who have each an allowance of 20 l. per annum, for the term of eight years. Others, who are judged more fit for trades, are put out apprentices, and the the ſum of 40 l. is given with each of them. As a farther encouragement to the ſcholars brought up on this foundation, there are nine eccleſiaſtical preferments

preferments in the patronage of the governors, who are to confer them upon thoſe who are educated there. The penſioners and youths are taken in at the recommendation of the governors, who appoint in rotation. The building is an old Gothic ſtructure of ſtone, but before it is a very neat ſquare, and behind it are large gardens.

Farringdon-ward-without, is entirely ſituated without the walls of London, and extends to the extremity of the city liberties. It contains ſeveral inns of court and chancery, particularly the Inner and Middle Temple, Serjeants Inn, for the uſe of the judges and ſerjeants, and ſix inns of chancery for attornies; namely, Clifford's Inn belonging to the Inner Temple, Staples Inn, and Barnard's Inn to Gray's Inn, and Furnival's Inn and Thavy's Inn to Lincoln's Inn. The inns of court are generally accommodated with a great number of handſome and convenient chambers; and each has a hall to dine in during the terms.

The Temple was ſo called, from its being originally founded by the Knights Templars, who ſettled here in 1185. It was at firſt called the New Temple, to diſtinguiſh it from the firſt houſe of the knights templars, which ſtood in Holborn, over-againſt Chancery-lane, from which they removed hither. The original building was divided into three parts, the Inner, the Middle, and the Outer-Temple: the Inner and the Outer-Temple were thus called, becauſe one was within, and the other with out the poſts and bars, then erected at the extremity of the city liberties; and the Middle Temple received its name from it ſituation between them.

The New Temple in this place was dedicated to God and the Bleſſed Virgin, in the year 1185, by Honorius, patriarch of the church of the Holy Reſurrection in Jeruſalem. Theſe templars conſiſted

conſiſted of ſeveral of the cruſaders, who originally ſettled at Jeruſalem, about the year 1118, where they had formed themſelves into an uniform militia, under the name of Knights of the Temple, a title which they had aſſumed from their being quartered near a church built on the ſpot where Solomon's temple had ſtood. They firſt guarded the roads, in order to render them ſafe for the pilgrims who came to viſit the Holy Sepulchre, and ſome time after had a rule appointed them by pope Honorius the Second, who ordered them to wear a white habit, and ſoon after they alſo diſtinguiſhed themſelves by wearing croſſes of red cloth on their upper garments. In a ſhort time many noblemen, in all parts of Chriſtendom, became brethren of this order, and erected temples in many cities in Europe, and particularly in England, where this was their chief houſe. In the thirteenth century, they were in ſo flouriſhing a ſituation, that they frequently entertained the nobility, the pope's nuncio, foreign embaſſadors, and even the king himſelf; and many parliaments and great councils have been held there. However, in 1308, all the templars in England were apprehended, and committed to priſon, and five years after, Edward the Second gave Aimer de la Valence, earl of Pembroke, this houſe of the templars, with all their poſſeſſions in the city. At his death it reverted to the crown, and in 1324, was given to the knights hoſpitallers of the order of St. John of Jeruſalem, who had their chief houſe in St. John's ſquare, Clerkenwell. Theſe knights ſoon after let this edifice to the ſtudents of the common law, in whoſe poſſeſſion it has remained ever ſince; but the Outer Temple became a houſe for the earl of Eſſex. The buildings of the Temple eſcaped the fire of London, but moſt of them have been deſtroyed

ſtroyed by ſubſequent fires, and are now handſomely rebuilt. The Temples are divided into ſeveral courts, and have pleaſant gardens on the bank of the Thames: they are appropriated to ſeparate ſocieties, and have ſeparate halls, where the ſocieties, during term-time, dine in common. The Inner Temple hall, is ſaid to have been erected in the reign of king Edward the Third, and that of the Middle-Temple hall, which is a large fine ſtructure, was rebuilt in 1572. Each ſociety has a good library, adorned with paintings, and well furniſhed with books. An aſſembly called a parliament, at which the affairs of the ſociety of the Inner Temple are managed, is held twice every term. Both Temples have one church, which was founded in 1185, but the preſent edifice is thought to have been built in 1240. It is ſupported by neat ſlender pillars of Suſſex marble, and is one of the moſt beautiful Gothic ſtructures in England.

In Chancery-lane by this ward is an office of chancery, conſiſting of a houſe and chapel, called the Office and Chapel of the Rolls, from their being the great repoſitory of the modern public rolls and records of the kingdom. Here was originally the houſe of an eminent Jew, which being forfeited to the crown in the year 1233, king Henry the Third converted it into an hoſpital, for the reception and maintenance of Jews and other proſelytes; but in 1377, the ſame prince granted this hoſpital and its chapel to William Burſtall, maſter of the rolls of chancery, to whoſe ſucceſſors it has belonged ever ſince; but the manſion-houſe of the maſter of the rolls being much decayed, has been rebuilt in a very handſome manner, with ſtone and brick; and in it is a room, in which he hears and determines cauſes in chancery. The chapel is partly of Gothic ſtructure, and here the rolls are kept in preſſes fixed to the ſides

of

of the chapel; and here alſo divine ſervice is regularly performed. There is a certain diſtrict round this office called the Liberty of the Rolls, over which the city has no authority.

In this ward is Bridewell, a large building, thus called from a ſpring named St. Bride's, or St. Bridget's-well. It was originally a royal palace, and took up all the ground from Fleet-ditch on the eaſt, to Water-lane on the weſt; but that part of it where now is Saliſbury-court, was given to the biſhops of Saliſbury for their city manſion. The eaſt part, now called Bridewell, was rebuilt by king Henry the Eighth, and this palace Edward the Sixth gave to the city for an hoſpital, which he endowed for the lodging of poor travellers, and the correction of vagabonds and ſtrumpets. On its being burnt down by the fire of London, it was rebuilt in 1668, and is now a ſpacious, commodious ſtructure, conſiſting of two courts, in which, beſides the other buildings, is a handſome chapel and a hall. In one part of the building, are houſes for twenty decayed artificers; and here about one hundred and fifty boys, who wear white hats and blue doublets, are apprentices to glovers, flax-dreſſers, weavers, &c. and on their having ſerved their time, are not only entitled to their freedom of the city, but to receive ten pounds each. The other part of Bridewell is a priſon, and a houſe of correction for diſorderly ſervants, vagrants and ſtrumpets, who are made to beat hemp. The affairs of this hoſpital are conducted by the lord mayor and court of aldermen, with about three hundred other governors, who are likewiſe governors of Bethlehem hoſpital, theſe two hoſpitals being but one corporation. They have alſo the ſame preſidents, clerk, phyſician, ſurgeon and apothecary; but this hoſpital

pital has its own ſteward, a porter, a matron and four beadles.

Near Bridewell is St. Bride's church, which was rebuilt in 1680, after its being burnt down by the fire of London. It is a fine ſtructure, one hundred and eleven feet long, fifty-ſeven broad, and forty-one high, with a light and beautiful ſpire, two hundred and thirty-four feet in height, and a ring of twelve muſical bells in its tower.

Tho' there has been a market or two in the city already mentioned, it will not be improper to mention them altogether; thus Smithfield has a market on Mondays and Fridays, for live cattle and hay; Leadenhall for butchers, wool, hides, leather, and Colcheſter bays; as alſo Honey-lane, Newgate and Fleet markets, wherein there are alſo ſeparate places for herbs and fruits, beſides a few ſtalls for fiſh; but Billingſgate and Fiſh-ſtreet-hill, are the moſt noted markets for fiſh; as the Three Cranes in Thames-ſtreet is for apples and other fruit. In the city are alſo two great corn markets, Bear-key and Queen-hithe. The former is furniſhed with grain from different parts of England, and here it is commonly ſold by ſhip loads. Queenhithe is the grand market for malt, from Surry, Hampſhire, Bucks, and other weſtern counties; add to this, that it is the greateſt market for meal in England. Some of the barges that are employed in bringing malt and meal, are of ſuch a length, that they carry a thouſand quarters of malt, and yet do not draw two feet water. There is alſo a Corn Exchange, a very handſome ſtructure, in Mark-lane, in which the cornfactors ſit under a colonade, each with a deſk before him, on which are ſeveral handfuls of corn; and from theſe ſmall ſamples, when the exportation of corn is not prohibited, ſeveral thouſand quarters are ſold every market day. Billingſgate is alſo a market

ket for coals, and is kept every morning; and at leaſt ſix hundred thouſand chaldrons are brought by ſea every year into the port of London, from the counties of Durham and Northumberland.

With reſpect to the ancient religious houſes belonging to the city, they were too numerous to admit of a particular deſcription in a work of this kind; and it will be ſufficient juſt to mention them.

The priories were, that of St. John of Jeruſalem, near Clerkenwell.

That of the Holy Trinity of Chriſt-church, or Creed-church, within Aldgate.

That of St. Bartholomew the Great, within Aldgate.

That of the Knights Templars in Fleet-ſtreet already mentioned, and the Old Temple of Holborn.

The friaries were, that of the Brethren de Sacca, or de Poenitentia Jeſu Chriſti, in the Old Jewry.

The Crutched or Croſſed-friars, in St. Olave's, Hart-ſtreet.

The Carthuſians, or Charter-houſe monks, between St. John's-ſtreet and Goſwell-ſtreet.

And the New Abbey by Eaſt-Smithfield.

The five following were convents of begging friars.

The Black friars, Dominicans, or Preaching friars, near Ludgate, and the Black friars in Holborn.

The Franciſcans, or Grey friars near Newgate.

The Auguſtine friars, and the Carmelites, or White friars in Fleet-ſtreet.

The convents of women were, that of St. Helen, within Biſhopſgate.

That of Clerkenwell.

That

That of St. Clare, in the Minories.

And that of Holywell, by Shoreditch.

The Guilds, or Fraternities were, the brotherhood of St. Fabian and St. Sebaſtian, in St. Botolph's Aldgate.

The Fraternity and chapel of the Holy Trinity in Leadenhall, and innumerable others founded in moſt of the churches.

Having now given a particular deſcription of the principal buildings in the city of London and its liberties, properly ſo called, we come to Weſtminſter, which is generally conſidered as a part of London: but though it is called a diſtinct city, it is not even incorporated, nor is it the ſee of a biſhop. Weſtminſter had its name from its abbey or minſter, ſituated to the weſtward of the city of London, to diſtinguiſh it from St. Paul's church in the city, which was anciently called Eaſtminſter. In early times this noble part of the metropolis, was a little mean unhealthy place, with nothing worthy of notice, but its minſter or abbey, ſituated in a marſhy iſland, ſurrounded on one ſide by the Thames, and on the others by what was called Long-ditch. This iſland was a kind of waſte, overgrown with thorns and briars, and thence called Thorny Iſland.

Till the general diſſolution of religious houſes, Weſtminſter, and all the buildings it contained, were ſubject to the arbitrary rule of its abbot and monks; but in 1541, king Henry the Eighth, upon the ſurrender of William Benſon, its laſt abbot, made it the ſee of a biſhop, with a dean and twelve prebendaries, and appointed all the county of Middleſex, except Fulham, which belonged to the biſhop of London, for its dioceſe. Upon this occaſion, Weſtminſter became a city; but

but as it had never more than one biſhop, the biſhopric being, ſoon after its inſtitution, diſſolved by Edward the Sixth, it could no longer be ſtrictly termed a city, though, by the public courteſy, it has retained that diſtinction, except in acts of parliament, and other public deeds, where it is ſtiled the city or borough of Weſtminſter.

The diſtrict anciently included in the city of Weſtminſter, was a mile to the weſtward of London, and even ſtill contains only two pariſhes, thoſe of St. Margaret and St. John, beſides two chapels of eaſe. Its liberties are, however, very extenſive, and contain eight other pariſhes. Theſe are, St. Martin's in the fields, St. James's, St. Ann's, St. Paul's Covent-Garden, St. Mary le Strand, St. Clement Danes, St. George's Hanover-ſquare, St. George's Queen's-ſquare, and the precinct of the Savoy, each of which is of ſuch extent, that it is impoſſible for one tenth part of the inhabitants to attend divine worſhip at one and the ſame time: hence there are many chapels of eaſe, for the convenience of thoſe, who could not be ſo well accommodated in their pariſh churches, and many meeting-houſes of diſſenters.

The city of Weſtminſter is governed by the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter, both in civil and eccleſiaſtical affairs, and their authority likewiſe extends, not only to the precinct of St. Martin's-le-Grand, and to ſome towns in Eſſex, but to ſome towns that are exempted from the juriſdiction of the biſhop of London, and the archbiſhop of Canterbury. The civil adminiſtration is in the hands of laymen elected by the dean and chapter. The principal magiſtrate is the high-ſteward, who is commonly one of the greateſt peers of the kingdom, and is choſen for life; a deputy-ſteward, who is nominated by the high-ſteward, and confirmed by the dean; an high-bailiff, nominated

minated by the dean and chapter, and confirmed by the high-ſteward. Theſe enjoy their places for life. Beſides theſe officers, there are alſo ſixteen burgeſſes, and as many aſſiſtants, a high-conſtable choſen by the burgeſſes at the court-leet, which is held by the deputy of the high-ſteward. The high-bailiff is always ſuppoſed to be converſant in the law. He has the power of a ſheriff, ſummons juries, preſides over the bailiffs of the city and liberties, ſuperintends elections for members of parliament, and in the court-leet ſits next to the deputy-ſteward, where he receives all the fines and forfeitures to his own uſe, but the buſineſs of this office is commonly executed by a deputy well verſed in the laws. Out of the ſixteen burgeſſes, two chief burgeſſes are choſen, one for the city, and the other for the liberties, and each of the others has his proper ward under his juriſdiction. There is alſo a high-conſtable, who is likewiſe choſen by the court-leet, and has all the other conſtables under his command.

The moſt remarkable ſtructure in Weſtminſter is its cathedral, originally an abbey church, to which the city itſelf owes its being. It is ſaid that Sebert, king of the Eaſt-Saxons, who died in 616, being converted to Chriſtianity by Auſtin's diſcourſes, and the example of his uncle Ethelbert, erected this church on the ruins of a temple dedicated to Apollo, in the iſland of Thorny, and cauſed Mellitus, biſhop of London, to conſecrate it to St. Peter. This church and its monaſtery were repaired and enlarged by Offa, king of Mercia, but was ſoon after deſtroyed by the Danes, and rebuilt by king Edgar, who, in the year 969, endowed them with lands and manors, and granted them many ample privileges. The church and monaſtery having again ſuffered by the ravages of the Danes, were rebuilt by Edward the Confeſſor, who demoliſhed

moliſhed the old church, and in its room erected a moſt magnificent one for that age, in the form of a croſs, which afterwards became a pattern for that kind of building. This work being finiſhed in 1065, he cauſed it to be conſecrated with the utmoſt pomp and ſolemnity; and by ſeveral charters both confirmed all its ancient rights and privileges, and endowed it with many rich manors and additional immunities; alſo by a bull of Pope Nicholas the Firſt, this church was conſtituted the place for the inauguration of the kings of England. Theſe charters drew people thither from all parts, ſo that in a ſhort time there was not ſufficient room in the abbey-church for the accommodation of the numerous inhabitants, without incommoding the monks; he therefore cauſed a new church to be erected on the north ſide of the monaſtery, for the uſe of the inhabitants, and dedicated it to St. Margaret. William the Conqueror no ſooner arrived in London, than repairing to this church, he offered a ſumptuous pall as a covering for king Edward's tomb; he likewiſe gave fifty marks of ſilver, two caſkets of gold, and a very rich altar-cloth; and the next Chriſtmas was ſolemnly crowned there, this being the firſt coronation performed in that place. Henry the Third began in the year 1200, to erect a new chapel to the Bleſſed Virgin; but about twenty years after, finding the walls and ſteeple of the old ſtructure much decayed, cauſed them to be pulled down, in order to enlarge and rebuild them in a more regular manner; but this great work was not completed till 1285, about fourteen years after his deceaſe, and this is the date of the preſent building.

About the year 1502, king Henry the Seventh began the magnificent ſtructure called by his name; for which purpoſe he pulled down the

chapel of the Bleſſed Virgin juſt mentioned, and an adjoining houſe, called the White Roſe Tavern; this chapel he dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin, and deſigning it for a burial place for himſelf and his poſterity, ordered in his will, that none but thoſe of royal blood ſhould be permitted to lie there.

At length, on the general ſuppreſſion of religious houſes, the abbey was ſurrendered to Henry the Eighth in 1539, when its revenues amounted to 3977 l. 6 s. 4 d. per annum, an immenſe ſum in thoſe days. Beſides its furniture, which was of ineſtimable value, it had two hundred and ſixteen manors, ſeventeen hamlets, and ninety-ſeven towns and villages; and its abbots had a ſeat in the houſe of lords. We have already obſerved, that king Henry the Eighth converted this abbey into a biſhopric, which was diſſolved nine years after by Edward the Sixth; and in 1557, queen Mary reſtored it to its ancient conventual ſtate; however, queen Elizabeth again ejected the monks, and in 1560 erected the abbey into a college, under the government of a dean, and twelve ſecular canons, a ſchool-maſter, uſher, and forty ſcholars, denominated the queen's, to be educated in the liberal ſciences, preparatory to the univerſity, and to have all the neceſſaries of life except cloathing. To this foundation likewiſe belong choriſters and organiſts, alms-men, &c.

This venerable fabrick has been ſince new coated on the outſide, except Henry the Seventh's chapel, which is indeed a ſeparate building, tho' united to it, and the weſt end has been adorned with two ſtately towers, erected in ſuch a manner, as to be thought equal in point of workmanſhip to any part of the ancient ſtructures; but though ſuch pains have been taken in the coating to preſerve the ancient Gothic grandeur, yet the beautiful carving, with which it was once adorned, is irretrievably

irretrievably loſt: the buttreſſes, once capped with turrets, are now made in plain pyramidical forms, and the ſtatues of our ancient kings, that formerly ſtood in niches, are for the moſt part removed. The whole length of the abbey, including Henry the Seventh's chapel, is about four hundred and ninety feet, the breadth at the weſt end ſixty-ſix, that of the croſs iſle one hundred and eighty-nine, and the height of the middle roof is ninety-two. The Gothic arches and ſide iſle are ſupported by forty-eight pillars of grey marble, each compoſed of cluſters of very ſlender ones. There are ninety-four windows in the upper and lower ranges, of which the four at the ends of the iſles are very ſpacious; and theſe, with the roof, doors and arches, are in the Gothic taſte. There are here twelve ſepulchral chapels, which contain ancient monuments of the kings, queens, and nobility of this kingdom: theſe are the chapels of Edward the Confeſſor, Henry the Seventh, St. Benedict, St. Edmund, St. Nicholas, St. Paul's, St. John Baptiſt, St. Eraſmus, St. John the Evangeliſt, St. Michael, St. Andrew, and St. Blaiſe. Beſides the monuments contained in theſe chapels, there are many very curious modern ones, adorned with all the elegance that the fineſt ſculpture, and the richeſt marble, can give them. Among theſe are thoſe of the duke of Argyle, Sir Iſaac Newton, lord Stanhope, captain Cornwall, Sir Peter Warren, Sir Charles Wager, general Gueſt, general Wade, Shakeſpear and Prior.

King Henry the Seventh's chapel is ſupported by fourteen Gothic buttreſſes, all beautifully ornamented, and projecting from the building in different angles. This chapel is one of the moſt expenſive remains of the ancient Engliſh taſte and magnificence. The entrance from the eaſt end of the abbey is by a flight of ſteps of black mar-

ble, under a very noble arch. It has three ſpacious portals of ſolid braſs. The roof, which is all of ſtone, is divided into ſixteen circles of moſt curious workmanſhip, and ſupported by pillars and arches, enriched with figures of fruit and other ornaments. Here are likewiſe many ſtatues in niches, with angels ſupporting imperial crowns. Among the tombs is that of the royal founder and his queen, whoſe figures of ſolid braſs lie on it at full length. At each corner is an angel of the ſame metal. On the ſides of the pedeſtals are two Cupids, ſupporting an imperial crown and the king's arms, with an angel treading on a dragon, and the whole is incloſed with a ſcreen of caſt-braſs, moſt admirably deſigned and executed, and adorned with ſtatues, of which thoſe only of St. James, St. Bartholomew, St. George, and St. Edward, are now remaining. In this chapel are ſeveral other tombs of a more modern conſtruction, as thoſe of George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, of John Sheffield, alſo duke of Buckingham, of Charles Montague, marquis of Hallifax, of queen Elizabeth, and ſeveral others. Here are alſo wainſcot preſſes, in which are the effigies in wax-work of ſeveral perſons of diſtinguiſhed rank. For a more particular deſcription of this ſtructure, and its numerous magnificent tombs, ſee an excellent pamphlet publiſhed by Meſſrs. Newbery and Carnan on that ſubject, in which a deſcription of all the new tombs are conſtantly inſerted in every new edition.

On the north-eaſt ſide of the abbey is Weſtminſter-hall, an old Gothic ſtructure, firſt built by William Rufus, as an addition to a royal palace which ſtood there, and afterwards rebuilt by king Richard the Second, in 1397. It is reckoned one of the largeſt rooms in Europe, it being two hundred and ſeventy feet long, ſeventy-four

feet

feet broad, and ninety feet high, ſupported only by buttreſſes, without one pillar. In this ſpacious room the kings of England have generally held their coronation, and other ſolemn feaſts. It is likewiſe uſed for the trial of peers; and ever ſince the reign of Henry the Third, the three great courts of chancery, king's-bench, and common-pleas, have been uſually held here, and the court of exchequer above ſtairs.

Adjoining to the ſouth-eaſt angle of Weſtminſter-hall, is a building formerly called St. Stephen's chapel, it being originally a chapel built by king Stephen, and dedicated to the ſaint of that name. In 1347, it was rebuilt by king Edward the Third, who converted it into a collegiate church for a dean, twelve ſecular canons, thirteen vicars, four clerks, ſix choriſters, and other officers and ſervants; and was endowed with revenues valued at the ſuppreſſion at 1085 l. 10 s. 5 d. per annum. This chapel, ever ſince its being ſurrendered to Edward the Sixth, has been uſed for the aſſembly of the repreſentatives of the commons of England, and is now generally termed the Houſe of Commons. It is a neat room, capable of holding ſix hundred perſons. The benches for the members, which gradually aſcend one above another, as in a theatre, are covered with green cloth; the floor is matted, and there are wainſcot galleries around it. Adjoining to this room are commodious apartments, as the ſpeaker's chamber, rooms for committees, and other offices.

On the ſouth ſide of Weſtminſter-hall is the Houſe of Lords, or the Houſe of Peers, thus called from its being the place where the peers of Great Britain aſſemble in parliament. This is an oblong room, ſomewhat leſs than the Houſe of Commons, and is hung with tapeſtry, repreſent-

ing the defeat of the Spaniſh Armada in 1588. Here is a throne for the king, with ſeats on the right and left for the princes of the blood. Before the throne, are three broad ſeats ſtuffed with wool; on that next the throne ſits the lord chancellor, who is ſpeaker of the Houſe of Peers, and on the other two ſit the maſter of the rolls, the maſters in chancery, and the judges, who attend occaſionally to be conſulted in points of law. The two archbiſhops ſit on the right hand, at ſome diſtance from the throne, and the other biſhops in a row under them. The benches for the lords ſpiritual and temporal are covered with red cloth, and at the end, oppoſite to the throne, is a bar acroſs the houſe. Adjoining to this room is an apartment called the Prince's chamber, where the king is robed when he comes to the Houſe; and there are other apartments, in which the peers put on their robes. Between the Houſe of Lords, and the Houſe of Commons, is a ſpacious apartment termed the Court of Requeſts, where ſuch attend as have buſineſs in either Houſe. Another apartment, termed the Painted chamber, ſtands between both Houſes: this is ſaid to have been the bed-chamber of Edward the Confeſſor, and the room in which the parliaments were anciently opened. Conferences are frequently held here between the two Houſes, or their committees, there being a gallery of communication for the members of the Houſe of Commons to paſs without being crowded.

One of the principal public buildings is Weſtminſter-bridge, erected over the Thames, the firſt ſtone of which was laid on the 29th of January, 1738-9; the building was finiſhed on the 10th of November, 1750, and the bridge opened on the 17th following. This is accounted one of the fineſt bridges in the world, it extending

one

one thouſand two hundred and twenty-three feet from wharf to wharf, it being three hundred feet longer than London-bridge. It is forty-four feet wide, a commodious foot-way being allowed for paſſengers, on each ſide, of about ſeven feet broad, paved with broad moor-ſtones; the intermediate ſpace being ſufficient to admit three carriages and two horſes, to go a-breaſt. This bridge conſiſts of thirteen large, and two ſmall arches, with fourteen intermediate piers. Each pier terminates with a ſaliant right angle againſt the ſtream, both upward and downward. The two middle piers are each ſeventeen feet wide, at the ſpringing of the arches, and contain three thouſand cubic feet each, or near two hundred tons of ſolid ſtone; and the others decreaſe equally in width on each ſide, by one foot. The arches are all ſemicircular, and ſpring from about two feet above low-water-mark. The middle arch is ſeventy-ſix feet wide, and the reſt decreaſe in width equally on each ſide by four feet. The free water way under the bridge is eight hundred and ſeventy feet, ſo that there is no ſenſible fall of water. There are ſemi-octangular towers, which form receſſes in the foot way. The whole is lighted by lamps, and fenced on each ſide with a ſtone wall, and a lofty baluſtrade.

At ſome diſtance to the eaſtward was a palace, called Whitehall, originally erected by Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, before the year 1243. It afterwards came to the archbiſhops of York, and continued their city reſidence, till king Henry the Eighth purchaſed it of cardinal Wolſey in 1530, when it became a royal palace; but in 1697 it was accidentally conſumed by fire, except the part called the Banqueting-houſe, which had been added to the palace by king James the Firſt, according to a deſign of Inigo Jones. This is an ele-

gant ſtructure, built with hewn ſtone, adorned with an upper and lower range of columns and pilaſters, the under of the Ionic, and the upper of the Compoſite order; and between the columns are the windows. The roof is covered with lead, and ſurrounded with a baluſtrade. The banqueting-houſe chiefly conſiſts of one room, of an oblong form, forty feet high, and of a proportionable length and breadth. The cieling is painted by Rubens, with the entrance, inauguration and coronation of king James the Firſt, repreſented by pagan emblems. This great apartment is now uſed only as a chapel royal, and the reſt of the houſe ſerves for ſtate offices.

Oppoſite to the Banqueting-houſe is a modern edifice, called the Horſe Guards, from the king's horſe-guards doing duty there, two at a time, while his majeſty reſides at St. James's palace, they being conſtantly mounted and armed, under two porches detached from the building, and erected to ſhelter them from the weather. This ſtructure conſiſts of a center and two wings. In the center is an arched paſſage into St. James's park; and on the top of the building a pediment, on which are the king's arms in relief. Behind the pediment riſes a tower, crowned with a cupola. The wing on each ſide of this center is a pavilion: they are plainer than the center, and conſiſt each of a front projecting a little, with ornamented windows in the principal ſtory, and a plain one in the ſides; each has its pediment, with a circular window in the center.

Near the Horſe-guards is the Treaſury, which fronts the parade in St. James's-park, and conſiſts of three ſtories, ornamented with columns, and a pediment. It has a court on the inſide, ſurrounded with buildings. The Treaſury is under the government of ſeven lords commiſſioners, one

one of whom is called the firſt lord of the treaſury: under theſe are two joint ſecretaries, four chief clerks, ſixteen under clerks, and other officers. Here is alſo kept the office of trade and plantations, which is under the government of eight commiſſioners, and other officers, whoſe buſineſs is to examine the cuſtom-houſe accounts of all the goods exported and imported to and from the ſeveral parts of the kingdom, in order to diſcover the advantages and diſadvantages of the trade of this nation with other ſtates; and alſo to promote the trade of our plantations, by encouraging ſuch branches as will beſt conduce to their reſpective intereſts, and to that of this kingdom.

A little to the eaſt of the Horſe-guards is the Admiralty-office, which is a handſome ſtructure built with brick and ſtone. The front, which faces the ſtreet, has two deep wings, and is entered by a very lofty portico, ſupported by four very large columns of the Ionic order, to which is an aſcent by a flight of ſteps. Over the portico is a pediment, in which is an anchor in relievo. Beſides a hall and other common rooms, here are ſeven ſpacious apartments for ſeven commiſſioners of the Admiralty. The wall before the court, has been lately rebuilt in an elegant manner: a colonade runs almoſt from one end to the other, and each ſide of the gate is adorned with a ſea-horſe, well executed in ſtone. In this office, the lords of the Admiralty regulate the affairs of the navy, nominate and give inſtructions to admirals, captains, and other naval officers; and iſſue orders for thoſe who failed in their duty. The lords commiſſioners of the Admiralty are, as we have already intimated, ſeven in number, and each has a ſalary of 1000 l. a year; and under them are many clerks and other officers.

On the other ſide of St. James's-park is an old building, called St. James's-houſe, to which the court removed upon the burning of Whitehall in 1697, and our kings have reſided there ever ſince. Before the conqueſt, there was an hoſpital here, founded by the citizens of London, for fourteen leprous maids, and from this hoſpital the preſent palace, which was erected by king Henry the Eighth, ſoon after the general diſſolution, derived its name. It is an irregular ſtructure, and has a mean appearance, but contains ſome magnificent apartments. The chapel of the hoſpital is ſtill uſed by the royal family, and is a royal peculiar, exempted from all epiſcopal juriſdiction. The ſervice of the chapel is like that in cathedrals, and it has a lord almoner, a dean, a ſub-dean, forty-eight chaplains, who preach in turn before the royal family, twelve gentlemen of the chapel, two organiſts, ten children, a ſerjeant, a yeoman, a groom of the veſtry, and the bell-ringer.

On the building of this palace, king Henry the Eighth converted a ſwampy tract of ground adjoining to it into a park, from the palace called St. James's-park: he collected the water into one body, and laid out the walks. King Charles the Second enlarged and improved it, by planting it with lime-trees, and forming a beautiful viſta, near half a mile in length, called the Mall. He alſo formed the water into a canal of one hundred feet broad, and two thouſand eight hundred feet long. At the eaſt end is a ſpacious parade for the exerciſe of the horſe and foot guards.

On the weſt ſide of St. James's-park is the queen's palace, originally known by the name of Arlington-houſe; but being purchaſed by the late duke of Buckingham's father, who in 1703 rebuilt it, it was called Buckingham-houſe, till its being bought by his preſent majeſty in the year 1762,

1762, when it obtained the name of the queen's palace, from the particular pleaſure the queen expreſſed in this retirement. This is, in every reſpect, a fine building. It has a ſpacious court-yard, encloſed with iron rails fronting St. James's-park, with offices on each ſide, ſeparated from the manſion-houſe by two wings of bending piazzas, and arched galleries elevated on columns of the Ionic order. At the entrance of the edifice is a very broad flight of ſteps, upon which are four tall Corinthian pilaſters, that are fluted and reach to the top of the ſecond ſtory; and at each corner is a plain pilaſter of the ſame order. Within this compaſs are two ſeries of very large and lofty windows, above which is the entablature, and in the middle this inſcription in large gold characters,

SIC SITI LAETANTVR LARES.

Thus ſituated may the houſhold gods rejoice.

Over this is an attic ſtory, with ſquare windows and Tuſcan pilaſters; over which was an acroteria of figures, repreſenting Mercury, Secrecy, Equity, Liberty, &c. But theſe figures were taken down ſoon after the late duke of Buckingham's death. Behind the houſe is a garden, lately much enlarged, with a canal, and a terrace, from whence there is a fine proſpect of the adjacent country; whence on that ſide of the houſe is the inſcription

RUS IN URBE.

On account of its having the advantage of both city and country; above which were the ſtatues of the four ſeaſons. The apartments of this ſtructure are very noble, and the cielings finely painted, the rooms richly furniſhed, and adorned with the capital pictures of the greateſt maſters, among which are the celebrated cartoons of Raphael,

phael, which have been brought hither from Hampton-Court. Theſe pictures, which may properly be termed coloured drawings on paper, are painted in water-colours with ſurprizing delicacy and beauty. The firſt is the miraculous draught of fiſhes, in which Chriſt appears in the boat, with an air of divine goodneſs. The exotic birds and large fowl placed on the ſhore, in the fore-ground, have a ſea-wildneſs in them, and their food being fiſh, contribute to expreſs the buſineſs in hand, which is fiſhing.

The ſecond is Our Saviour's appearance after the reſurrection, where preſent authority, late ſuffering, humility, majeſty, and divine love, are at once viſible in his celeſtial aſpect. He is wrapped only in a large piece of white drapery; his left arm and breaſt are bare, and part of his legs naked, to denote his appearing in his reſurrection body. The figures of the eleven apoſtles are all expreſſive of their admiration, but diſcover it differently, according to their different characters. Peter receives his maſter's orders on his knees, with an admiration mixed with a more particular attention. The two next expreſs a more open extacy, though ſtill conſtrained by their awe of the divine preſence. The beloved diſciple has in his countenance, wonder drowned in love. The perſonage, whoſe back is towards the preſence, appears to be St. Thomas, whoſe perplexed concern could not be better drawn than by this acknowledgment of the difficulty to deſcribe it. The harmony of the colours of the draperies of the ſeveral figures is wonderfully beautiful.

The third is the miracle of healing the cripple at the beautiful gate of the temple. All the figures are admirably done, and are placed at one end near the corner, which varies the ſide of the pic-

ture,

ture, and gives the opportunity to enlarge the building with a fine portico.

The fourth is the hiſtory of the death of Ananias. Here the apoſtles appear with the greateſt dignity. They are, however, only a ſubordinate group, becauſe the principal action relates to the criminal; thither the eye is directed by almoſt all the figures in the picture. What horror and reverence is viſible in the whole aſſembly, on this mercenary man's falling down dead!

The fifth is Elymas the ſorcerer, ſtruck with blindneſs. His whole body, ſays the ingenious painter from whom we have taken theſe remarks, from head to foot, expreſſes his being blind. How admirably are terror and aſtoniſhment expreſſed in the people preſent! and how variouſly according to their ſeveral characters! what grace and majeſty is ſeen in St. Paul in all his actions, preaching, rending his garments, and denouncing vengeance on the ſorcerer! the proconſul Sergius Paulus has a greatneſs and grace equal to what one can ſuppoſe in Caeſar, Auguſtus or Trajan.

The ſixth is the people of Licaonia attempting to offer ſacrifice to St. Paul and Barnabas. The occaſion of this is finely told. The man healed of his lameneſs has a crutch under his feet on the ground, and an old man takes up the lappet of his garment, and looks upon the limb he remembers to have been crippled, expreſſing great devotion and amazement; which ſentiments are ſeen in the other, with a mixture of joy. The group of the ox and popa are taken from a baſſo relievo in the villa de Medici.

In the ſeventh St. Paul is ſeen preaching to the Athenians. The divine orator is the chief figure, but in the audience are expreſſed, with wonderful art, almoſt all the different tempers of mankind: one is eminently diſtinguiſhed as a believer

liever holding out his hand in rapture, and has the ſecond place in the picture; another is wrapped up in deep ſuſpenſe; another appearing to ſay there is ſome reaſon in what he ſays; another angry at his deſtroying ſome favourite opinion; others attentive, and reaſoning on the matter within themſelves, or with one another, while the generality attend, and wait for the opinion of thoſe who are leading characters in the aſſembly. This picture is conducted with the greateſt judgment. St. Paul's attitude is as fine as poſſible, pointing out his hands to the ſtatue of Mercury, alluding to their idolatry; for the men of Lyſtra would call him by that name, and worſhip him as a god preſiding over eloquence. Thus the picture ſhews the ſubject of his preaching. The little drapery thrown over the apoſtle's ſhoulder, and hanging down to his waiſt, poizes the finger, which would otherwiſe ſeem ready to fall. The drapery is red and green, and the back ground expreſſive of the ſuperſtition St. Paul was preaching againſt. No hiſtorian, orator, or poet, ſays the ingenious Mr. Richardſon, can poſſibly give ſo great an idea of the eloquent and zealous apoſtle, as this figure does: for there we ſee a perſon, whoſe face and actions no words can ſufficiently deſcribe.

There were in all twelve of theſe pieces, two of which are in the poſſeſſion of the French king: the king of Sardinia has two of the others, and one, repreſenting Herod's cruelty, belonged to a gentleman in England, who pledged it for a ſum of money; but when the perſon, who had taken this valuable depoſit, found it was to be redeemed, being very unwilling to part with it, we are told that he greatly damaged the drawing, for which the gentleman brought his action; and for this

this baſe and infamous proceeding, he was tried in Weſtminſter-hall.

We are ſorry that we are unable to give a deſcription of the many fine paintings, the rich furniture, and the improvements made in this palace by their majeſties, whoſe elegant taſte and ſkill, in painting and architecture are well known; but the brutality and ill breeding of ſome of thoſe who have been permitted to view this palace, have occaſioned its being ſhut up and excluded from the view of the public.

On the ſide of the Green park is the noble edifice belonging to the lord Spencer. The park front is a moſt beautiful piece of architecture, and nothing can be more pleaſingly elegant. Nor is the fitting up and furniture of the rooms inferior to the beauty of the outſide. Lord Spencer's library, which is thirty feet long and twenty-five broad, is richly ornamented, and the chimney-piece very light, of poliſhed white marble. On one ſide of the room hangs a capital picture of the nature of witchcraft, in which the expreſſion and finiſhing are very great. The painter has drawn into one point, a multitude of the emblems of witchcraft, deſigned with a beautiful wildneſs of fancy.

The dining-room, which is forty-ſix feet long and twenty-four broad, is adorned in the fineſt taſte. The cieling and cornice of white and green, very beautiful: the ſlabs of Sienne marble large and finely veined: the chimney-piece baſſo relievo, of white marble beautifully poliſhed. On one ſide of it is a landſcape, in which is the killing of a dragon; and on the other ſide, is another landſcape, in which a centaur is carrying off a naked woman. Her back, which appears, is painted with the moſt delicate ſoftneſs; ſhe

ſhe has a ſlight drapery, which is very elegantly deſigned.

The drawing-room is twenty-four feet long, and twenty-one broad, clear of a noble bow-window, parted from the room, only by two pillars of the moſt exquiſite workmanſhip. They are carved in leaves, the thick foliage of which bends round in a fine arch, from one to the other, in a moſt elegant taſte. In a ſemicircular cove in the wall, on each ſide, is an urn of white marble, beautifully adorned with baſſo relievos. The chimney-piece is extremely elegant, and has a fine border of Sienna marble, with a feſtoon of flowers upon it, in white marble poliſhed. Over the chimney is a picture of two uſurers, finely expreſſed; and the cieling, cornice and ornaments, are of green, white and gold, in a moſt exquiſite ſtile.

The muſic-room is twenty-five feet by twenty-three; the chimney-piece extremely light and elegant. This leads into the grand dreſſing-room, which is of the ſame dimenſions as the other, and is fitted up in the moſt elegant taſte. Nothing can be more beautiful than the Moſaic cieling, the cornices, and all the ornaments. The chimney-piece is exquiſitely deſigned, and admirably executed. Over the cornice are feſtoons of the lighteſt carving, and two eagles, with a very fine baſſo relievo of carving, in a glaſs in the center. The pictures are diſpoſed with great elegance, and hung up by ribbons of gilt carving, in a fine taſte. Among theſe are ten pieces, companions, exceeding beautiful, the colouring, attitudes and drapery, very ſtriking, as the rape of Europa, Andromeda, Neptune, Venus, &c.

From this room you enter the ſaloon, which is forty-five feet long, thirty broad, and fitted up and furniſhed in the moſt exquiſite taſte. The

cieling

cieling is coved, and adorned with compartments of Moſaic, green, white and gold, interſperſed with gilt medallions. The door-caſes are extremely elegant, and their cornices ſupported by columns beautifully carved and gilt, with the ſame mixture of green as in the cieling. The chimney-piece is large, but very light. Between the windows are two very large ſlabs of the fineſt Sienna marble, the frames carved in the moſt elegant taſte, and richly gilt. The pier-glaſſes of a vaſt ſize, with frames of admirable workmanſhip; and the carving and gilding of the Sopha frames are in a ſtile and taſte, till now unknown. In the center of the room hangs a very fine glaſs luſtre. On each ſide of the chimney is an hiſtorical landſcape.

The next, which is called the Painted-room, is twenty-four feet long, and twenty-two broad: on one ſide is a bow window, adorned with gilt pillars moſt exquiſitely carved; the walls and cieling are painted in compartments, by Mr. Steuart, in the moſt beautiful taſte. Two of the ſmall compartments on the wall are landſcapes let into it, with no other than the painted frame of the diviſions: one repreſents a water-fall, and the other a bridge over a ſtream, both fine. The ground of the whole room is green, and the general effect more pleaſing than is eaſily conceived. Nothing can be lighter or more elegant than the chimney-piece; the frieze contains a moſt beautiful painting, repreſenting a clandeſtine marriage; in which nothing can be finer than the drapery, which is deſigned with the juſteſt taſte, diſplaying the form of every limb through it, in a moſt pleaſing manner. In ſhort, the frames of the tables, ſophas, ſtands, &c. are all carved and gilt with the utmoſt elegance, and the taſte in which every article throughout the whole houſe is executed,

cuted, is aſtoniſhingly beautiful. No expence has been ſpared, and the whole has been conducted by the brighteſt fancy, and the correcteſt judgment.

At ſome diſtance to the north of this ſtructure, is St. George's hoſpital, which is a neat plain building, at the ſouth-eaſt corner of Hyde-park, formerly belonging to lord Laneſborough, but was in the year 1733, taken and fitted up by a charitable ſociety, for the reception of the ſick and lame, by the name of St. George's hoſpital. It was opened for the admiſſion of patients on the 1ſt of January, 1734, and has ever ſince been ſupported by voluntary ſubſcriptions and donations. The governors of this charity amount to about three hundred. Here no ſecurity for the burial of the patients is required, nor any money, gift or reward, taken of them or their friends, on any account whatſoever. Thoſe who die, if their friends are unable to bury them, are interred at the charge of the ſociety; and the money collected in the poor-box at the door, is kept as a ſeparate fund for furniſhing thoſe with a ſmall ſum of money, whoſe diſtance from their habitations, or other particular neceſſities, require it.

Near St. George's hoſpital is a Lock-hoſpital, erected for the reception of perſons afflicted with venereal diſorders, alſo ſupported by voluntary ſubſcriptions.

In the pariſh of St. Martin's, where ſeveral capital ſtreets terminate, is Charing-croſs, ſo called from here being one of the croſſes, which king Edward the Firſt cauſed to be erected in memory of Eleanor his queen, and Charing, the name of a village, in which the croſs was built. The croſs continued till the civil wars, in the reign of Charles the Firſt, when being deſtroyed during the rebellion, after the reſtoration, an equeſtrian

ſtatue

ſtatue of king Charles the Firſt was ſet up in its ſtead. This ſtatue is of braſs, and finely executed. It ſtands on a pedeſtal ſeventeen feet high, and is ſecured by a palliſade, incloſing an area thirty feet in diameter.

Near Charing-croſs is Northumberland-houſe, which received its name from its being in the poſſeſſion of the earls of Northumberland, for above a hundred years. It was built in the reign of king James the Firſt, by Henry Howard, earl of Northampton. It originally conſiſted of only three ſides, but is now a ſpacious quadrangle, with a large garden, and fine walks behind it, extending to the Thames. The entrance into it, is on the ſide of the court oppoſite to the great gateway. The veſtibule is about eighty-two feet long, and above twelve broad, ornamented with columns of the Doric order. Each end of it communicates with the ſtair-caſe leading to the principal apartments, which face the garden and the Thames, and conſiſt of ſpacious rooms, fitted up in the moſt elegant manner.

The dining-room is forty-five feet long, and twenty broad; the chimney-piece, which is elegant, conſiſts of Sienna and white marble in compartments, with a central piece of baſſo relievo poliſhed, and all ſupported by two very fine fluted columns of Sienna marble. In this room is found that noble picture, the Cornero family, by Titian, which is worthy of the admiration of every lover of painting. The heads and hands do not appear to be the imitation of life, but life itſelf, and nothing can be in a finer taſte than the three exquiſite portraits.

The drawing-room is forty feet long, and twenty broad, and is alſo well furniſhed; the chimney-piece is light and elegant, and the cieling is of Moſaic work, in the Freſco ſtyle. This room is richly

richly adorned with paintings, particularly at one end is a large landſcape by Salvator Roſa, in which the rocks and trees are mingled together in the wildneſs of that romantic genius, which ſeemed formed by nature to catch her ſublimeſt hints. Over this landſcape is a very pleaſing picture of Venus lying on a couch.

The great ball-room is one of the moſt elegant in London: it is a hundred and three feet long, twenty-ſeven broad, and thirty-two high, richly ornamented with gilding and painting. The cieling is coved, and beautifully adorned with medallions, and copies of antiques, particularly a Fame, a Flora, a Victory holding out a laurel wreath, a Diana, and a triumphal Car drawn by two horſes. On one ſide of the room are two chimney-pieces, the cornices of which are baſſo relievos of white marble, ſupported by figures of Phrygian captives, copies from others in the capitol. The other ſide of the room contains a double range of windows, contrived in a very peculiar manner. The lower ones are of the common dimenſions and height, and the upper range is quite concealed behind the cornice, inſomuch, that you muſt be cloſe to the oppoſite ſide of the room, to diſcover the immediate tract of their light: by this contrivance the room is equally enlightened from the floor to the cieling, and the pictures are viewed without the leaſt glare. In the piers between the windows of the lower range, are very elegant looking-glaſſes, and ſeveral ſlabs of agate, and the fineſt marbles. The window-curtains, ſophas and chairs, are of crimſon damaſk, and the arms and legs of the latter are richly gilt. The principal ornaments of this fine room are the paintings, which conſiſt of copies of the capital pieces of the greateſt painters, done by the firſt artiſts of the preſent age. In the center

is

is the School of Athens, after Raphael, by Raphael Mengs. On one ſide of this is the Feaſt, and on the other the Council of the Gods, both by Raphael, and copied by Pompeio Battoni. At the upper end of the room is the triumph of Bacchus, after Annibal Caracci, by Coſtanſi. At the other end of the room is Aurora, after Guido, by Maſuccio, a moſt admirable piece. "Sure "never was grace, ſays an ingenious author, in "all the divinity of its moſt pleaſing attitudes, "more elegantly caught than in this happy, this "ſweet idea, which is executed with as much "ſpirit, as it was conceived with elegance. The "whole range of painting cannot exhibit a more "pleaſing group: each figure is ſhewn to the beſt "advantage; and each moſt peculiarly elegant: "but the principal of the graces is Grace itſelf; "the arms are extended in ſo beautiful a manner, "the whole body is turned with ſuch amazing "elegance, that a ſuperior is ſcarcely to be imagined. The colouring, the general diffuſion "of the clear obſcure, the wonderful elegance of "the whole is unparallelled. One remark, however, I muſt be allowed, which is, that Apollo (the principal figure) is by no means equal "to any of the graces; his attitude is not unpleaſing, but it is tame, inexpreſſive, and infinitely inferior in grace to the figure above-mentioned." This noble room is lighted up for the reception of company in the evenings, by four glaſs luſtres, which contain as many branches as will receive a hundred large wax candles, and theſe luſtres are ſuſpended from the cieling, by long chains richly gilt.

The lord and lady Northumberland's apartments are alſo very commodious, and elegantly furniſhed. Her ladyſhip's cloſet is a repoſitory of curioſities, and contains ſo fine a collection of pictures,

tures, as to afford a moſt pleaſing, and almoſt endleſs entertainment to a connoiſſeur. Beſides the apartments already-mentioned, there are about a hundred and forty rooms in this noble houſe.

It would be an almoſt endleſs taſk to deſcribe the numerous houſes of the great in Weſtminſter, with their rich furniture, and principal paintings, we ſhall therefore paſs over Carlton-houſe, belonging to the princeſs dowager of Wales, Marlborough-houſe in Pall-mall, the duke of Montague's, and the duke of Richmond's, in Privy-garden; Devonſhire-houſe, and the earl of Bath's, in Piccadilly; the earl of Cheſterfield's by Hyde-Park, the duke of Bedford's, the duke of Queenſberry's, and many others of the nobility, which we have not room to deſcribe, and ſhall therefore return to the public buildings.

At a ſmall diſtance from Northumberland-houſe is St. Martin's church, called St. Martin's in the Fields, from its being formerly ſeated in a field, though it is now nearly in the centre of the vaſt maſs of buildings, which connect Weſtminſter and London. It was rebuilt by Henry the Eighth, and afterwards by king James the Firſt; but being ſtill not large enough to accommodate the inhabitants, it was taken down in 1720, and a new church erected, which was finiſhed in 1726. This is a fine edifice built of ſtone. The weſt front has a noble portico of Corinthian columns, ſupporting a pediment, in which are the royal arms in baſs relief. The aſcent to the portico is by a flight of very long ſteps. This church is about a hundred and forty feet long, ſixty broad, and forty-five high: it has a fine arched roof, ſupported by Corinthian columns, and the ſteeple has a beautiful ſpire. This pariſh has ſo encreaſed, both in houſes and inhabitants, that it is eſteemed one of the moſt populous in the

bills

bills of mortality; and notwithſtanding the pariſhes of St. James's, St. George's Hanover Square, St. Ann's, and St. Paul's Covent Garden, have been taken out of it, it is ſaid to contain no leſs than four thouſand houſes.

At a ſmall diſtance from the above church is the Mews, uſed for the accommodation of the king's faulconers and hawks, ſo early as the year 1377; and here are at preſent, the king's ſtables and coach-houſes. The building conſiſts of a quadrangle, which being greatly decayed, one ſide of it was rebuilt in a magnificent manner by king George the Second in the year 1732.

St. Mary le Strand, is a church thus named from its being built in a ſtreet called the Strand, and its being dedicated to St. Mary. This is one of the fifty new churches erected within the bills of mortality in the reign of queen Anne, and the firſt of them that was finiſhed. It is a very fine, though not a very extenſive edifice, and appears a light building, though formed to ſtand for ages. At the entrance on the weſt end is an aſcent by a flight of ſteps, cut in the ſweep of a circle: theſe lead to a circular portico of Ionic columns, covered with a dome crowned with a vaſe. Theſe columns are continued along the body of the church, with pilaſters of the ſame order at the corners; and in the inter-columniations are niches handſomely ornamented. Over the dome is a pediment ſupported by Corinthian columns, which are likewiſe continued round the body of the ſtructure, over thoſe of the Ionic order; and between theſe are the windows placed over the niches. Theſe columns are ſupported on pedeſtals, and have pilaſters behind, with arches ſprung from them; and the windows have alternately angular and circular pediments. A handſome baluſtrade is carried round the top of the church,

and

and its ſummit is adorned with vaſes. The ſteeple is light, though ſolid, and adorned with Compoſite columns.

St. Paul's Covent Garden was erected in 1641, by Francis earl of Bedford, as a chapel for the uſe of his tenants in and about Covent Garden; and in 1645, this was rendered an independant pariſh, and ſeparated from that of St. Martin's. The church was built by Inigo Jones, and is eſteemed one of the moſt ſimple and perfect pieces of architecture in the world. In the front is a plain portico of the Tuſcan order; the columns are maſſy, and the inter-columniation large. This portico is defended by an iron palliſade and gates, the gift of the duke of Bedford. This ſtructure has no pillars to ſupport the roof, nor any tower or bell to ring in peal.

St. George the Martyr, near Hanover-ſquare, is a beautiful ſtructure, and was one of the fifty new churches erected within the bills of mortality by act of parliament, in the reign of queen Anne. It has a plain body with an elegant portico: the columns, which are of the Corinthian order, are very large, and the pediment has its acroteria. The tower is above the clock, elegantly adorned at the corners, with very lofty coupled Corinthian columns. Theſe are crowned with an entablature, which at each corner ſupports two vaſes, and over theſe the tower ſtill riſes, till it is terminated by a dome crowned with a turret.

We might mention ſeveral other churches both in Weſtminſter, and in the city, which, from the beauty of the architecture, are worthy of notice: but thoſe already deſcribed are ſufficient to give an idea of the magnificence of this metropolis; and this article has been already extended to a very great length. Thoſe who are willing to have a more complete idea of theſe ſtructures, will

will find full ſatisfaction by conſulting London and its Environs deſcribed.

The Britiſh Muſeum is a ſtructure which ought not to be omitted. It was formerly called Montague houſe, from its having been the reſidence of the dukes of Montague. It was built in 1677, and in 1753, the parliament having paſſed an act for purchaſing the Muſeum of the late Sir Hans Sloane's executors, and the Harleian library for the uſe of the public, twenty-ſix truſtees were appointed and incorporated, in order to provide a repoſitory for theſe, for the Cottonian library, and a collection of books given by the late major Edwards, which repoſitory was to be called the Britiſh Muſeum. Theſe truſtees elected fifteen others, and having bought Montague houſe, repaired and fitted it up for the reception of theſe collections. They alſo appointed proper officers to ſuperintend the Muſeum; and having formed certain ſtatutes with reſpect to the uſe of the collection contained in it, the public were firſt admitted to view it in 1757.

The houſe, in which the Britiſh Muſeum is contained, is large and magnificent, and behind it is a garden, which contains near eight acres. The building is finely ornamented with paintings, and the diſpoſition, in which this noble collection is arranged, is ſo orderly and well deſigned, that the Britiſh Muſeum may be juſtly eſteemed an honour and ornament to this nation. His late majeſty, in conſideration of its great uſe, was graciouſly pleaſed to add to it, the royal libraries of books and manuſcripts, collected by the ſeveral kings of England.

The Sloanian collection alone coſt Sir Hans 50,000 l. and conſiſts of an aſtoniſhing number of curioſities. The library, including books of drawings, manuſcripts, and prints, amount to about fifty thouſand volumes.

Among the other curioſities are the following.

Medals and coins ancient and modern	23000
Cameos and intaglios, about	700
Seals	268
Veſſels, &c. of agate, jaſper, &c.	542
Antiquities	1125
Precious ſtones, agates, jaſpers, &c.	2256
Metals, minerals, ores, &c.	2725
Cryſtals, ſpars, &c.	1864
Foſſils, flints, ſtones	1275
Earths, ſands, ſalts	1035
Bitumens, ſulphurs, ambers, &c.	399
Talcs, micae, &c.	388
Corals, ſpunges, &c.	1421
Teſtacea, or ſhells, &c.	5843
Echini, echinitae, &c.	659
Aſteriae, trochi, entrochi, &c.	241
Cruſtaceae, crabs, lobſters, &c.	363
Stellae marinae, ſtar fiſhes, &c.	173
Fiſhes and their parts, &c.	1555
Birds and their parts, eggs and neſts of different ſpecies	1172
Quadrupedes, &c.	1886
Vipers, ſerpents, &c.	521
Inſects, &c.	5439
Vegetables	12506
Hortus ſiccus, or volumes of dried plants	334
Humana, as calculi, anatomical preparations, &c.	756
Miſcellaneous things, natural	2098
Mathematical inſtruments	55

This noble collection of curioſities, and theſe excellent libraries, being chiefly deſigned for the uſe of learned and ſtudious men, both natives and foreigners, in their reſearches into the ſeveral branches of knowledge, the whole may be viewed without expence: for which purpoſe, gentlemen and

and ladies ſend in their names, with their addition and place of abode, to the porter's lodge; on which they have notice given them what day and hour to attend, and receive tickets, by ſhewing which they are admitted.

You firſt enter the hall, in which are ſeveral blocks of that ſurprizing natural curioſity, the giant's cauſeway in Ireland; a large piece of the lava, which flows from Mount Veſuvius; ſeveral ancient monuments of ſtone, with inſcriptions in Latin, Greek and other languages; two antique heads of Termini, uſed as land-marks by the ancient Romans; a fine ſkeleton of a ſea unicorn, with ſeveral other antiquities and curioſities.

From the hall, you aſcend a magnificent ſtaircaſe, painted by la Foſſe. On the cieling is repreſented Phaeton, entreating Apollo to permit him to draw his chariot for a day; and on the wall is a fine landſcape by Rouſſeau. You then enter the veſtibule, the cieling of which repreſents the fall of Phaeton; in this room is a mummy and ſome other antiquities. The ſaloon is a magnificent room, the cieling and ſide-walls of which are painted by la Foſſe, with ſome landſcapes by Rouſſeau, and flowers by Baptiſt.

You then enter the room that contains the Cottonian and Royal manuſcripts, which amount to about ſeven hundred and fifty volumes. The next room contains the Harleian manuſcripts, conſiſting of about ſeven thouſand ſix hundred and twenty. Then turning to the right, you enter a room which contains the royal charters, which amount to about ſixteen thouſand. Contiguous to this is the room of medals, which amount to upwards of twenty-three thouſand. The next room contains Sir Hans Sloane's manuſcripts; and adjoining to it is a room that contains the antiquities.

This brings you again into the veſtibule, and paſſing through the ſaloon, you enter the room which contains minerals and foſſils; the next has the collection of ſhells; and a third of vegetables and inſects. Then turning again to the left, the next room contains animals in ſpirits; and contiguous to that is the room of artificial curioſities.

Now deſcending a ſmall ſtair-caſe, and paſſing through a room, in which is a magnetic apparatus given by Dr. Knight, you are conducted thro' two rooms, which contain the royal libraries, collected by all the kings and queens of England, from Henry the Seventh to Charles the Second, and afterwards through ſix rooms, containing the library of Sir Hans Sloane, conſiſting of about forty thouſand volumes. From thence you enter the withdrawing room for the truſtees; then into major Edward's library, conſiſting of about three thouſand volumes; and laſtly, enter a room that contains a part of the king's library, which, in the whole, conſiſts of about twelve thouſand volumes.

In Lamb's Conduit fields is a large and commodious ſtructure, called the Foundling-hoſpital, for the reception of expoſed and deſerted children. It conſiſts of two wings, in one of which are kept the boys, and in the other the girls. Theſe wings are built in a plain, but ſubſtantial manner, of brick, with handſome piazzas. In the center is placed the chapel, which is alſo built with brick, and finiſhed with the utmoſt neatneſs, the inſide being adorned with elegant carving, and on the altar-piece is finely painted, repreſenting the wiſe men making their offerings, a preſent from the chevalier Caſauli. Before the hoſpital is a large piece of ground, on each ſide of which is a colonade of great length, in which the children

dren learn ſpinning, weaving, &c. Theſe colonades extend towards two gates, ſeparated by a maſſy pier, in ſuch a manner, that coaches may paſs and repaſs at the ſame time; and on each ſide of the gates is a door for perſons on foot. The area between the outer gates and the hoſpital is adorned with graſs plats, gravel walks, and lamps; and behind it are two handſome gardens. In erecting theſe buildings, care was taken to render them neat and ſubſtantial, without any coſtly decorations; but the firſt wing was ſcarcely inhabited, when ſeveral eminent maſters in painting, carving, and other of the polite arts, were pleaſed to contribute many elegant ornaments, as monuments of the charity, and abilities of thoſe great maſters. In the court-room are placed four capital pictures, taken from ſacred hiſtory, the ſubjects of which are ſuitable to the place for which they were deſigned. The firſt is Pharaoh's daughter, delivering Moſes to be nurſed by his mother, by Hayman; the next is the child's being reſtored to Pharaoh's daughter, by Hogarth. The third is the hiſtory of Iſhmael, by Highmore; and the fourth is Jeſus deſiring that little children might come to him. On each ſide of theſe pictures are placed ſmall drawings in circular frames, of the moſt conſiderable hoſpitals in and about London, by Haytley, Wilſon, Whale, and Gainſborough. Over the chimney is a curious baſs relief, preſented by Ryſbrack, repreſenting children employed in huſbandry and navigation, to which thoſe of the hoſpital are principally deſtined. The other ornaments of the room were given by ingenious workmen, who had been employed in the building, and were willing to contribute to adorn it. The ſtucco work was given by Mr. Wilton; the marble chimney-piece by De-

val; the table with its frame curiouſly carved, by Mr. Saunderſon; and the glaſs by Mr. Hallet.

In the other rooms are the pictures of ſeveral of the governors and benefactors, particularly Mr. Thomas Coram, by Hogarth; Mr. Milner and Mr. Jacobſon, by Hudſon; Dr. Meade, by Ramſey; and Mr. Emmerſon, by Highmore. In one of the rooms is Hogarth's original painting of the march to Finchley; and in the dining-room is a fine ſea-piece of the Engliſh fleet in the Downs, by Monamy.

This laudable charity was firſt projected by ſeveral eminent merchants in the reign of queen Anne; but being unable to obtain a charter, ſome of them left large ſums for the uſe of ſuch an hoſpital, in caſe it ſhould ever be erected; which coming to the knowledge of Mr. Coram, a commander of a ſhip in the merchants ſervice, he, with unwearied aſſiduity, ſpent the remainder of his life in promoting this humane deſign, which he lived to ſee firmly eſtabliſhed.

Beſides the hoſpitals already mentioned, there are many others belonging to the city of Weſtminſter, its liberties, and the adjoining pariſhes, as the Weſtminſter Infirmary, the Britiſh Lying-In-hoſpital for married women, in Brownlow-ſtreet; the General Lying-In-hoſpital in Duke-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare; the Aſylum for deſerted girls; the Middleſex-hoſpital in Marybone-fields, &c. And the alms-houſes in this metropolis are almoſt innumerable.

This part of the great metropolis is alſo adorned with a number of beautiful ſquares, as St. James's, Hanover, Groſvenor, Cavendiſh, Berkeley, Soho, Bloomſbury, Red-Lion ſquares, Leiceſter-fields, and Lincoln's-Inn-fields, the latter being one of the moſt extenſive ſquares in Europe. Moſt of theſe ſquares have a fine graſs plat, encompaſſed

paſſed with iron rails, and in ſome of them is a ſtatue richly gilt.

The markets of Weſtminſter are alſo very numerous: theſe are, that of Weſtminſter near the abbey, St. James's-market, Newport-market, Oxford-market, the Hay-market near Piccadilly, Bloomſbury, Brookes and Carnaby-markets; Covent-Garden, Clare, and Hungerford-markets.

Here are alſo ſeveral ſocieties of a very extraordinary nature, and a great number of public ſchools and libraries, both in London and Weſtminſter, beſides thoſe already mentioned; as the ſociety for propagating the goſpel in foreign parts, which meets at St. Martin's library near the Mews, Charing croſs; the ſociety for promoting chriſtian knowledge, in Hatton-Garden; the ſociety for the encouragement of arts, manufactures and commerce, &c. in the Strand; the Royal Society in Crane-court, Fleet-ſtreet; the Antiquary Society in Chancery-lane; the Marine Society, begun in the laſt reign, and lately revived, &c.

In ſhort, both the late and the preſent reign have been rendered remarkable by the multitude of magnificent buildings, fine ſtreets, and ſpacious ſquares that have been added, and are ſtill adding to this metropolis. The ſtreets have been paved in a more neat and beautiful manner; the ſigns taken down, and the ſtreets rendered more airy; and conſequently more healthful. A taſte for elegance in architecture, and a deſire to improve and adorn this great metropolis, have produced ſurprizing effects. We are become ſenſible of the folly of building magnificent ſtructures in obſcure corners and narrow paſſages, where they cannot be ſeen to advantage, and it is now reſolved to make what is beautiful in itſelf, an ornament to the city.

"During the laſt reign, ſays the author of "London and its Environs, the wealthy ſhewed "their humanity and pity for the diſtreſſes of "their fellow creatures, by erecting a great num- "number of infirmaries and hoſpitals, for the "relief of thoſe afflicted with any of the diſeaſes "to which human nature is ſubject; while others "were appropriated to the cure of particular diſ- "tempers. The deſerted infant is received into "an hoſpital founded for its education and ſup- "port; the young, innocent, friendleſs girl finds "an aſylum; even the repenting proſtitute has "an opportunity of returning to virtue. The "poor married woman is relieved and ſupported "in the time of her greateſt difficulty, diſtreſs, "and danger; ſhe who is under the ſame diſ- "treſs, with the additional pangs of guilt, has a "receptable in which ſhe alſo may be delivered, "and ſupported during her lying-in, without the "leaſt expence. Thoſe under the ſmall-pox, who "were formerly ſent to peſt-houſes, and treated "as if they had the plague, are now happily ac- "commodated in places prepared for their relief; "and there is even an hoſpital for inoculating "the young who never had this formidable diſ- "eaſe, in order to prevent the fatal effects which "commonly attend its being caught in a riper "age. In ſhort, the laſt charitable foundation "I ſhall mention, as an honour to the preſent "age and nation, is the Marine Society; a ſo- "ciety formed for encreaſing our mariners, by "clearing our ſtreets of poor vagabond boys, "and men deſtitute of the means of procuring "an honeſt ſupport; thus thoſe are made to con- "tribute to the glory and ſafety of the nation, "who would otherwiſe be brought up to plunder "and rapine, who would live in miſery and vice, "and probably end their days with ignominy.

Among

Among the many great men born in this metropolis, are the following.

Sir Thomas More, lord high chancellor of England in the ſixteenth century, was the only ſon of Sir John More, one of the judges of the King's Bench, and born in Milk-ſtreet, London, in the year 1480. He was educated at Canterbury-college in Oxford, where he learned Greek and Latin under Lynacer and Grocinus. Having finiſhed his ſtudies at the univerſity, he removed to the inns of court, and was, in a little time after, called to the bar. Here he ſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his uncommon abilities, that, after paſſing through ſeveral inferior offices, he was, upon the fall of Cardinal Wolſey, advanced, by king Henry the Eighth, to the poſt of lord high chancellor, which he diſcharged with great integrity for the ſpace of three years; when, foreſeeing the ſtorm which ſoon after overwhelmed him, he reſigned the ſeal with much more pleaſure than he had at firſt accepted it; but having refuſed to take the oath of ſupremacy and ſucceſſion, he was committed priſoner to the tower, arraigned of high treaſon, and condemned to loſe his head; and this ſevere ſentence he accordingly underwent on Tower-hill, July the 5th, 1535, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. He was a man of great wit and humour: and this character he preſerved to the laſt. When mounting the ſcaffold, he ſaid to one of the by-ſtanders, "Friend, "help me up, and when I go down again, let "me ſhift for myſelf." The executioner aſking him forgiveneſs, he granted the requeſt, but told him, "You will never get credit by beheading "me, my neck is ſo ſhort." Then laying his head on the block, he bid the executioner ſtay till he put aſide his beard: "For," ſaid he, "it "never committed treaſon." He was interred in

Chelſea church, where his monument, with an inſcription written by himſelf, is ſtill to be ſeen. He wrote a kind of political romance, called *Utopia*; *A Hiſtory of Richard the Third*; and a Treatiſe, entitled, *De Quatuor Noviſſimis*.

William Camden, uſually ſtiled, by way of eminence, the learned Camden, one of the moſt accurate antiquaries, and impartial hiſtorians, that ever appeared in this kingdom, was deſcended of honeſt and reputable parents, and born at his father's houſe in the Old Bailey, on the 2d day of May, 1551. He had his education in Chriſt's hoſpital, and in St. Paul's ſchool, and afterwards in the univerſity of Oxford, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts. In 1575 he was appointed ſecond maſter of Weſtminſter-ſchool; and, in 1586, after having ſpent ten years in collecting materials for that work, he publiſhed the firſt edition of his *Britannia*. In 1593 he was conſtituted head maſter of Weſtminſter-ſchool, for the uſe of which he afterwards compoſed an excellent Greek grammar; but this place he reſigned in a very little time, upon his being declared Clarencieux king at arms. His annals of queen Elizabeth were publiſhed in 1615. They reached from the beginning of the reign of that princeſs, to the year 1589. The continuation was finiſhed in 1607, but did not make its appearance till after his death, which happened on the 9th of November, 1623, in the ſeventy-third year of his age. His body was interred in Weſtminſter-abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory. Beſides the works abovementioned, he was the author of ſeveral other tracts; he likewiſe founded a hiſtory-lecture at Oxford.

Edmund Spencer, a celebrated poet of the ſixteenth century, was deſcended from the ancient family

family of the Spencers in Northamptonſhire, and born in London about the year 1553. After finiſhing his ſtudies at Cambridge, he retired into the north, where he became acquainted with his firſt miſtreſs, whoſe name is not known, but whom he has rendered immortal, under the appellation of Roſalinde. Leaving this retreat, he came up to London, and was introduced to Sir Philip Sidney, the generous patron of all men of learning, by whom he was recommended to queen Elizabeth, who appointed him poet-laureat. In 1580 he was conſtituted ſecretary to the lord Grey of Wilton, lord deputy of Ireland, whom he accompanied into that kingdom; where, by his lordſhip's intereſt, and the queen's generoſity, he obtained a grant of land to the amount of three thouſand acres. Here he lived, for ſome time, in a ſtate of independance, and employed himſelf chiefly in compoſing part of his *Fairy Queen*, which had been begun long before; but, upon the breaking out of the rebellion, raiſed by the earl of Tyrone, he was obliged to abandon Ireland, and return once more to London, where he died, in extreme poverty, in the year 1599. He was interred near Chaucer in Weſtminſter-abbey, where, about thirty years after his death, a handſome monument was erected to his memory. Beſides the *Shepherd's Calendar*, *Colin Clout*, and the *Fairy Queen*, his capital performance, he wrote a great number of other pieces both in poetry and proſe.

Sir Francis Bacon, lord Verulam, and viſcount St. Alban's, the glory of his age and nation, and one of the greateſt and moſt extraordinary geniuſes that ever appeared in this, or in any other country, was the ſon of Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord-keeper of the great ſeal in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and was born at York-houſe in the Strand, January the 22d, 1561. Such was the pregnan-

cy

cy of his parts, even in his tender years, that perſons of the greateſt worth and dignity, took a pleaſure in converſing with him while a perfect boy; and queen Elizabeth herſelf, who was an excellent judge of merit, was ſo charmed with the ſolidity of his ſenſe, and the gravity of his behaviour, that ſhe would often call him, by way of humour, *her young lord-keeper*; a happy preſage of his future fortunes. Having received the rudiments of claſſical learning, he was admitted, in the twelfth year of his age, into Trinity-college in Cambridge, under the famous Dr. John Whitgift, afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury; and under the care of that able tutor, he made ſuch quick advances in his ſtudies, that, by the time he had attained to his ſixteenth year, he had not only run through the whole circle of the arts as they were then taught, but even began to perceive the imperfections of the Ariſtotelian philoſophy, and to lay the foundation of a more rational and liberal ſyſtem of knowledge. After going thro' the uſual courſe of an academical education, he went over to France with Sir Amias Powlet, ambaſſador to that court; and by him he was intruſted with a commiſſion to queen Elizabeth, which he executed with a prudence ſuperior to his years. His father dying during his abſence in France, he returned to England, and applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the common law, which he intended to make his profeſſion. Before he had paſſed his twenty-eighth year, he was appointed one of the queen's council. But, notwithſtanding this circumſtance, and his near relation to the treaſurer, to whom he was allied in blood, he received no other favour from the court, than the reverſion of the regiſterſhip of the court of Star-chamber; and even this he did not enjoy till near twenty years after. This neglect of his merit,

rit, was probably owing to his cloſe connection with the earl of Eſſex, who was at the head of the antiminiſterial party, and whom he endeavoured to diſſuade from thoſe raſh councils, which brought that nobleman to the block. Upon the acceſſion however of king James to the throne, ample amends was made him for all his former diſappointments. For, beſides receiving the honour of knighthood, he was ſucceſſively appointed ſollicitor-general, attorney-general, lord-keeper of the great ſeal; and, in 1618, was advanced to the high office of lord-chancellor of England, and created baron of Verulam. Theſe honourable employments, it is evident, muſt neceſſarily have engaged a great part of his time; but they did not engroſs the whole of it. He ſtill found leiſure to purſue his philoſophical ſtudies, which always bore the upper place in his affections; and he wrote, during the time that he held theſe offices, his *Eſſays*, his treatiſe *of the Wiſdom of the Ancients*, and his *Novum Organum*, the moſt perfect work that ever fell from his pen. In 1621, he was raiſed to the dignity of viſcount St. Alban's, and appeared with great pomp and ſplendour at the opening of the ſeſſion of parliament, which met on the 30th of January of the ſame year. But he was ſoon after ſurprized with a melancholy reverſe of fortune. For an accuſation of bribery being lodged againſt him, and the fact being proved, as well by his own confeſſion, as by the evidence of ſeveral witneſſes, the lords pronounced the following ſentence upon him; "That he ſhould undergo a fine of 40,000 l. "and be impriſoned in the Tower during the "king's pleaſure: that he ſhould be for ever in-"capable of any office, place, or employment "in the ſtate; and never ſit in parliament, or "come within the verge of the court." He accordingly

cordingly ſuffered a ſhort impriſonment; but being ſoon after reſtored to his liberty, and the king having remitted his fine, and afterwards the whole of his ſentence, and even conferred upon him a penſion of 1800l. per annum, he devoted the remainder of his days to the purſuits of literature; and it appears from the works, which he compoſed during that period, that, notwithſtanding his late misfortunes, his thoughts were ſtill free, vigorous, and noble. He died at the earl of Arundel's houſe at Highgate, April the 9th, 1626, and was interred in the chapel of St. Michael's church within the precincts of old Verulam.

Inigo Jones, a celebrated architect, ſon to Mr. Ignatius Jones, a citizen and clothworker in London, was born in the neighbourhood of St. Paul's in that city, about the year 1572. Diſcovering, in his youth, a ſtrong turn for architecture and landſkip painting, he was ſent abroad at the expence of William, earl of Pembroke, a generous patron of all men of genius, to perfect himſelf, by ſtudying the works of the great maſters in Italy. He accordingly fixed his reſidence at Venice, where he continued for ſome time, and where he ſoon acquired ſuch reputation in his profeſſion, that he was appointed architect-general to Chriſtian the Fourth, king of Denmark, to whoſe court he immediately repaired. Returning thence to his native country in 1686, he was appointed architect to queen Anne, conſort to king James the Firſt, and afterwards enjoyed the ſame poſt under Henry, prince of Wales. After the death of that prince he travelled once more into Italy; and, at his return to England, was conſtituted ſurveyor-general of his majeſty's works. In 1620 he took an accurate ſurvey of the famous *Stone-Henge*, which he ſuppoſed to be a Roman temple; though this opinion has been ſince entirely exploded.

Upon

Upon the demiſe of king James, he was continued in his poſt by king Charles the Firſt, during whoſe reign he built the banqueting-houſe at Whitehall, the queen's chapel at St. James's palace, and the piazza and church of Covent-Garden; nor were his talents confined to the art of architecture; while he was raiſing theſe noble monuments of his ſkill in that profeſſion, he employed his leiſure hours in deſigning decorations for the ſtage; and in this character he is mentioned with honour by the poet, Ben Johnſon. During the civil war he adhered, as might be expected, to his royal maſter; for whoſe cauſe he was a conſiderable ſufferer; but he did not live to ſee the event he ſo much wiſhed for, the reſtoration of his ſon and ſucceſſor king Charles the Second. He died in June 1652, and was interred in St. Bennet's church near St. Paul's wharf, London.

Ben, or Benjamin Johnſon, an excellent dramatic poet in the beginning of the ſeventeenth century, was the ſon of a clergyman in Weſtminſter, and born in that city in 1574, about a month after his father's death. He had his education, firſt in a private ſchool in St. Martin's in the Fields, and afterwards in Weſtminſter-ſchool under the learned Mr. Camden; but his mother marrying a ſecond huſband, who was by trade a bricklayer, Ben was obliged to leave the ſchool, and work at his ſtep-father's buſineſs. This indignity he reſented ſo much, that he inliſted as a ſoldier, and went over to the Low Countries, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery, he having killed one of the enemy in ſingle combat, and carried off the ſpoils in ſight of both armies. Upon his return home, he entered himſelf of St. John's college, Cambridge; but his finances not permitting him to proſecute his ſtudies, he was glad to be admitted into a company of players.

Here

Here he had another opportunity of ſignalizing his courage; for a quarrel happening between him and one of his fellow actors, a duel enſued, when Ben killed his antagoniſt. His firſt play was brought upon the ſtage by the intereſt of Shakeſpear, who was then an actor and manager; and was generally pleaſed to perform himſelf one of the capital parts of it. Thus encouraged, his genius ripened apace; and from 1598 to 1603, he furniſhed the ſtage regularly with a new play every year. Afterwards he became more ſlow in his productions, though he ſtill continued to write. In 1619, he was appointed poet-laureat, and had, beſides a tierce of wine, a ſalary of an hundred marks a year, which was afterwards encreaſed to 100 l. He attempted tragedy; but could never ſucceed in it. Some of his comedies are excellent, particularly *Every man in his humour*, *Volpone*, and the *Alchemiſt*. He died in 1637, and was buried in Weſtminſter-abbey, where was erected to him a monument, with this laconic inſcription, *O Rare Ben Johnſon.*

Sir Thomas Greſham, an eminent merchant of the ſixteenth century, and a generous benefactor to the public, was the ſon of Sir Richard Greſham, lord mayor of London, and born in that city in the year 1519. After ſtudying, for ſome time, at Cambridge, he reſolved, in imitation of ſeveral of his predeceſſors, to apply himſelf to trade; and in this he met with ſuch uncommon ſucceſs, that he ſoon became one of the richeſt merchants in the kingdom. He managed the money-affairs of the crown at Antwerp during the reigns of king Edward the Sixth and queen Mary; and was not only continued in the ſame employment on the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth, but was likewiſe raiſed to the honour of knighthood, and conſtituted the queen's merchant. A-

bout

bout the year 1560 he built his ſpacious and magnificent houſe in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, which he afterwards endowed and converted into a college; and, in 1566, he erected the ſtately and ſuperb fabric of the royal exchange, for the reception of the merchants. This ſtructure was unhappily deſtroyed by the great fire in 1666; but was immediately rebuilt by the city and the mercers company. Sir Thomas died ſuddenly on the 21ſt of November, 1579, in the ſixty-firſt year of his age.

Sir Thomas Browne, an eminent Engliſh phyſician, and celebrated writer of the ſeventeenth century, was born in London, October 19, 1605. He had his education in Wincheſter-college, and in the univerſity of Oxford, where he took the degrees in arts and in phyſic. He afterwards travelled into foreign parts; and, in 1635, he wrote his *Religio Medici*, which made much noiſe. The next year he ſettled at Norwich, where he followed his profeſſion. In 1646 he publiſhed his *Treatiſe on Vulgar Errors*, which met with a very favourable reception; and, about twelve years after, he compoſed *a Diſcourſe on the ſepulchral Urns, and the Net-work-plantations of the Ancients*. By theſe writings, and by his ſkill in his profeſſion, his name was become ſo famous, that he was elected a fellow of the college of phyſicians, and received the honour of knighthood from king Charles the Second. He died at Norwich October 19, 1682.

John Milton, the prince of Engliſh poets, and one of the greateſt and moſt exalted geniuſes, that ever appeared in this, or in any other nation, was deſcended of an ancient family near Abingdon in Oxfordſhire, and born in Bread-ſtreet, London, on the 9th day of December, 1608. He had his education in his father's houſe under a private tutor, and afterwards at St. Paul's ſchool,

and

and at Chriſt's college in Cambridge, where he took the degrees of bachelor and maſter of arts. Such was his love of learning, and his application to his ſtudies, that he ſeldom went to bed before midnight; and this imprudent conduct, joined to a head-ach, with which he was almoſt conſtantly afflicted, laid the firſt foundation of that diſtemper, which, at laſt, deprived him of the uſe of his eyes. His father originally intended him for the church; nor had young Milton, for ſome time, any other thoughts; but upon his arriving at years of maturity, and conſulting his own judgment, he dropped that deſign, and reſolved to devote himſelf to the ſervice of the muſes. Having finiſhed his ſtudies at the univerſity, and ſpent about five years with his parents, at Horton in Buckinghamſhire, where he wrote his *Comus*, *l'Allegro*, *Il Penſeroſo*, and *Lycidas*, he ſet out on his travels; and at Paris was introduced to the famous Hugo Grotius; and, continuing his rout through Nice, Genoa, Leghorn and Rome, made the tour of the greateſt part of Italy. He was juſt preparing to paſs over to Sicily, when he heard of a civil war breaking out in England; and eſteeming it unworthy of him to be taking his pleaſure in foreign parts, while his countrymen were fighting for their liberties at home, he returned to England, with the utmoſt expedition; but not chuſing to take up arms, employed himſelf in the education of youth. In 1641, he publiſhed four very ſpirited pieces againſt the biſhops and the hierarchy. In 1643, he married his firſt wife of the name of Powel, who, ſoon after, left him, and refuſed to return upon his repeated ſolicitations. He therefore reſolved to break off all connections with her, and even to marry another wife; and actually made his addreſſes to a young lady for that purpoſe, and

wrote

wrote an eſſay on divorce in defence of his conduct; but, upon his wife's ſubmiſſion, he was at laſt reconciled to her. In 1644, he wrote his *Treatiſe of Education*; and his juvenile poems were publiſhed at London in the courſe of the enſuing year. Poſſeſſed, as he was, of the moſt abſolute republican principles, he compoſed, immediately after the death of king Charles the Firſt, a Tract, entitled, *The Tenure of Kings and Magiſtrates*; in which he endeavoured to prove the juſtice and expediency of that action. Having diſcovered his ſentiments in ſo public a manner, he was taken into the ſervice of the common-wealth, and appointed Latin ſecretary to the council of ſtate; and he ſhewed, by his ſubſequent conduct, that he well deſerved the confidence which was repoſed in him. He wrote, in 1651, his *Defenſio pro Populo Anglicano*, for which he received from the government a preſent of 1000l. and he added to it a ſequel about three years after. Upon the death of Oliver Cromwell, and the acceſſion of his ſon Richard, he continued his attachment to the new protector; and when Richard was depoſed, and every thing haſtened towards the reſtoration, he exerted his utmoſt efforts to defeat that event. He was therefore obliged to keep himſelf concealed, till an act of indemnity came out, when he again appeared in public. He had hitherto, for the moſt part, reſided in a houſe in Holborn; but he now removed to another in the artillery walk leading to Bunhill-fields, where he continued almoſt conſtantly till the day of his death. At what time he laid the plan of his great work, his *Paradiſe Loſt*, it is hard to determine; but he certainly finiſhed it about the year 1666, though it was not publiſhed till 1667. For ſeveral years before his death, he was entirely deprived of his eye-ſight; and

and employed two of his daughters to read to him the learned languages, though they did not underſtand them. He was wont to ſay, that one tongue was enough for a woman. He died in the beginning of November, 1674, and was interred near his father in the church of St. Giles's, Cripplegate. A monument was afterwards erected to his memory, in Weſtminſter-abbey, by William Benſon, one of the auditors of the impreſt. Beſides the works already mentioned, of which his *Paradiſe Loſt* will remain an eternal monument of his genius, he wrote *a Hiſtory of Britain*; *Theſaurus Linguae Latinae*, never publiſhed, but which formed the ground-work of the *Cambridge Dictionary*; *Paradiſe Regain'd*; *Sampſon's Agoniſtes*; *a Treatiſe of Toleration*; together with a variety of other pieces, both in Latin and Engliſh, which were all publiſhed, after his death, in three vols. in folio, and have ſince gone thro' a number of editions.

Abraham Cowley, an eminent poet of the ſeventeenth century, was the ſon of a grocer in London, and drew his firſt breath in Fleet-ſtreet in that city, in the year 1618. His father dying before he was born, his mother procured his being a king's ſcholar in Weſtminſter-ſchool, where he gave early proofs of his ſurprizing genius. His inclination to poetry was firſt diſcovered by his accidentally lighting on *Spencer's Fairy Queen*, when he was but juſt able to read; and this inclination he ſo ſucceſsfully cultivated, that he began to write poems at the age of thirteen, a collection of which was publiſhed before he had attained to his fifteenth year. It is very remarkable, what he himſelf tells us, that, while he was at ſchool, he had this defect in his memory, that he could never, by any means, retain the rules of grammar; but this want he abundantly

ſupplied

ſupplied by an intimate acquaintance with the books themſelves, from which theſe rules had been drawn: ſo that having learnt the Greek and Latin tongues, as he had done his own, by practice and not precept, he wrote them with all the eaſe and elegance of a native. From Weſtminſter-ſchool he removed to Trinity-college, Cambridge, of which he was elected a ſcholar in 1636; and here it was, that, before he had arrived at his twentieth year, he laid the plan of thoſe great works, which he afterwards finiſhed. For the ſpace of ten years he was abſent from his native country, and that time he employed either in bearing a ſhare in the diſtreſſes of the royal family, or in labouring for their intereſt. In 1656 he came over to England, where he publiſhed ſome of his poems; but being diſcovered and ſeized, he was committed to cloſe cuſtody, and could not obtain his liberty but upon very hard conditions. In 1657 he was created doctor of phyſic. At the time of the reſtoration, he was turned of forty; and the greateſt part of his life having been hitherto diſturbed by the tumults of war, and the intrigues of ſtate, he reſolved to paſs the remainder of it in a ſtudious retirement. For this purpoſe he withdrew to Chertſey in Surrey, where he lived ſeven years; and dying there July the 28th, 1667, in the forty-ninth year of his age, his body was interred with great funeral pomp in Weſtminſter abbey. A monument was afterwards erected to his memory by George, duke of Buckingham, and a Latin inſcription engraved upon it, compoſed by his friend Dr. Thomas Sprat, biſhop of Rocheſter. King Charles the Second, upon the news of his death, ſaid, that *Mr. Cowley had not left a better man behind him in England.* His character indeed was equally amiable and reſpectable; for he was as much diſtinguiſhed by the goodneſs

goodneſs of his heart, and the ſweetneſs of his temper, as by the extent of his learning, and the ſublimity of his genius. His works are Poetical Bloſſoms; Love's Riddle; the Miſtreſs, or ſeveral copies of Love verſes; Pindarick Odes; *Davideis*, a ſacred poem; ſix Books of Plants; Miſcellanies; Latin Poems, &c.

Sir William Temple, an eminent ſtateſman and polite writer of the ſeventeenth century, was the ſon of Sir John Temple, and grandſon of Sir William Temple, ſecretary to the famous earl of Eſſex in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and was born in London in 1628. Having received the rudiments of claſſical learning, at a country-ſchool, he was ſent, by his father, to Emanuel-college in Cambridge, where he ſoon became maſter of the whole circle of arts, and fitted himſelf admirably for thoſe public employments, which he afterwards diſcharged with ſo much ability. Poſſeſſed, at once, of the moſt untainted loyalty, and the moſt uncorrupted patriotiſm, he would not accept of any public poſt till the reſtoration of his majeſty king Charles the Second; nor would he continue any longer in office, than the year 1680, when finding the French intereſt prevail in the Engliſh councils, he ſent his ſon to acquaint the king, "that he intended to paſs the "remainder of his life, like as good a ſubject as "any his majeſty had, but never more to meddle "with public affairs." By his intereſt, chiefly, was concluded that alliance, diſtinguiſhed by the name of *the Triple League*, between England, Holland, and Sweden in the latter end of the year 1668; and to him was likewiſe, in ſome meaſure, owing the marriage effected about ten years after, between the prince of Orange, and the lady Mary, daughter to the duke of York, and neice to the king. The latter part of his life

life he ſpent at Moor-park, near Farnham in Surrey, where he died in January, 1698; and his heart, according to his own direction, was buried there in a ſilver box, under the ſun-dial in his garden, oppoſite to the window from whence he had been wont to contemplate the works of nature. Mr. Boyes pays him the following compliment: "he was," ſays he, "an accompliſhed "gentleman, a ſound politician, a patriot, and "a ſcholar; and if this amiable character ſhould "perchance be ſhaded by ſome touches of vanity "and ſpleen, it ought to be conſidered, that the "greateſt, wiſeſt, and beſt of men have ſtill "ſome failings and imperfections, which are in-"ſeparable from human nature." With regard to his works, they are ſo well known, and ſo generally eſteemed, that to mention their names, or point out their excellencies, would be only to abuſe the patience of the reader.

William Penn, an eminent writer among the Quakers, and founder of the flouriſhing colony of Penſylvania in North America, was the ſon of Sir William Penn, knight, admiral of England, one of the commanders at the taking of Jamaica; and was born in the pariſh of St. Catharine's, London, October the 14th, 1644. He received the firſt rudiments of learning at Chigwell in Eſſex, "where at eleven years of age," ſays Anthony Wood, "being retired to a chamber "alone, he was ſo ſuddenly ſurprized with an in-"ward comfort, and (as he thought) an exter-"nal glory in the room, that he has many times "ſaid, that from that time he had the ſeal of di-"vinity and immortality; that there was a God; "and that the ſoul of man was capable of en-"joying his divine communications." In 1660, he was entered a gentleman-commoner of Chriſt-church in Oxford; but withdrawing, ſoon after,

from

from the national method of worſhip, and embracing the principles of the Quakers, among whom he became a preacher, he was firſt condemned in a heavy fine, and then expelled the college. His treatment, upon his return to his father, was, if poſſible, ſtill more ſevere; being whipped, beaten, and turned out of doors. Nor was the government more favourable to him, he was frequently impriſoned, ſometimes in the Tower, ſometimes in Newgate, and ſometimes in Ireland; where his father, though ſtill diſſatisfied with him, had committed to his care the management of an eſtate: but the old gentleman at laſt was perfectly reconciled to him, and left him at his death a very plentiful fortune. His perſecutions, however, were ſtill continued till 1681, when king Charles the Second, in conſideration of the ſervices of Mr. Penn's father, and ſundry debts due to him from the crown, at the time of his deſceaſe, granted, by letters patent, to him and his heirs, that province lying on the weſt ſide of the river Delaware in North America, formerly belonging to the Dutch, and then called the New Netherlands. The name was now changed to that of Penſylvania, in honour of Mr. Penn, whom and his heirs his majeſty made abſolute proprietors and governors of that country. Upon this, Mr. Penn publiſhed, *A brief Account of the Province of Penſylvania*; and ſoon after many ſingle perſons and families went over out of England and Wales, and laid the foundation of the city of Philadelphia. After the acceſſion of king James the Second to the throne, Mr. Penn was in great favour with his majeſty, as he had formerly been with him, when duke of York; but this expoſed him to the imputation of being a Papiſt, from which, however, he vindicated himſelf in a very ſatisfactory manner. He continued, never-

theleſs, to labour under the ſame ſuſpicion during the reign of king William; but, upon the acceſſion of queen Anne, he was again taken into favour, and frequently appeared at court. In 1699 he went over to Penſylvania with his wife and family, and returned from thence to England in 1701. The air of London not agreeing with his conſtitution, he took, in 1710, a handſome houſe at Ruſhcomb, near Twyford in Buckinghamſhire, where he reſided during the remainder of his life; and dying there July the 30th, 1718, in the ſeventy-fourth year of his age, was buried at Jordans in that county. Never man was better qualified for conciliating the friendſhip of a barbarous people. By his humane and kind behaviour, he ſo ingratiated himſelf with the native Americans, that they ſtill retain a veneration for his memory, and to this day, ſtyle the governor of Penſylvania *Onas*, which, in their language, ſignifies a *Pen*. His writings in defence of the Quakers are numerous and well known.

Edmund Halley, an excellent mathematician and aſtronomer of the laſt and preſent centuries, ſon to Edmund Halley, citizen and ſoap-boiler in London, was born in the pariſh of St. Leonard Shoreditch in that city, October the 29th, 1656. Such was the pregnancy of his parts, that by the time he had attained the fifteenth year of his age, he was become the head boy in St. Paul's ſchool, where he had received the firſt rudiments of his education. He had even, before he left that nurſery of learning, made himſelf a complete maſter of ſeveral branches of the mathematics; and, upon his removing to Oxford in his ſeventeenth year, he continued to proſecute his ſtudies with the ſame unremitted ardour and aſtoniſhing ſucceſs. At the age of nineteen, he publiſhed *A Direct and Geometrical Method of finding the*

Aphelia and Eccentricity of the Planets; the want of which had hitherto been conſidered as the great deſideratum in Kepler's Hypotheſis. In 1677 he made a voyage to St. Helena, to number the fixed ſtars near the ſouth pole, which never riſe above our horizon; and about twelve years after he traverſed the whole Atlantic Ocean, in order to determine the variation of the needle. In 1683, he entered upon his favourite taſk of finding out the longitude at ſea, by carefully obſerving the moon's motion; and though the obſervations, which he made for this purpoſe, did not anſwer the end propoſed, yet they have been of great uſe to all ſucceeding aſtronomers. In 1692, he publiſhed his *Tables for ſhewing the value of Annuities for Lives*; and, about two years after, he printed his *Hypotheſis concerning the Phyſical Cauſe of the Univerſal Deluge, by the approach of a Comet involving the Earth in its Watery Atmoſphere*. He lived in the cloſeſt intimacy with the celebrated Sir Iſaac Newton, from whom he received, and to whom he communicated, many uſeful hints; and the publication of whoſe *Principia* he afterwards ſuperintended. As a reward of his merit, though hardly any reward could be equal to his merit, he was appointed ſucceſſively aſſiſtant-ſecretary to the Royal Society, Savilian profeſſor of aſtronomy at Oxford, and the king's aſtronomer at Greenwich. He likewiſe enjoyed, by the intereſt of queen Caroline, the half-pay of a captain in the navy; which rank he had attained by the voyages he had made. The works we have mentioned form but a ſmall part of this great man's productions: moſt of them are to be found in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, of which his pieces, for many years, were the chief ornament. He died January 16, 1742, in the eighty-ſixth year of his age.

William

William Lowth, a learned divine of the eighteenth century, was born in London, September the 11th, 1661. He received his education in merchant taylor's ſchool, and in St. John's college in Oxford, where he took the degrees of maſter of arts and bachelor in divinity. His eminent worth and learning recommended him to the favour of Dr. Peter Mew, biſhop of Wincheſter, who conferred upon him a prebend in the cathedral of that city, together with the rectory of Buriton in Hants; both which he enjoyed till his death. He expired May 17, 1732, and was interred in the church-yard of his own pariſh. Beſides his *Commentary on the Prophets*, which is well known, he was the author of ſeveral other works, all of the theological kind, and chiefly in defence of epiſcopacy.

Matthew Prior, an eminent poet in the end of the laſt and beginning of the preſent century, was the ſon of a joiner in London, and born in that city July the 21ſt, 1664. His father dying, while he was very young, left him to the care of an uncle, a vintner, who, having given him ſome education at Weſtminſter-ſchool, took him home, in order to breed him up to his own buſineſs; and he was actually initiated in that employment. But he ſtill continued, at his leiſure hours, to proſecute his ſtudies; and Horace, it is ſaid, was his favourite author. This love of learning recommended him to the notice of ſeveral eminent perſons, who frequented his uncle's houſe, and, among others, to that of the earl of Dorſet, who, ſtruck with the vivacity of his parts, and the modeſty of his behaviour, reſolved to remove him to a more ſuitable ſtation; and accordingly procured him to be ſent to St. John's college in Cambridge, where, in 1686, he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and ſoon

after became a fellow of his college. During his reſidence in the univerſity, he contracted an acquaintance with Charles Montague, afterwards earl of Hallifax; a connection, which, in the ſequel, was of very great advantage to him. Upon the revolution he was brought to court by his great patron, the earl of Dorſet; and in 1690, was made ſecretary to the earl of Berkeley, plenipotentiary at the Hague; as he was afterwards to the embaſſadors and plenipotentiaries at the treaty of Ryſwick in 1697; and the year following to the earl of Portland, embaſſador to the court of France. He was likewiſe in 1697 made ſecretary of ſtate for Ireland; and in 1700 was made maſter of arts by *Mandamus*, and appointed one of the lords commiſſioners of trade and plantations. In 1710 he is ſuppoſed to have been concerned in writing the Examiner. In 1711 he was made one of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, and had a conſiderable hand in concluding the treaty of Utrecht; and it was for the ſhare which he had, in that negociation, that, upon the acceſſion of his majeſty, king George the Firſt, he was called to an account by the new miniſtry: but after his papers had been ſeized, and himſelf detained in cuſtody, and even threatened with an impeachment, he was at laſt reſtored to his liberty; and paſſed the reſt of his days in tranquility and retirement. He died at Wimple, near Cambridge, September the 18th, 1721, and was interred in Weſtminſter-abbey, where a ſtately monument was erected to his memory. His poems are well known, and juſtly admired.

Anthony Aſhley Cooper, the third earl of Shaftſbury, and the celebrated author of the Characteriſtics, was born February the 26th, 1671, in Exeter-houſe in London, the town reſidence of his

his grandfather, Anthony, the firſt earl of Shaftſbury, who, from the time of his birth, conceived ſo ſtrong an affection for him, that he undertook the care of his education; and reſolving to have him thoroughly inſtructed in the learned languages, committed him to the tuition of a lady in his houſe, who was ſo perfect a miſtreſs of the Greek and Latin tongues, that ſhe could ſpeak either of them with the greateſt fluency. By her inſtructions he profited ſo much, that by the time he attained to the eleventh year of his age, he could not only read, but even ſpeak, the Greek and Latin, with the utmoſt eaſe and accuracy. With the ſame rapidity he winged his way through a complete courſe of philoſophical learning; and being now deemed fit for entering upon his travels, he began them under the care of an excellent tutor: and, after viſiting ſeveral other countries, he at laſt fixed his reſidence in Italy. Returning to England in 1689, after an abſence of three years, he was offered a ſeat in parliament; but this he declined, as inconſiſtent with the ſcheme he had formed to himſelf, of proſecuting his ſtudies for ſome time longer. Upon the death, however, of Sir John Trenchard, he complied with the deſires of the inhabitants of Pool, who choſe him their repreſentative. At his firſt appearance in the Houſe of Commons he gave a remarkable proof of his oratorial abilities. He had prepared a ſpeech in favour of the bill for granting council to priſoners in caſe of high treaſon; but when he roſe to deliver it, he ſeemed ſo much intimidated by the auguſtneſs of the aſſembly, as to have loſt all memory, and to be unable to proceed. The houſe, after giving him ſome time to recover from his confuſion, called loudly for him to go on; when he proceeded to this effect: "If I, ſir, who riſe only "to give my opinion on the bill now depending,

" am ſo confounded, that I am unable to expreſs " the leaſt of what I propoſed to ſay, what " muſt the condition of that man be, who, with- " out any aſſiſtance, is pleading for his life, and " under apprehenſions of being deprived of it?" This happy ſtroke, whether the effect of chance or deſign, was quite deciſive in favour of the bill, which was accordingly paſſed. Attached, from his infancy, to the principles of liberty, he ſteadily adhered to them through the whole courſe of his life: but his bad ſtate of health did not permit him to give that cloſe attendance in the houſe, which he would otherwiſe have given. Upon the diſſolution of the parliament in 1698, he made a trip to Holland, where he contracted an acquaintance with Mr. Boyle, Mr. Le Clerc, and other learned and ingenious perſons. Returning to England, in the courſe of the enſuing year, he became earl of Shaftſbury by the death of his father; but he took not his ſeat in the Houſe of Lords till the ſecond year of his peerage, when his particular friend, lord Somers, informed him, that the partition-treaty was under the conſideration of parliament. He accordingly made his appearance in the upper houſe, and ſtrenuouſly ſupported the meaſures of king William, with whom, during his whole reign, he was in very high favour. He had even an offer of being made ſecretary of ſtate; but this he declined on account of his weak conſtitution. Upon the acceſſion of queen Anne he retired to a country life, and in 1763 he made another journey to Holland. In 1709 he married Mrs. Jane Ewer, a relation of his own, by whom he had an only ſon, Anthony, the preſent earl of Shaftſbury. He had long been afflicted with an aſthmatic diſorder; and finding the diſeaſe ſtill to increaſe upon him, he removed, for the benefit of the air, in 1711, to Italy; and

and fixing his reſidence at Naples, he amuſed himſelf there with his philoſophical ſtudies. He ſurvived his arrival in Italy about two years, dying at Naples on the fourth day of February, 1713. His works, which were admired in his own lifetime, are ſtill held in the higheſt eſtimation, and will tranſmit his name with honour to the lateſt poſterity. They were collected in three volumes octavo, and publiſhed under the title of *the Characteriſtics*. His chief preceptor in philoſophy was the celebrated Mr. Locke, for whom, though he differed from him in ſome important points, he was yet known to entertain a very great regard. His philoſophical notions are ſomewhat ſimilar to thoſe of Plato.

Thomas Sherlock, ſucceſſively biſhop of Bangor, Saliſbury, and London, a very learned and elegant writer, was a younger ſon of the famous Dr. William Sherlock, and born in London in the year 1678. He had his education at Eton-ſchool, and at Catharine-hall, Cambridge, where having taken his degrees at the uſual periods, he ſucceeded his father, in 1704, as maſter of the Temple. Young as he was, when he attained to this ſtation, he acquitted himſelf in ſuch a manner, as not only ſilenced the clamour of his enemies, but even exceeded the expectation of his friends. In 1714 he was advanced to the maſterſhip of Catharine-hall, Cambridge; and having obtained the deanery of Chicheſter about two years after, he began to diſtinguiſh himſelf as a polemical writer in the Bangorian controverſy, having compoſed a great number of pieces againſt the celebrated Dr. Hoadley. Upon the appearance of Mr. Collins's diſcourſe of the grounds and reaſons of the Chriſtian religion, he preached ſix ſermons at the Temple church, which were afterwards publiſhed under the title of the Uſe and

Intent of Prophecy in the ſeveral ages of the World. In 1728 he ſucceeded Dr. Hoadley in the biſhopric of Bangor, as he did alſo the ſame prelate in that of Saliſbury; and upon the death of archbiſhop Potter in 1757, he was offered the metropolitan ſee of Canterbury, which, however, he thought proper, on account of his bad ſtate of health, to decline. Nevertheleſs, in 1749, he accepted a tranſlation to the ſee of London, then become void by the demiſe of Dr. Gibſon. He likewiſe continued to hold, along with this high dignity, the maſterſhip of the Temple, chiefly in compliance with the requeſt of the two honourable ſocieties, who were unwilling to part with him; but he at laſt reſigned it in 1753. Towards the latter end of his life he was afflicted with a terrible malady, which deprived him firſt almoſt of the uſe of his limbs, and then of his ſpeech; but, in this weak ſtate of body, the powers of his mind remained unimpaired; and he publiſhed, in 1755, a volume of his ſermons, which were followed the next year by four volumes more. In elegance of ſtyle, ſtrength of reaſoning, and perſpicuity of method, theſe ſermons are univerſally allowed to be ſome of the very beſt in the Engliſh language. His lordſhip died in the month of July, 1761, being then in the eighty-fourth year of his age. His body was interred in the churchyard at Fulham.

Thomas Rowe, a gentleman of genius and learning, and a poet too of no inconſiderable rank in the beginning of the preſent century, was the ſon of Mr. Rowe, a diſſenting clergyman, and born in London, April the 25th, 1687. His paſſion for letters was conſpicuous even in his earlieſt years. He commenced his acquaintance with the claſſics at Epſom in Surrey; and afterwards improved it, under the famous Dr. Walker,

ker, maſter of the Charter-houſe ſchool in London. Thence he removed to the univerſity of Leyden, where he ſtudied under the learned Witus, Vitriarius and others. Returning home with a large ſtock of knowledge, and with the pureſt morals, he married, in 1710, the accompliſhed Mrs. Singer, afterwards the celebrated Mrs. Rowe, with whom he lived, for five years, in all the raptures of conjugal endearment. But too cloſe an application to ſtudy, beyond what the delicacy of his frame could bear, contributed at laſt to throw him into a conſumption, which put a period to his life on the 13th of May, 1715. Beſides ſeveral poems inſerted in his wife's miſcellanies, he had formed a deſign of compiling the lives of all the illuſtrious perſons of antiquity, omitted by Plutarch; and eight of theſe he actually completed. They were publiſhed after his death, and tranſlated into French.

Alexander Pope, the moſt elegant, and moſt correct poet that ever appeared in England, was born, June the 8th, 1688, in the city of London, where his father was then a conſiderable merchant. The old gentleman being of the Romiſh religion, young pope was brought up in the ſame perſuaſion. He had his education, firſt under one Taverner a prieſt, afterwards in a popiſh ſeminary at Twyford near Wincheſter, and laſt of all in a ſchool at Hyde-park corner. Being carried to the play-houſe, when about ten years of age, he was ſo ſtruck with the beauty of the repreſentation, that he immediately formed a deſign of turning the principal events in Homer into a play, compoſed of a number of ſpeeches from Ogilby's tranſlation of that poet, linked together by verſes of his own. This play he perſuaded the upper boys to act; and the maſter's gardener

performed the part of Ajax. At the age of twelve he retired with his parents to Binfield in Windſor-foreſt, Berks, where he became acquainted with Sir William Trumbull, Mr. Wycherley, and Mr. Walſh; connections, which were of great advantage to him in the ſequel. It was owing to the advice of this laſt gentleman, that he employed his chief care in attending to the correctneſs of his pieces; that being the way, as the other ſuggeſted to him, in which he might moſt eaſily excel his predeceſſors. Such was the peculiar bent of his genius, that the firſt ſight of the poets gave him infinite pleaſure. The firſt poem he peruſed was Ogilby's tranſlation of Homer; and this, though a very indifferent verſion, afforded him, nevertheleſs, the moſt exquiſite delight. He then read the writings of Waller, of Spencer, and of others; but, upon meeting with the works of Dryden, he abandoned all the reſt for that favourite poet, whom he ever afterwards propoſed as his model. The time of his beginning to write verſes was ſo very early, that, as he himſelf informs us, he could hardly remember it. Before he had attained the twelfth year of his age, he produced his *Ode on Solitude*, which appears as the firſt fruits of his youthful muſe. In 1704 he wrote his Paſtorals; and in the courſe of the ſame year he compoſed the firſt part of his *Windſor Foreſt*, though the whole was not publiſhed till about ſix years afterwards. The number of his friends was now greatly encreaſed; for beſides thoſe we have already mentioned, he had by this time contracted an intimacy with the moſt diſtinguiſhed geniuſes of the age; Congreve, Garth, Gay, Swift, Atterbury, Arbuthnot, Talbot, Somers, Sheffield, Lanſdown, Bolingbroke, &c. In 1708, that is, before he had arrived at his twentieth year, he wrote his *Eſſay on Criticiſm*, which

which has been always conſidered as a maſterpiece in its kind. Great, however, as was the merit of this eſſay, it was infinitely ſurpaſſed, at leaſt in a poetical view, by *the Rape of the Lock*, which appeared ſoon after, and in which he has diſplayed a greater ſtrength of imagination, than in all his other works put together. This was ſucceeded by his *Temple of Fame*, and in 1715 he publiſhed his *Tranſlation of Homer's Iliad*. Being now poſſeſſed of an independant fortune, he left Binfield, and ſettled at Twickenham, where he improved his ſeat in a very elegant manner. In 1725 he publiſhed his *Tranſlation of the Odyſſey*; in which, as well as in the Iliad, he had received conſiderable aſſiſtance from Mr. Broome and Mr. Fenton. His *Dunciad* made its appearance about three years after; and this was ſoon followed by his *Eſſay on Man*, and his *Ethic Epiſtles*. He had, in his younger years, wrote an Epic poem, intitled Alcander, which being, at beſt, but a childiſh performance, was prudently ſuppreſſed. He did not, however, lay aſide all thoughts of attempting ſomething in this ſpecies of poetry. For he actually formed a deſign of writing another Epic poem founded on the ſtory of Brutus, the ſuppoſed grandſon of Æneas, ſettling in Great Britain; but this ſcheme, though twice reſumed, was never carried into execution. He likewiſe made two unſucceſsful attempts in the drama. A comedy, wrote by him in conjuction with Gay, and Arbuthnot, was damned at its firſt appearance; and a tragedy, compoſed entirely by himſelf, was committed to the flames with his own hands. Towards the latter end of his life, he employed himſelf wholly in writing ſatyres, and publiſhing his miſcellaneous productions. From his infancy upwards he had been ſubject to an habitual head-ach, and this malady being now reinforced

forced by a dropſy in his breaſt, and other diſorders, he expired under this complication of diſeaſes, May the 30th, 1744, in the fifty-ſixth year of his age. His body was interred at Twickenham, in the ſame vault with thoſe of his parents. He conſtituted Miſs Blount (a young lady, with whom he is ſaid to have been in love) his teſtamentary heireſs during her life; and left the property of moſt of his works to Dr. Warburton, the preſent biſhop of Glouceſter. Of all the Engliſh poets he is beyond compariſon the moſt harmonious in his numbers; and his voice, in converſation, was ſo naturally muſical, that he was commonly called, by way of diſtinction, *the Little Nightingale*. With regard to his perſon, he was of a low ſtature, thin habit, and crooked ſhape; but his eye was fine, ſharp, and piercing.

William Hogarth, an eminent comic painter, was born in the pariſh of St. Bartholomew, London, in the year 1698. His father, being one of the lower order of tradeſmen, had no higher views for his ſon, than binding him apprentice to an engraver of pewter pots. How long he purſued this contemptible employment is uncertain; but the firſt time he diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a painter, was in the *Figures of the Wandſworth Aſſembly*. His next piece was probably that excellent picture of the *Pool of Betheſda*, which he preſented to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital. Hitherto he ſeems to have confined himſelf to grave hiſtory paintings; a walk in which he had many competitors: but he ſoon ſtruck out into an unbeaten track, in which he excelled all that ever came before, or have ſince ſucceeded him. His admirable turn for comic painting, was, it is ſaid, firſt diſcovered by his being employed to draw deſigns for a new edition of Hudibras. His firſt work of this ſort that made its appearance, was his *Harlot's*

let's Progreſs, which was immediately pronounced, and has ever ſince been eſteemed, a maſter-piece in its kind. The ingenious Abbé du Bos had often complained, that no hiſtory painter of his time had gone thro' a ſeries of actions, and thus, like an hiſtorian, painted the ſucceſſive fortunes of an hero from the cradle to the grave. What du Bos wiſhed to ſee done, Hogarth performed. He launches out his young adventurer, a ſimple girl upon the town, and conducts her through all the viciſſitudes of wretchedneſs, to a premature death. The *Rake's Progreſs* ſucceeded, which, though not equal to the former, was yet allowed to be poſſeſſed of much merit. *Marriage-a-la-Mode* came out a few years after; but to give a bare catalogue of his works would greatly exceed our limits. Soon after the concluſion of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, he made a trip to Paris; the conſequence of which was, his humorous print of the *Roaſt Beef of Old England*. In 1750, he publiſhed his *Analyſis of Beauty*; and about ſeven years after he ſuccceded his brother-in-law as ſerjeant-painter to his majeſty. He died at his houſe in Leiceſter-fields on the 25th of October, 1764, and his body was interred at Chiſwick. Of Mr. Hogarth's paintings it is generally obſerved, that his colouring is dry and harſh, and that he could never get rid of the appellation of a *Manneriſt*, which was given him early in life.

Beſides theſe, and many other perſons of diſtinguiſhed merit in their ſeveral profeſſions born in the metropolis, the county of Middleſex has produced many others beſides thoſe we have mentioned in treating of the places of their birth, among whom are the following.

Sir Thomas Pope Blount, an eminent writer of the ſeventeenth century, was the eldeſt ſon of Sir Henry

Henry Blount, of Tettenhanger in Hertfordſhire; and was born at Upper Holloway in Middleſex, September the 12th, 1649. He was carefully educated under the eye of his father, who was himſelf an excellent ſcholar; and it is not to be wondered, if, under the tuition of ſo able an inſtructor, he made a conſiderable progreſs in all branches of learning. In 1679 he received from king Charles the Second the dignity of a baronet; and he afterwards ſerved in ſeveral parliaments both before and after the revolution. He wrote *Cenſura celebriorum Auctorum*; or a *Critique on the moſt celebrated Writers*. *A natural Hiſtory*, and *Remarks on Poetry*; together with a number of detached eſſays. He died on the 30th of June, 1697.

John Hough, biſhop of Worceſter in the beginning of the eighteenth century, particularly diſtinguiſhed by the ſhare which he had in bringing about the revolution, was born in this county in the year 1650. He had his education at Birmingham-ſchool, and at Magdalen-college in Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts and divinity. In 1687 he was elected preſident of his college by a majority of the fellows, who had rejected a *Mandamus* from his majeſty king James the Second, in behalf of one Anthony Farmer, a papiſt; but, in a little time after, he was ejected from his office by the eccleſiaſtical commiſſioners, and Dr. Samuel Parker, biſhop of Oxford, ſubſtituted in his room. Upon the news, however, of the prince of Orange's preparing to come over to England, Dr. Hough was reſtored; and that prince had no ſooner obtained the Engliſh crown, than the doctor was advanced to the biſhopric of Oxford. In 1699 he was tranſlated to the ſee of Litchfield and Coventry; and, after refuſing the metropolitan chair of Canterbury, which was offered

offered him in 1715, he was about two years after promoted to the biſhopric of Worceſter. This new dignity he held above twenty-ſix years; and his conſtitution, which was good, being at length entirely worn out, he expired gently, March the 8th, 1743, in the ninety-third year of his age.

Hugh Boulter, archbiſhop of Armagh, primate and metropolitan of all Ireland, was born of reputable parents, in or near London, and educated in merchant-taylor's ſchool, whence he removed to the univerſity of Oxford, where he finiſhed his ſtudies. In 1700 he was appointed chaplain to Sir Charles Hedges, principal ſecretary of ſtate, as alſo to Dr. Thomas Teniſon, archbiſhop of Canterbury; and, by the intereſt of Charles Spencer, earl of Sunderland, he was ſoon after preferred to the parſonage of St. Olave in Southwark, and to the archdeaconry of Surrey. In 1719 he attended king George the Firſt to Hanover in the quality of his chaplain; and, during his reſidence in that place, was promoted to the biſhopric of Briſtol, which then happened to fall vacant. In this ſee he continued till 1724, when he was advanced to the archbiſhopric of Armagh, and primacy of Ireland; a dignity, which, however, he would willingly have declined, but which, in obedience to the expreſs commands of his ſovereign, he at laſt accepted: and happy was it for Ireland, that he did accept it; for never man in his ſtation, or in any other, was a more generous benefactor to that kingdom, either in acts of public or private charity. He died on the 2d of June, 1742, at his houſe in London, and was interred in Weſtminſter-abbey.

MON-

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

THIS was formerly a Welch county, and was called by the Britons Gwent, from an ancient city of that name, and is at preſent called Monmouthſhire from the county town. It is bounded on the north by Herefordſhire, on the eaſt by Glouceſterſhire, and part of the Severn; on the weſt by the counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan, and on the ſouth by the Briſtol channel, and the mouth of the Severn. It is about twenty-nine miles in length from north to ſouth, twenty in breadth from eaſt to weſt, and eighty-four in circumference. Uſk, a market town nearly in the center of the county, is a hundred and thirty miles almoſt weſt from London.

This county was, in the time of the Romans, a part of the country inhabited by the Silures, and long after the inhabitants were cruelly harraſſed by the lords of the marches, to whom the kings of England granted all the lands they could conquer from them. Indeed, this county was originally conſidered as a part of Wales, and thus continued till near the end of the reign of king Charles the Second, when it began to be reckoned an Engliſh county, becauſe the judges then began to keep the aſſizes here, in the Oxford-circuit.

The air of Monmouthſhire is temperate and healthy, and the ſoil fruitful. The weſtern parts of the county are mountainous, and the eaſtern abound with woods; the hills afford paſture for horned cattle, ſheep and goats, and the vallies produce plenty of corn and hay. Here is alſo great

great plenty of coals. The principal manufacture of the county is flannels.

This county is watered by ſeveral fine rivers, the principal of which are the Severn, the Wye, the Mynow, the Rumney, the Uſk, and the Ebwith. The courſe of the Severn, and the Wye, we have already traced in our account of Glouceſterſhire and Herefordſhire. The Mynow, or Mynwy, riſes in Brecknockſhire, and running ſouth-eaſt, divides this county from Herefordſhire, and falls into the river Wye, at Monmouth. The Rumney alſo riſes in Brecknockſhire, and running ſouth-eaſt, divides this county from Glamorganſhire, and falls into the Briſtol channel. The Uſk likewiſe riſes in Brecknockſhire, and running ſouth-eaſt, divides this county into two almoſt equal parts, and diſcharges itſelf into the Briſtol channel, about two miles below Newport. The Ebwith riſes in the north-weſt part of this county, and after receiving the Stroway, proceeds ſouth-eaſt, and falls into the Briſtol channel, near the mouth of the Uſk.

With reſpect to the methods of huſbandry, they have a great mixture of good and bad between Chepſtow and Newport. For ſome miles round Chepſtow, they have a great quantity of very good meadow ground, which lets from one guinea to two per acre; but their arable land is, in general, about twelve ſhillings. They chiefly uſe ſix oxen at a time for plowing, and often mix them with horſes. The ingenious author of The Six Weeks Tour through the Southern Counties, obſerves, that he found them univerſally employing ſupernumerary hands and beaſts, though the ſoil is tolerably light, and in many parts level, and yet with ſix, and even eight oxen, they never plow up above an acre a day, and very frequently not above half an acre. Moſt of the farmers

farmers in this neighbourhood are ſenſible of the ſuperior profit attending graſs-lands, in compariſon with arable, and accordingly they have generally more of it than of plowed land. Lime is here a great manure, and as they think that little can be done without it, every large farm has a kiln for burning lime-ſtone, of which there are quarries throughout the whole country.

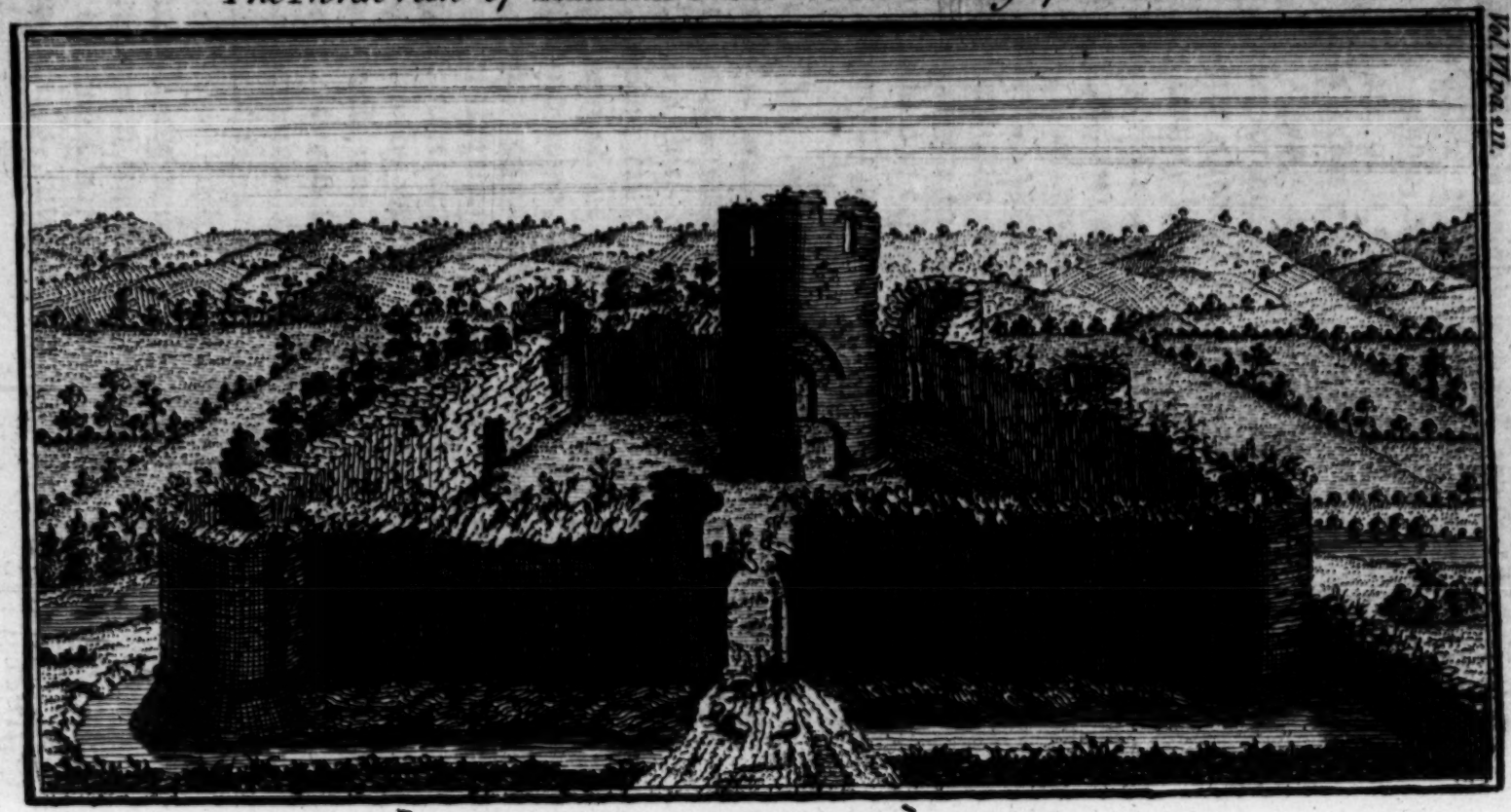
This county is ſeated in the province of Canterbury, and dioceſe of Landaff, and contains one hundred and twenty-ſeven pariſhes. It is divided into ſix hundreds, and has ſeven market towns, Monmouth, Abergavenny, Caerleon, Chepſtow, Uſk, Pontipole and Newport: but ſends only three members to parliament, two knights of the ſhire, and one repreſentative for Monmouth.

MONMOUTH, which took its name from its ſituation on the river Mynow, is called by the Welch MYNWY, and is ſituated between the rivers Wye and Mynow, which encompaſs great part of the town. It has a bridge over each river, and alſo a third bridge, over the little river Trothy, which falls into the Wye, almoſt cloſe to the mouth of the Mynow. Monmouth is a large handſome town, ſeated on the road to Glouceſter, a hundred and twenty-ſeven miles to the weſtward of London, thirty-two north by weſt of Briſtol, nineteen ſouth of Hereford, and twenty-two ſouth by weſt of Glouceſter. It had a caſtle, which was a ſtately edifice, but is now in ruins. It was ſaid to be erected by John Baron of Monmouth, from whom it came to the houſe of Lancaſter, and was the birth place of king Henry the Fifth. The town was formerly encompaſſed by a wall and ditch, and has been conſiderable ever ſince the conqueſt. It was incorporated by king Charles the Firſt, and is governed by two bailiffs, fifteen common-councilmen, and a

town

BRITISH MUSEUM

The North View of Skinfrith Caſtle *in the County of* Monmouth



Vol. II. pa. 111.

town clerk. The church is a handſome ſtructure, the eaſt end of which is much admired. Beſides which, at the eaſt end, is another called Monk's church, which formerly belonged to the monaſtery, where Arthur, biſhop of St. Aſaph, wrote the hiſtory of Great-Britain. Wihenoc de Monmouth, in the reign of Henry the Firſt, founded here a convent for ſome Black monks, which he brought from St. Florence in France. This alien priory was made denizen, and continued till the general ſuppreſſion, when it was valued at 56 l. 1 s. 11 d. per annum; and about the year 1240, John of Monmouth, knight, founded here the hoſpital of the Holy Trinity, and that of St. John. This town has a conſiderable market on Saturdays, for corn and proviſions, and three fairs, on Whitſun-Tueſday, and September 4, for horned cattle, and on November 22, for horned cattle, fat hogs and cheeſe.

About four miles to the north by weſt of Monmouth is SKINFRITH, a village which has a caſtle, that at preſent belongs to the dutchy of Lancaſter; for Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, to make his peace with king Henry the Third, and to remove all ſuſpicion of his loyalty, ſurrendered both this and Griſmond caſtle, into the hands of that king. Of the remains of this ſtructure, the reader will form a juſt idea, from the view we have here given of it.

At LLANVOITH, a village two miles north-weſt of Skinfrith, is a church, which, with the manor of the place, was given before the year 1183, to the abbey of Lira in Normandy, which placed here a cell of Black monks.

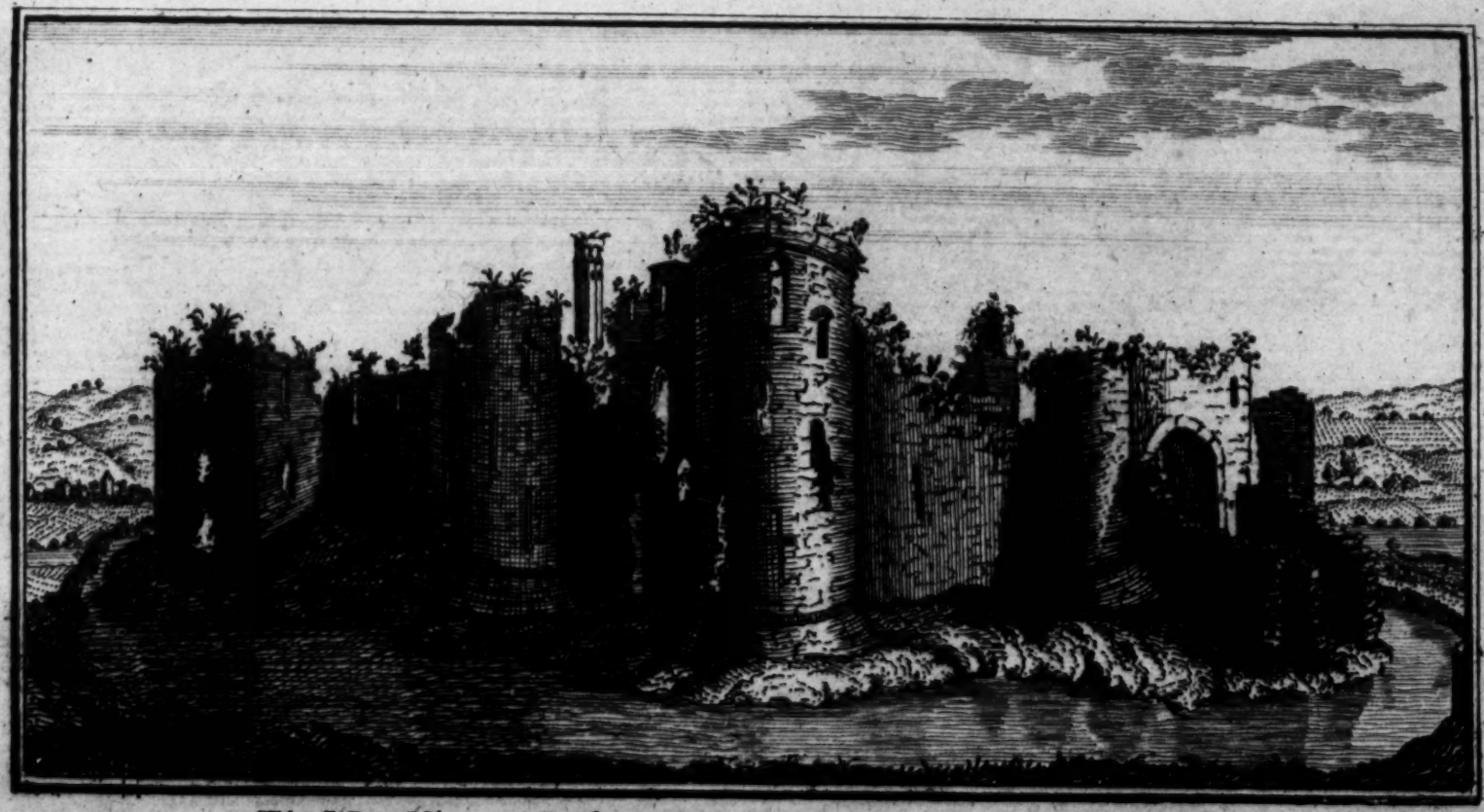
GRISMOND, or GROSSEMONT, is ſeated on the weſt bank of the Mynow, near the northern extremity of the county, about five miles north-weſt of Skinfrith, and has a caſtle, which anciently belonged

belonged to the family of Braoſes, and afterwards to the above Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, by which means it came to the dutchy of Lancaſter. Of this caſtle we have alſo given a view.

About two miles to the ſouth of Monmouth is WELCH BICKNOR, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from Engliſh Bicknor, another pariſh on the other ſide of the Wye in Glouceſterſhire. It ſtands in a peninſula, made by that river, ſeven miles in compaſs, though the iſthmas is but one, and was formerly reckoned in Wales, when Monmouthſhire was a Welch county, and from thence obtained its diſtinguiſhing epithet. The church is ſo ſituated as not to be ſeen from any part of the pariſh, except the verge of the river, upon whoſe bank it is built, the hills above it riſing to a mountainous height, with ſuch ſwellings in the middle, as entirely hide the church, till you come within twenty yards of it. In this church is a chalice, which, from its date, appears to have been made in the year 1176. Its form is not unlike thoſe of the preſent times, but is very rudely done, and has no ſtamp or mark to denote the name of the workman, or the quality of the ſilver; nor any ornament, except two rude circles of ſmall roſes, very badly executed, one of which is round the cover. The date of the year is in Arabic numerals, which ſhews, that they were then brought into England.

At GRACEDIEU, a village on the little river Trothy, three miles ſouth-weſt of Monmouth, was a ſmall abbey, built by John of Monmonth, Knt. in the year 1226, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; but, at the ſuppreſſion, it had only two monks, and a revenue of 19 l. 14 s. 4 d. per annum.

From Monmouth a road extends to the ſouthward, and at about ſix miles from that town, are the



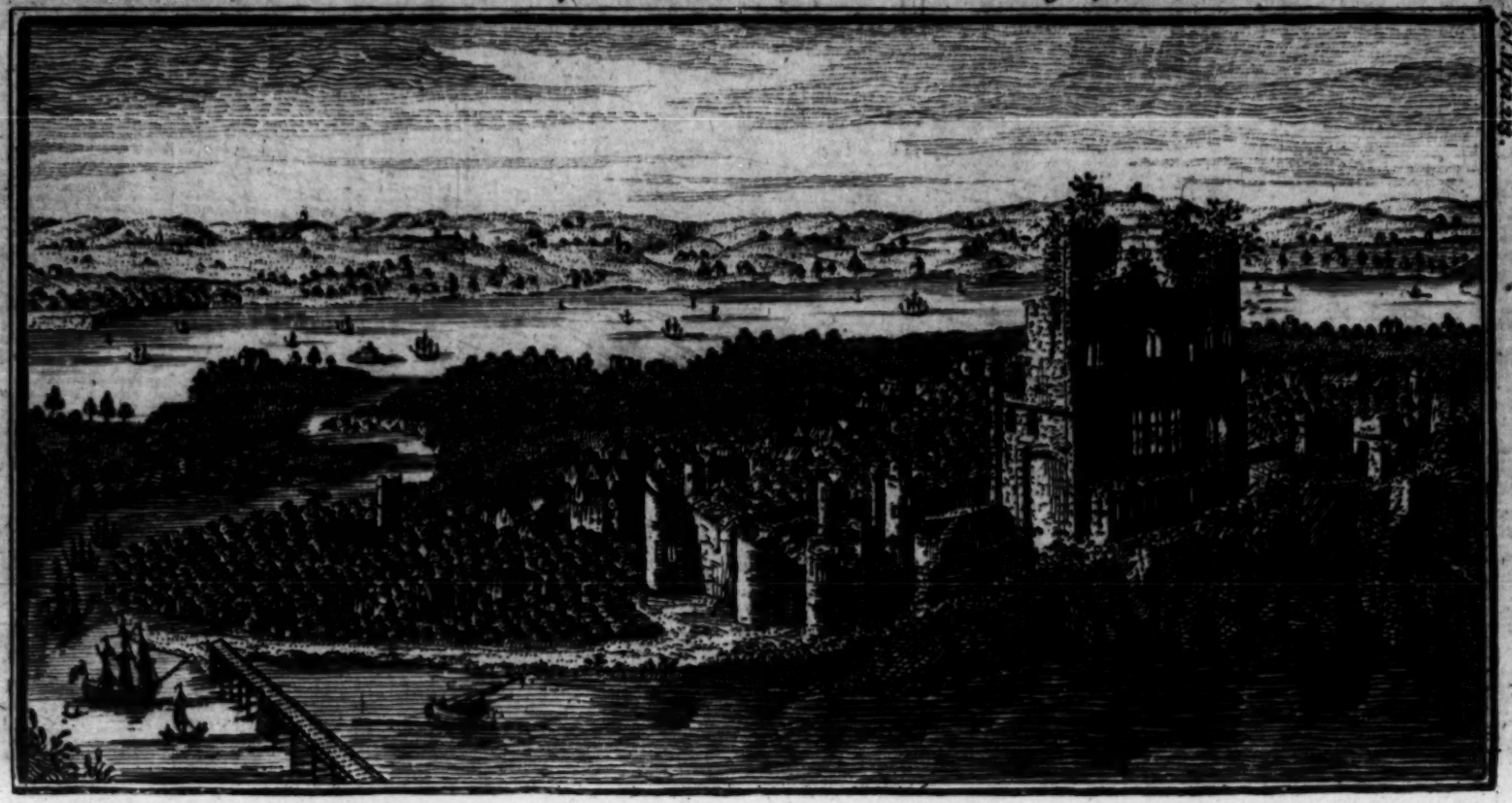
Vol. II. p. 222.

The West View of Griſmond Caſtle, *in the County of* Monmouth.

BRITISH
MUSEUM

BRITISH MUSEUM

The North East View of Chepſtow Caſtle, *in the County of* Monmouth.



the remains of TINTON abbey, which ſtands by the ſide of the Wye, at about the diſtance of a mile eaſt of the road. This abbey, which was dedicated to God and St. Mary of Tinton, was founded about the year 1131, by Walter Fitz Richard de Clare, lord of Caerwent and Monmouthſhire. William, earl of Pembroke, and marſhal of England, who married the daughter and heireſs of Richard de Clare, ſurnamed Strongbow, gave divers lands and privileges to the abbot and monks, who were of the Ciſtercian order, obliging them to pray for his ſoul, and thoſe of his and his wife's anceſtors. Roger de Bigot, duke of Norfolk, added to theſe benefactions. This abbey has been famous for the tombs and monuments of ſeveral great perſons, principally the above Richard de Clare earl of Pembroke, called Strongbow, Walter, earl of Pembroke, and William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, who, in the diſpute between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, was taken priſoner in Banbury fight, beheaded and interred here.

On returning to the road, it extends ſouthward to CHEPSTOW, which is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, upon the Wye, near its influx into the Severn, fourteen miles ſouth of Monmouth, and a hundred and thirty-five from London. It was formerly a place of great eminence, and is ſaid to have riſen from the ruins of Venta Silurum, which was an ancient Roman city, about four miles diſtant. It was fortified with a wall of large circumference, and has a caſtle which ſtands upon a high rock, on the brink of the river Wye. It was once very ſpacious and ſtrong, proper for the defence of the town, &c. The preſent proprietor is the duke of Beaufort. Of this ſtructure we have likewiſe given a view. Near this caſtle is a priory, the principal part of which being pulled down, the remainder

remainder was converted into a pariſh church. Chepſtow is ſtill a large, well built and populous town, with a fine bridge of timber, over the Wye, no leſs than ſeventy feet high from the ſurface of the water. Ships of good burthen may come up to it, the tide running with great rapidity, and commonly riſing upwards of ſix fathoms at the bridge. In January 1738, this bridge was much damaged by the tide's riſing above its uſual height, and as it is reckoned partly in Glouceſterſhire, it was repaired at the expence of both counties. The market is on Saturdays for corn and proviſions, and is very conſiderable for hogs. It has four fairs, kept on Friday in Whitſun-week, for horned cattle; on the Saturday before June 20, for wool; on the firſt of Auguſt, and the Friday ſevennight after October 18, for horned cattle.

KAERWENT is about four or five miles north-weſt of Chepſtow, and is univerſally allowed to be the Venta Silurum of the Romans; but there are little remains of it left, except ruinous walls. There have been found here chequered pavements, and Roman coins; and particularly in the year 1689, there were three of theſe pavements diſcovered in the garden of one Francis Ridley; beſides thoſe taken notice of formerly by Camden. The ſmall cubical ſtones, whereof the pavements were compoſed, were of various ſizes and colours, and are now ſcattered confuſedly in the earth, at the depth of half a yard. In one of theſe pavements, ſeveral flowers were delineated, ſomewhat like roſes, tulips, and flower-de-luces. At each of the four corners was a crown, and a peacock holding a ſnake in its bill. Another had the figure of a man in armour, from the breaſt upwards. There were alſo a variety of other figures, which, had they been preſerved, would have been highly valued by the curious. In the gardens, and elſe-

where

where in this village, they frequently meet with braſs coins, out of which collections have been made. In the year 1693, part of a Roman brick pavement was diſcovered, whoſe bricks were ſomewhat above a foot long, nine inches broad, and an inch and an half thick. This city took up a mile in circumference, and a conſiderable part of the wall on the ſouth ſide was ſtanding in Camden's time.

Five miles weſt of Kaerwent is ſeated STRUGLE caſtle, at the bottom of the hills. It was built by William Fitz Oſborn, earl of Hereford, and afterwards became the ſeat of the Clares, earls of Pembroke.

At Strugle was alſo an alien priory of Benedictine monks, belonging to the abbey of Cormeil in Normandy, as early as the reign of king Stephen. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and at the time of the diſſolution had three religious, and a revenue of 32 l. per annum.

Near CALDECOT, a village five miles ſouthweſt of Chepſtow, where the river Throgey enters the Severn, Camden obſerved the walls of a caſtle, which formerly belonged to the high conſtables of England, and was held in conſequence of their being in that office.

In the neighbourhood of Chepſtow are the fine gardens of Mr. Morris at PERSFIELD, which the ingenious author of the Farmer's letters, deſcribes in a moſt pleaſing and agreeable manner. "We "were ſhewn, ſays he, to a part of the garden "which conſiſted of ſlopes and waving lawns, "having ſhrubby trees ſcattered about them with "great taſte; and ſtriking down a ſhort walk to "the left, we came at once to a little ſequeſtered ſpot, ſhaded by a fine beach-tree, which "commands a moſt beautiful landſcape. One of "the ſweeteſt vallies ever beheld, lies immediately

remainder was converted into a pariſh church. Chepſtow is ſtill a large, well built and populous town, with a fine bridge of timber, over the Wye, no leſs than ſeventy feet high from the ſurface of the water. Ships of good burthen may come up to it, the tide running with great rapidity, and commonly riſing upwards of ſix fathoms at the bridge. In January 1738, this bridge was much damaged by the tide's riſing above its uſual height, and as it is reckoned partly in Glouceſterſhire, it was repaired at the expence of both counties. The market is on Saturdays for corn and proviſions, and is very conſiderable for hogs. It has four fairs, kept on Friday in Whitſun-week, for horned cattle; on the Saturday before June 20, for wool; on the firſt of Auguſt, and the Friday ſevennight after October 18, for horned cattle.

KAERWENT is about four or five miles north-weſt of Chepſtow, and is univerſally allowed to be the Venta Silurum of the Romans; but there are little remains of it left, except ruinous walls. There have been found here chequered pavements, and Roman coins; and particularly in the year 1689, there were three of theſe pavements diſcovered in the garden of one Francis Ridley; beſides thoſe taken notice of formerly by Camden. The ſmall cubical ſtones, whereof the pavements were compoſed, were of various ſizes and colours, and are now ſcattered confuſedly in the earth, at the depth of half a yard. In one of theſe pavements, ſeveral flowers were delineated, ſomewhat like roſes, tulips, and flower-de-luces. At each of the four corners was a crown, and a peacock holding a ſnake in its bill. Another had the figure of a man in armour, from the breaſt upwards. There were alſo a variety of other figures, which, had they been preſerved, would have been highly valued by the curious. In the gardens, and elſe-

where

where in this village, they frequently meet with braſs coins, out of which collections have been made. In the year 1693, part of a Roman brick pavement was diſcovered, whoſe bricks were ſomewhat above a foot long, nine inches broad, and an inch and an half thick. This city took up a mile in circumference, and a conſiderable part of the wall on the ſouth ſide was ſtanding in Camden's time.

Five miles weſt of Kaerwent is ſeated STRUGLE caſtle, at the bottom of the hills. It was built by William Fitz Oſborn, earl of Hereford, and afterwards became the ſeat of the Clares, earls of Pembroke.

At Strugle was alſo an alien priory of Benedictine monks, belonging to the abbey of Cormeil in Normandy, as early as the reign of king Stephen. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and at the time of the diſſolution had three religious, and a revenue of 32 l. per annum.

Near CALDECOT, a village five miles ſouth-weſt of Chepſtow, where the river Throgey enters the Severn, Camden obſerved the walls of a caſtle, which formerly belonged to the high conſtables of England, and was held in conſequence of their being in that office.

In the neighbourhood of Chepſtow are the fine gardens of Mr. Morris at PERSFIELD, which the ingenious author of the Farmer's letters, deſcribes in a moſt pleaſing and agreeable manner. "We "were ſhewn, ſays he, to a part of the garden "which conſiſted of ſlopes and waving lawns, "having ſhrubby trees ſcattered about them with "great taſte; and ſtriking down a ſhort walk to "the left, we came at once to a little ſequeſter-"ed ſpot, ſhaded by a fine beach-tree, which "commands a moſt beautiful landſcape. One of "the ſweeteſt vallies ever beheld, lies immedi-

"ately

" ately beneath, but at ſuch a depth, that every
" object appears in miniature. This valley con-
" ſiſts of a complete farm of about forty inclo-
" ſures, graſs and corn fields, interſected by
" hedges with many trees; it is a peninſula al-
" moſt ſurrounded by the river Wye, which
" winds directly beneath, in a manner wonder-
" fully romantic; and what makes the whole
" picture perfect, is its being entirely ſurrounded
" by vaſt rocks and precipices, covered thick
" with wood down to the water's edge. The
" whole is an amphitheatre, which ſeems dropped
" from the clouds, complete in all its beauty.
" From thence we turned to the left, through a
" winding walk cut out of the rock; but with
" wood enough againſt the river, to prevent the
" horrors, which would otherwiſe attend the
" treading on ſuch a precipice. After paſſing
" through a hay-field, the contraſt to the pre-
" ceding views, we entered the woods again, and
" came to a bench incloſed with Chineſe rails
" in the rock, which commands the ſame val-
" ley and river, all fringed with wood; ſome
" great rocks in front, and juſt above them the
" river Severn appears, with a boundleſs proſpect
" beyond it.

" A little farther we met with another bench
" incloſed with iron rails, on a point of the
" rock which is here pendent over the river,
" and may be truly called a ſituation full of
" the terrible ſublime: you look immediately
" down upon a vaſt hollow of wood, all ſur-
" rounded by the woody precipices, which have
" ſo fine an effect from all the points of view
" at Persfield; in the midſt appears a ſmall
" but neat building, the bathing-houſe, which,
" though none of the beſt, appears from this
" enormous heighth, but as a ſpot of white, in

" the

" the midſt of the vaſt range of green; towards " the right is ſeen the winding of the river.

" From this ſpot, which ſeems to be puſhed " forward from the rock, by the bold hands of " the genii of the place, you proceed to the " temple, a ſmall neat building on the higheſt " part of theſe grounds; and imagination can- " not form an idea of any thing more beauti- " ful, than what appears to your raviſhed ſight " from this amazing point of view. You look " down upon all the woody precipices, as if " in another region, terminated by a wall of " rocks; juſt above them appears the river Se- " vern, in ſo peculiar a manner, that you would " ſwear it waſhed them, and that nothing parted " you from it but thoſe rocks, which are in rea- " lity four or five miles diſtant. This *deceptio* " *viſus* is the moſt exquiſite I ever beheld; for " viewing, firſt the river beneath you, then the " vaſt rocks riſing in a ſhore of precipices, and " immediately above them the noble river Se- " vern, as if a part of the little world immedi- " ately before you; and laſtly, all the boundleſs " proſpect over Glouceſterſhire and Somerſetſhire, " are, together ſuch a bewitching view, that " nothing can exceed it, and contains ſo roman- " tic a variety, with ſuch an apparent junction " of ſeparate parts, that imagination can ſcarce- " ly imagine any thing equal to the amazing re- " ality. The view of the right, over the wind- " ing park, and the winding valley at the bot- " tom of it, would, from any other ſpot but this, " be thought remarkably fine.

" The winding road down to the cold bath, is " cool, ſequeſtered and agreeable. The building " itſelf is exceſſively neat, and well contrived, " and the ſpring, which ſupplies it, plentiful

" and tranſparent. You wind from it up the " rock. On the left, towards the valley, there " is a prodigious hollow filled with a thick wood, " which almoſt hangs beneath you.

" Paſſing on, there are two breaks from this " walk, which opens to the valley in a very " agreeable manner, and then leads through an " extremely romantic cave, hollowed out of the " rock, and opening to a fine point of view. At " the mouth of this cave ſome ſwivel guns are " planted; the firing of which occaſions a re- " peated echo from rock to rock in a moſt ſur- " prizing manner. Nor muſt you paſs through " this walk without obſerving a remarkable phe- " nomenon of a large oak, of a great age, grow- " ing out of a cleft of the rock, without the " leaſt appearance of any earth. Purſuing the " walk, as it riſes up the rocks, and paſſes by the " point of view firſt mentioned, you arrive at a " bench, which commands a view delicious be- " yond all imagination: on the left you look " down upon the valley, with the river winding " many hundred fathoms perpendicular beneath, " the whole ſurrounded by the vaſt amphitheatre " of wooded rocks; and to the right, full upon " the town of Chepſtow; beyond it the vaſt Se- " vern's windings, and a prodigious proſpect " bounding the whole.

" From thence an agreeable walk, ſhaded on " one ſide with a great number of very fine ſpruce " firs, leads you to an irregular junction of wind- " ing walks, with many large trees growing from " the ſequeſtered lawn, in a manner pleaſing to " any one of taſte, and figures in a very ſtriking " manner, by contraſt to what preſently ſuc- " ceeds; which is a view, at the very idea of " deſcribing which, my pen drops from my hand:

" ——No,

"——No, my good friend, the eyes of your "imagination are not keen enough to take in "this point, which the united talents of a Claud, "a Pouſſin, a Vernet, and a Smith, would ſcarce-"ly be able to ſketch. Full to the left, appears "beneath you, the valley, in all its beautiful ele-"gance, ſurrounded by the romantic rocky "woods; which might be called (to uſe ano-"ther's expreſſion) a coarſe ſelvage of canvaſs a-"round a fine piece of lawn. In the front, riſes "from the hollow of the river, a prodigious wall "of formidable rocks, and immediately above "them in breaks, winds the Severn, as if part-"ed from you only by them; on the right is ſeen "the town and caſtle, amidſt a border of wood, "with the Severn above them, and over the "whole, as far as the eye can command, an im-"menſe proſpect of diſtant country. I leave your "imagination to give colours to this mere out-"line, which is all I can attempt.

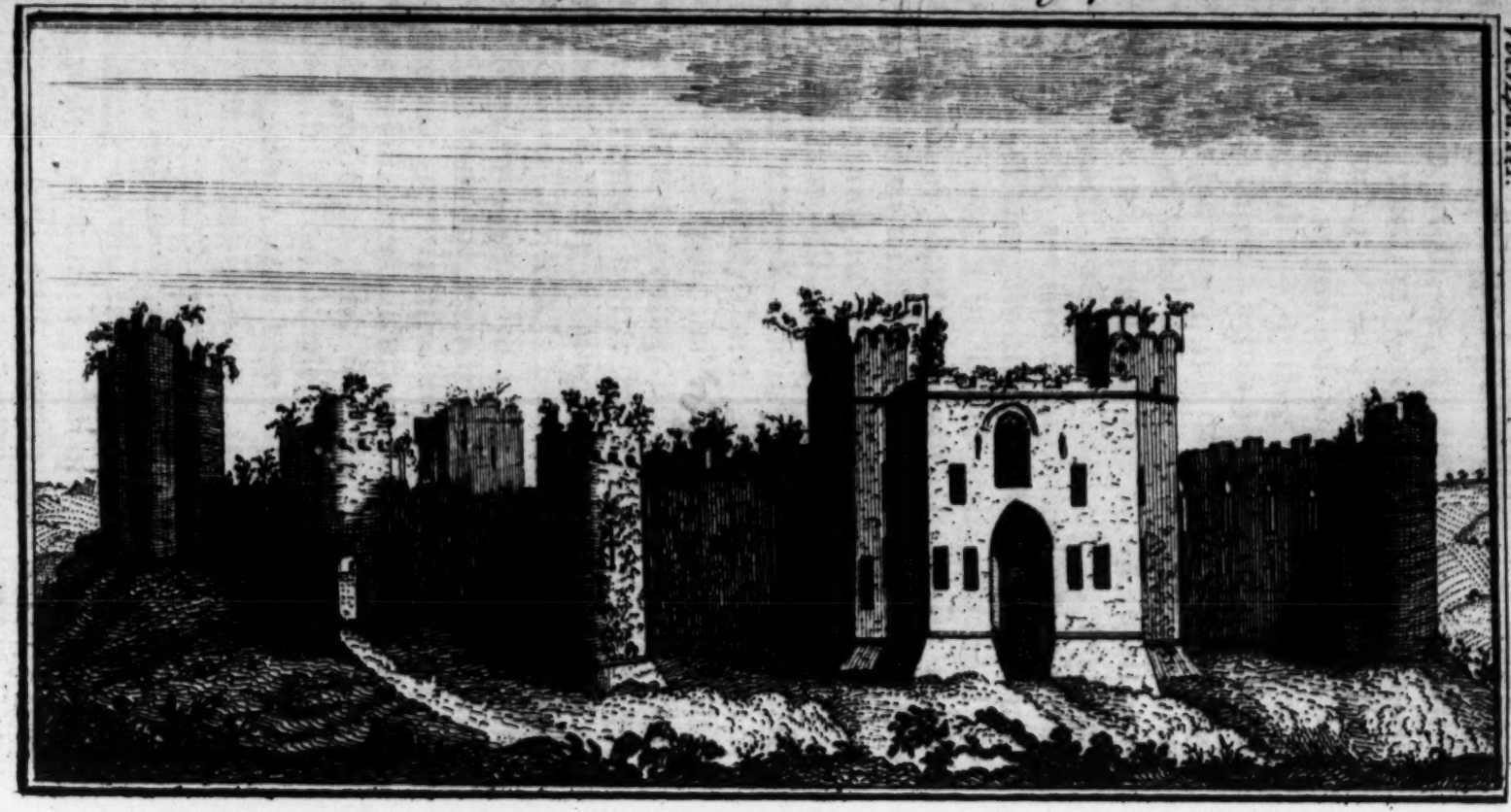
"The ſloping walk of ever-greens, which "leads from hence, is remarkably beautiful in "proſpect, for the town and the country above "it, appear perpetually varying as you move; "each moment preſenting a freſh picture, till the "whole is loſt by deſcending. You next meet "with the grotto, a point of view exquiſite-"ly beautiful; it is a ſmall cave in the rock, "ſtuck with ſtones of various kinds; cop-"per, and iron cinders, &c. You look from "the ſeat in it immediately down a ſteep ſlope on "to a hollow of wood, bounded in front by the "craggy rocks, which ſeem to part you from the "Severn in breaks; with the diſtant country, "ſpotted with white buildings above all, form-"ing a landſcape as truly pictureſque as any in "the world. The winding walk, which leads

" from the grotto, varies from any of the former;
" for the town of Chepſtow, and the various
" neighbouring objects, break on you through
" the hedge, as you paſs along, in a manner ve-
" ry beautiful:——paſſing over a little bridge,
" which is thrown acroſs a road in a hollow way
" through the wood, you come to a break upon
" a ſcoop of wood alone, which being different
" from the reſt, pleaſes as well by its novelty, as
" its romantic variety. Further on, from the
" ſame walk, are two other breaks which let in
" rural pictures, ſweetly beautiful; the latter
" opens to you a hollow of wood, bounded by
" the wall of rocks, one way, letting in a view
" of the town another, in an exquiſite taſte. The
" next opening in the hedge, gives you at one
" ſmall view, all the pictureſque beauties of a
" natural camera obſcura; you have a bench
" which is thickly ſhaded with trees, in a dark
" ſequeſtered ſpot, and from it you look aſide
" through the opening, on to a landſcape which
" ſeems formed by the happieſt hand of deſign,
" which is really nothing but catching a view of
" accidental objects. The town and caſtle of
" Chepſtow appear from one part of the bench,
" riſing from the romantic ſteeps of wood, in a
" manner too beautiful to expreſs; a ſmall re-
" move diſcovers the ſteeple ſo dropt in the pre-
" ciſe point of taſte, that one can ſcarcely be-
" lieve it a real ſteeple, and not an eye-trap.
" Soon after a large break opens a various view
" of the diſtant country; and not far from it
" another, which is much worthy of remark;
" you look down upon a fine bend of the river,
" winding to the caſtle, which appears here ro-
" mantically ſituated; the oppoſite bank is a
" ſwelling hill, part over-run with gorſe and
" rubbiſh, and part cultivated incloſures.

" The

BRITISH MUSEUM

The South West View of Caldecot Castle, *in the County of* Monmouth.



Vol. VI. pa. 221.

"The laſt point, and which perhaps is equal "to moſt of the preceding, is the alcove. From "this you look down perpendicularly on the ri- "ver, with a finely cultivated ſlope on the other "ſide. To the right is a prodigious ſteep ſhoar "of wood, winding to the caſtle, which, with a "part of the town, appears in full view. On "the left is ſeen a fine bend of the river for ſome "diſtance, the oppoſite ſhore of wild wood, with "the rock appearing at places in riſing cliffs, "and farther on to the termination of the view "that way, the vaſt wall of rocks ſo often men- "tioned, which are here ſeen in length, and "have a ſtupendous effect. On the whole, this "ſcene is ſtriking and romantic.

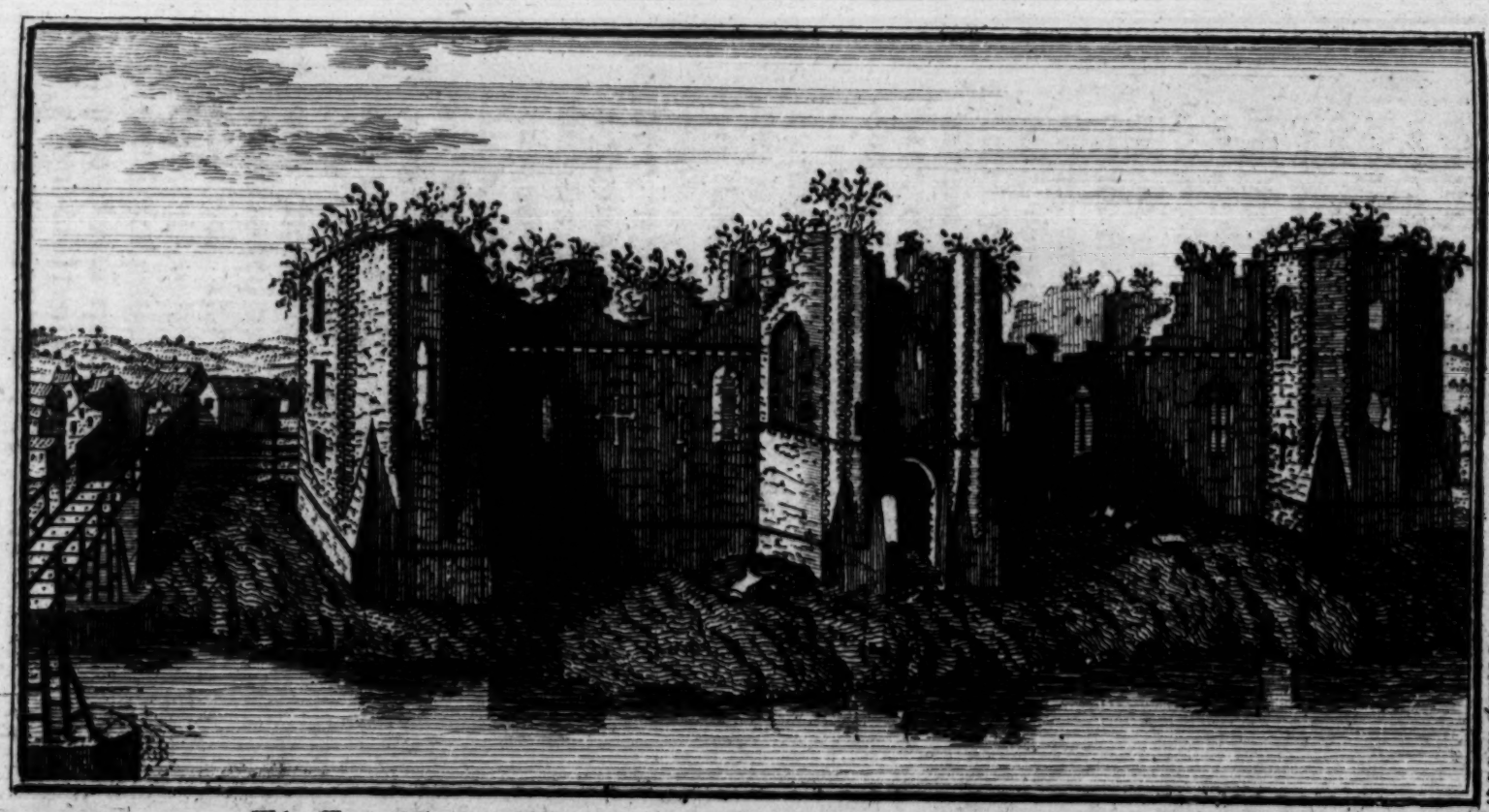
"About a mile beyond theſe walks is a very "romantic cliff, called the Wind Cliff, from "which the extent of proſpect is prodigious; "but it is moſt remarkable for the ſurpriſing "echo, on firing a piſtol or gun from it. The "exploſion is repeated five times very diſtinctly "from rock to rock, often ſeven; and if the "calmneſs of the weather happens to be remark- "ably favourable, nine times. This echo is "wonderfully curious. Beyond the cliff at ſome "diſtance is the abbey, a venerable ruin, ſituat- "ed in a romantic hollow, belonging to the duke "of Beaufort, well worth your ſeeing; and this "is the concluſion of the Persfield entertain- "ment."

About two miles to the ſouth-weſt of Chepſtow is CALDECOT, near which is a caſtle ſeated at the influx of the ſmall river Tregony, into the mouth of the Severn. This caſtle, of which we have given a ſouth-weſt view, belonged to the high conſtables of England, and was held by the ſervice of the office of high conſtable. It was lately in the poſſeſſion of Uvedale Price, Eſq;

About twelve miles to the ſouth-weſt of Chepſtow is a moor which extends to the mouth of the river Uſk, where the country formerly ſuffered a terrible devaſtation, for the ſea being driven over the land by a ſpring tide, undermined ſeveral houſes, and drowned a conſiderable number of men and cattle. On the eaſtern border of this moor is Gold Cliff, which is ſo called, becauſe when the ſun ſhines upon it, it appears of a bright gold colour. In this place are the remains of an old priory, founded by Robert de Chandos, in the year 1113, who, having endowed it, gave it to the abbey of Bea in Normandy. After the ſuppreſſion of alien priories, this was annexed to the abbey of Tewkſbury in Glouceſterſhire, and afterwards to Eton college. At the general ſuppreſſion, its annual revenue was computed at 144 l. 18 s. 1 d.

On the weſt ſide of the river Uſk, and about two miles from its mouth, is NEWPORT, which received its name, from its being built out of the ruins of the old port of Caerleon. It is a pretty conſiderable town, about thirteen miles to the weſtward of Chepſtow, and a hundred and fifty-one diſtant from London. It has a good haven, and a handſome ſtone bridge over the Uſk. Near the mouth of that river are the remains of a caſtle, which appears to have been very ſtrong, and built for the defence of this once frontier town of Wales. And of theſe remains we have given an accurate view. Newport has a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, held on Holy Thurſday, Whitſun-Thurſday, Auguſt 15, and November 6, for cattle.

About three miles higher up the river is CAERLEON, the Iſca Silurum of Antoninus. Giraldus in his itinerary of Wales, ſays, it was a very ancient city, that enjoyed conſiderable privileges,



Vol. VI. pa. 222.

The East View of Newport Caſtle, *in the County of* Monmouth.

BRITISH MUSEUM

vileges, and was elegantly built by the Romans, who encompaſſed it with a wall of brick. There are yet, adds he, many marks of its ancient ſplendor, ſuch as ſtately palaces, originally built by the Roman nobility. There was alſo an exceeding high tower, a remarkable hot bath, the ruins of ancient temples, and theatrical places, encompaſſed with ſtately walls, which are yet ſtanding in part. Subterraneous edifices, not only within the walls, but alſo in the ſuburbs; aqueducts, vaults, ſtoves contrived with admirable ſkill, conveying heat inſenſibly through narrow vents in the ſides. He farther tells us, that in ancient times there were three noble churches here, one of Julius the Martyr, graced with a choir of nuns; and that dedicated to St. Aaron his companion; the third was honoured with the metropolitan ſee of Wales. This city, continues he, is excellently well ſeated on the navigable river Uſk, and encompaſſed with meadows and woods. There have been many antiquities found here, which are a confirmation of its having been a Roman city; for in the year 1602, ſome labourers digging in an adjoining meadow, found a chequered pavement, and a ſtatue in a Roman habit, with a quiver of arrows, but the head, hands and feet, were broken off: from an inſcription on a ſtone, found near it, it appears that the ſtatue was that of Diana. There were alſo found at the ſame time, the fragments of two altars of ſtone with inſcriptions; one of which appears to have been erected by Heterianus, lieutenant-general of Auguſtus, and propraetor of the province of Sileſia. Here was alſo found a votive altar, from the inſcription of which, the name of the emperor Geta appears to have been eraſed. In the reign of Henry the Second, this city ſeems to have been a place of conſiderable ſtrength; for

we find that Erwyth of Caerleon, defended it a long time againſt the Engliſh forces, till being at length overpowered, he was obliged to abandon it. It was once of ſuch large extent on each ſide the river, that the church of Julius the Martyr, which ſtood above a mile out of the town, was formerly in the city. It is now a ſmall town, commodiouſly ſeated on the river Uſk, over which it has a large wooden bridge; the houſes are, in general, well built with ſtone, and it has the ruins of a caſtle. It has a ſmall market on Thurſdays, and three fairs, on May 1, July 20, and September 21, for cattle.

In the year 1654 was founded at ST. JULIAN'S, near Caerleon, a Roman altar of free ſtone, inſcribed to Jupiter, Dolichenus and Juno, by Emilianus Calpurnius Rufilianus; and in 1692 was diſcovered near Caerleon, a chequered pavement about fourteen feet long, compoſed of cubical ſtones of various colours, repreſenting the figures of men, beaſts, and birds.

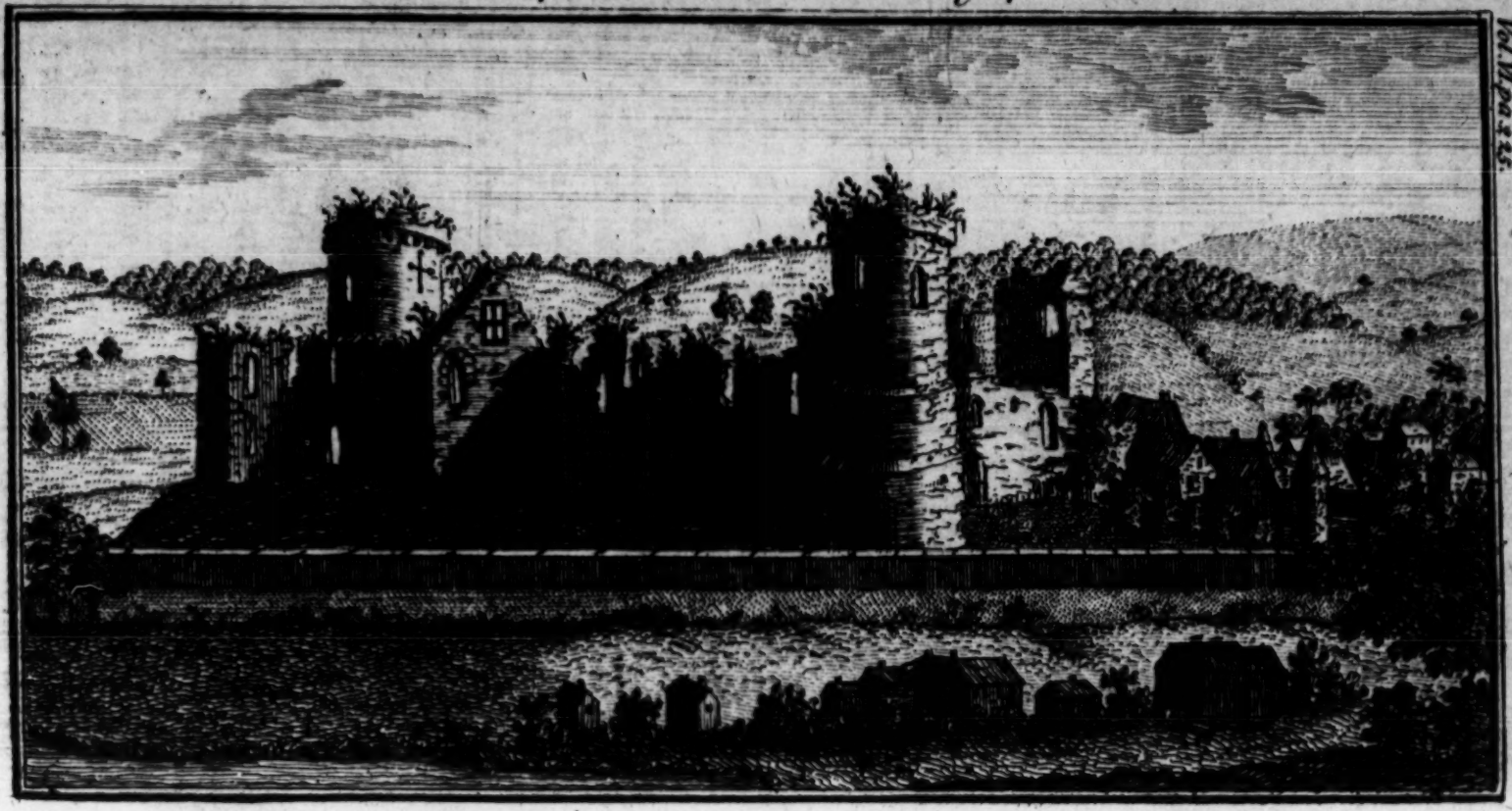
In the church of a village called TREDONOCK, about three miles from Caerleon, towards the end of the laſt century, was found a fair and entire monument of a Roman ſoldier of the ſecond legion, named Julius Julianus, erected by his wife; and near this place, other monumental inſcriptions were found, and Roman bricks have been frequently dug up with this inſcription: LEG II AUG. emboſſed upon them.

Between Caerleon and Chriſt church, a ſmall village in its neighbourhood, was diſcovered in the laſt century, a free-ſtone coffin, in which was incloſed an iron frame, wrapped up in a ſheet of lead, and within the frame was a ſkeleton, ſuppoſed to be that of a perſon of very great diſtinction, from a gilt ſtatue of alabaſter found near it, repreſenting a man in armour: in one hand of the

ſtatue

BRITISH MUSEUM

The West View of Uſk Caſtle, *in the County of* Monmouth.



Vol. VI. pa. 225.

ſtatue was a ſhort ſword, and in the other a pair of ſcales, in one of which was the buſt of a woman, and in the other a globe. Here have been alſo found ſeveral ancient veſſels, on one of which was repreſented the ſtory of the Roman Charity, a lady nouriſhing her father, who had been ſentenced to be ſtarved to death, with the milk of her breaſts, through the grate of the priſon.

At MALPAS a village near Caerleon, was a cell of two Cluniac monks, belonging to the priory of Montacute in Somerſetſhire, which, at the diſſolution, was valued at 14l. 9s. 11d. a year.

At LANTARNAM, which is alſo near Caerleon, was an abbey of the Ciſtercian order, in which were ſix monks at the diſſolution, with a revenue amounting to 71l. 3s. 2d. per annum.

Five miles to the northward of Caerleon is PONTYPOOL, or PONTIPOLE, a ſmall town, remarkable for its iron-mills, and for all ſorts of japanned mugs, tobacco and ſnuff-boxes, with which the inhabitants carry on a very conſiderable trade. It is ſituated on the river Avon, between the hills, and has a market on Saturdays, and three fairs on April 22, July 5, and October 10, for horſes, lean cattle and pedlars goods.

USK, or KAERWYSK, is ſeated at the confluence of the Byrden and Uſk, five miles to the north-eaſt of Pontypool, eleven miles ſouth-weſt of Monmouth, and one hundred and thirty weſt by north of London. This was alſo an ancient Roman city, called by Antoninus Burrium. There are ſtill to be ſeen here the ruins of a large, ſtrong caſtle, built for the ſecurity of the town, and pleaſantly ſeated on the bank of the river; this caſtle, of which we have here given a view, at preſent belongs to the lord viſcount Windſor. The town contains little elſe worthy of notice. It has a market on Mondays, and two fairs, held on

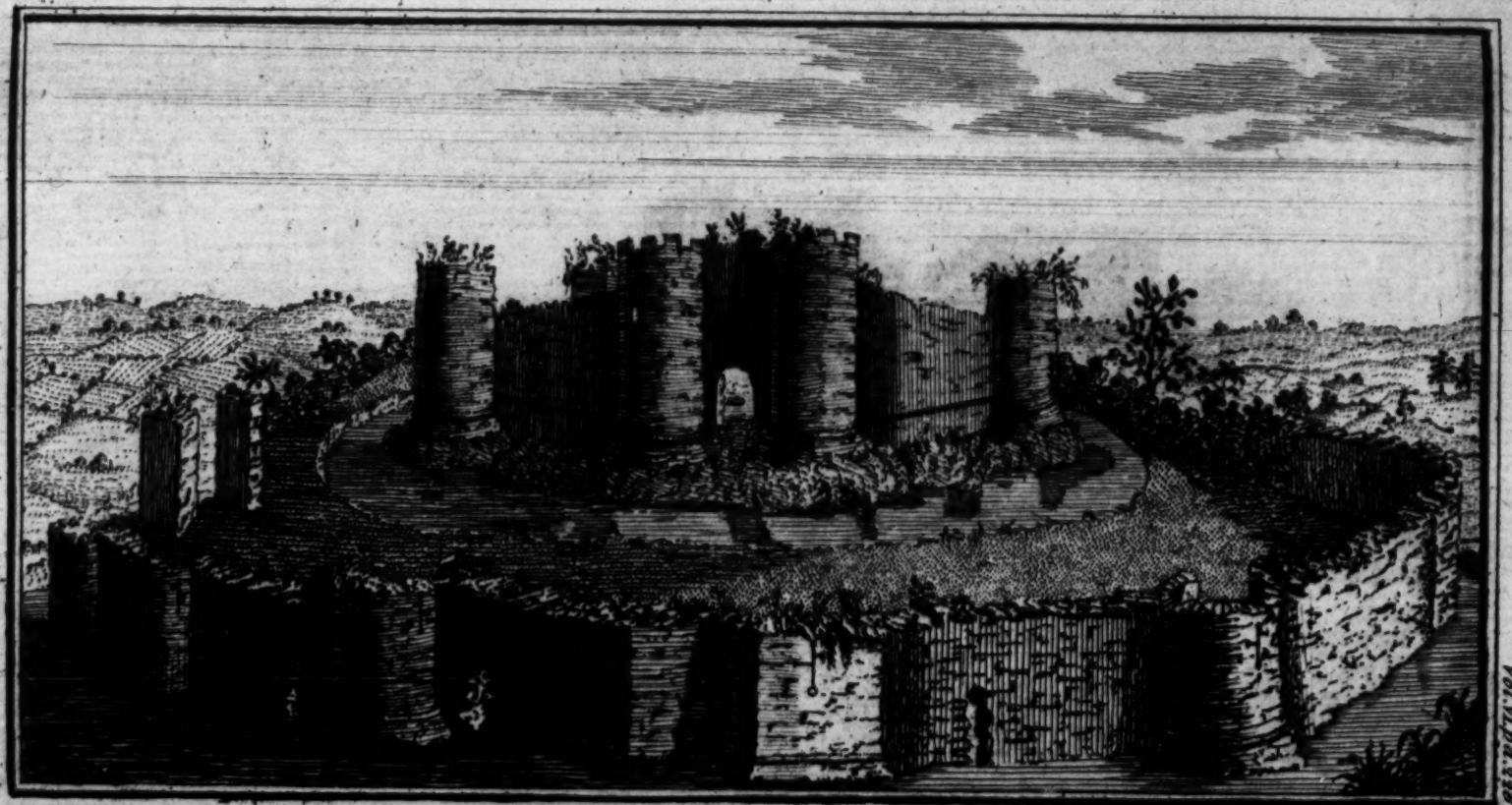
the Monday after Trinity, and on the 18th of October, for horſes, lean cattle, and pedlary.

At about three miles to the north of Uſk is RAGLAND caſtle, the ruins of which ſhew, that it has been a very extenſive and magnificent ſtructure, as will ſufficiently appear from the engraved view we have given of it.

This caſtle, once the ſeat of the Somerſets, came into that noble family, with the title of lord Herbert, in the reign of king Henry the Seventh, by Charles Somerſet's marrying the daughter and heireſs of William Herbert, earl of Huntingdon. Henry Somerſet, earl of Worceſter (and afterwards marquis) held out this caſtle in a gallant and remarkable manner for king Charles the Firſt, for which, and other great ſervices, as well as on account of this family being deſcended from king Edward the Third, they were created dukes of Beaufort by king Charles the Second.

Six miles to the north of Uſk is WHITE caſtle, which, with thoſe of Giſmond and Skinfrith already mentioned, was given by Henry the Third, in the fifty-firſt year of his reign, to his ſon Edmund, earl of Lancaſter. Afterwards king Edward the Third converted the county of Lancaſter into a dutchy, and created his ſon John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, on his marrying the daughter and heireſs of the above king Henry. By this means theſe three caſtles became annexed to the dutchy of Lancaſter, and remain ſo to this day. Of this ſtructure we have cauſed a view to be engraved.

ABERGAVENNY, which, in the Britiſh language, ſignifies the mouth of the Gavenny, is ſituated by a ſmall river of that name, which here falls into the Uſk, ſix miles north-weſt of the town of the ſame name, fifteen miles weſt of Monmouth, and a hundred and forty-two from London. This was likewiſe



The West View of White Caſtle, *in the County of* Monmouth.

The West View of Ragland Caſtle, *in the County of* Monmouth.

BRITISH MUSEUM

likewiſe a Roman town, and is called by Antoninus Gobannium. It had a caſtle that was of great note in former times, and is at preſent a large, populous and flouriſhing town; it is ſtill ſurrounded by a wall, and has a bridge over the Uſk, conſiſting of fifteen arches. It is governed by a bailiff, a recorder, and twenty-ſeven burgeſſes, and the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in flannels, which are brought hither, to be ſold from the manufactories in other parts of the county. It is a great thoroughfare from the weſt parts of Wales to Briſtol, Glouceſter, and other places; and has therefore good inns, well provided with accommodations for travellers. It gives the title of baron to the noble family of Neville, who have a ſeat here, and has two excellent markets on Tueſdays and Fridays, with three fairs, held on the 14th of May, for lean cattle and ſheep; on the 1ſt Tueſday after Trinity, for linen and woollen cloth; and on the 25th of September, for hogs, horſes and flannels.

In the moſt northern part of this county, which runs up in a narrow ſlip between Herefordſhire and Brecknockſhire, are Hatterel hills, among which is LANTONY abbey, or, as the Welch call it, LHANDEVI NANTHODENY, from an ancient little chapel, which ſtood here on the river Hodeny. The ſolitarineſs of this place, made St. David build here his little hermitage. The valley in which it is ſeated, is called the Vale of Ewyas, which is about an arrow's ſhot over, and encloſed with high mountains. This chapel had originally no other ornaments than green moſs and ivy; and, according to Giraldus, was a place ſufficiently remote from the noiſe of the world, adapted to religious contemplation, and the moſt conveniently ſeated for canonical diſcipline of any monaſtery in Britain. We do not find

find any ſucceeded St. David in this hermitage, till about the year 1103, when William, a knight of the family of Hugh de Lacy, retired to an auſtere life alone in it; but at length Erneſius, chaplain to queen Maud, became his companion, and were both of them remarkable for their ſanctity and ſimplicity of manners, which made Hugh de Lacy offer them many large gifts, all which they refuſed, except enough to build them a ſmall ordinary church, which was dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, in 1108. At length Erneſius, by the advice of Anſelm, archbiſhop of Canterbury, perſuaded Sir William to accept of ſome of thoſe generous offers, and form a convent, to which he agreed, and they choſe the order of canons regular of St. Auſtin. This became a very large and noble ſtructure. Its annual value at the diſſolution was eſtimated at 99l. 19s. It lately belonged to Edward Harley, Eſq;

MONT-

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, an inland mountainous county of North-Wales, derives its name from Montgomery the county town, but is called in Welch Sir-dre-Valdwin. It is bounded by Shropſhire on the eaſt; by Radnorſhire and Cardiganſhire on the ſouth; by Merionethſhire on the weſt, and by part of Denbighſhire, Merionethſhire and Shropſhire on the north. It extends in length thirty miles from eaſt to weſt, twenty-five from north to ſouth; and is ninety-four miles in circumference.

Under the Romans this county was part of the territorities of the Ordovices, of which we have already given ſome account.

The air of Montgomeryſhire, though ſharp and cold on the mountains, is pleaſant in the vallies, and very ſalubrious. The northern and weſtern parts being mountainous, the ſoil is ſtony and barren, except in the intermediate vallies; which, not only abound in paſture, but yield corn; but the ſouthern and eaſtern parts, which chiefly conſiſt of a pleaſant vale that extends along the banks of the river Severn, are extremely fertile. The breed of horſes and black cattle is here remarkably larger than in the neighbouring counties of Wales, and in particular the horſes of Montgomeryſhire are much eſteemed all over England.

Here

Here are ſome mines of copper and lead, and the county abounds with fowl and fiſh.

The principal rivers of this county, beſides the Severn, which will be particularly deſcribed in Shropſhire, are the Tanat and the Turgh. The Tanat or Tanot riſes in the north-weſt part of the county, a little to the weſt of Llanvilling, and running eaſtward falls into the Severn, near the place where the laſt mentioned river enters Shropſhire. The Turgh riſes in the weſtern part of the county, and running north-eaſt, is joined by the Warway, and falls into the Tanat north-eaſt of Llanvilling. The ſmaller rivers of this county are the Dungum, the Carno, the Haves, the Bechan, the Rue, the Riader, and the Vuraway.

Montgomeryſhire is divided into ſeven hundreds: it is ſeated in the province of Canterbury, in the dioceſes of St. Aſaph, Bangor, and Hereford, and contains forty-ſeven pariſhes, and five market towns, all of which are boroughs, and yet ſends only two members to parliament; that is, one knight of the ſhire for the county, and one jointly for Montgomery, Welch-pool, Machynleth, Llanvilling, and Llanidlos.

On entering this county from Cardiganſhire, we come to MACHYNLETH, which is ſeated on the edge of the county, on the eaſt bank of the Dyffi, over which it has a good ſtone bridge. It is ſeated a hundred and eighty-three miles north-weſt of London, and is an ancient town, that has a market on Mondays, and five fairs, held on May 16, June 26, July 9, September, 18, and November 25, for ſheep, horned cattle and horſes.

This town is ſuppoſed to have been the Maglona of the Romans, where, in the reign of the emperor Honorius, the band of the Solenſes were ſtationed, to check the mountaineers.

At

At KEVN KAER, near Machynleth, are conſiderable ruins of large fortifications. Here are the traces of a round wall of conſiderable extent. The main fort, which was on the higheſt part of the hill, is of a quadrangular form, encompaſſed with a ſtrong wall, and a broad ditch of an oval form; and excepting that part towards the valley, was extended in a direct line. On the outſide of the great ditch, next the river Dyffi, the foundations of many houſes have been diſcovered. And on a lower mount ſtood a ſmall fort, ſuppoſed to have been built with bricks, becauſe they are found here in great plenty. All the out walls were built of a rough hard ſtone, which muſt have been brought hither by water, there being none ſuch nearer than ſeven miles. From the fort to the water-ſide, there is a broad hard way, made with pebbles and other ſtones, continued through meadows and marſh grounds, about two hundred yards in length and twelve in breadth. It is very evident, that this fort was demoliſhed before the building of the church of Penlehalt, becauſe we find in the walls ſeveral bricks mixed with the ſtones, beyond all queſtion carried from this place. Roman coins have alſo been found here, and particularly ſilver pieces of Auguſtus and Tiberius. Likewiſe near the main fort, a ſmall gold chain was found, about four inches long, a wrought ſapphire, ſeveral pieces of lead and glaſſes, in the form of hoops, curiouſly cut, and of various ſizes, and likewiſe a large braſs cauldron.

From hence a road extends ſouth-eaſt to LLANIDLOS, which is ſeated on the eaſtern bank of the river Severn, not far from its ſource, in the ſouthern part of the county, at the diſtance of one hundred and fifty-eight miles from London. It has nothing worthy of notice, but is a ſmall place, which

which has a market on Saturdays, and five fairs, held on the firſt Saturday in April, May 11, July 17, the firſt Saturday in September, and October 28, for horſes, horned cattle and ſheep.

Not far from Llanidlos is CAERSWS, which is ſeated on the banks of the Severn. This was anciently a town of conſiderable extent, and is ſuppoſed to have been founded by the Romans: the traces of fortifications, ſtreets and lanes, are ſtill viſible. Roman bricks and hewn ſtones are frequently dug up, and in the neighbourhood are three intrenchments, with a large barrow.

About ten miles to the weſtward of Llanidlos is NEWTOWN, or TRENIWYTH, which is three furlongs in length, and was formerly a corporation; but that privilege has been taken away. It has ſtill five fairs, held on the laſt Tueſday in March, the 24th of June, the laſt Tueſday in Auguſt, the 24th of October, and the 16th of December, for horned cattle, ſheep and horſes.

At the diſtance of eight miles north-weſt of Newtown is LLANLEGAN, where was a nunnery of the Ciſtercian order, founded before the year 1239, and valued at the ſuppreſſion of religious houſes at 22 l. 14 s. 8 d. per annum.

Eight miles north-eaſt of Newtown is MONTGOMERY, the county town, which is ſeated on a riſing rock, with a pleaſant plain underneath, one hundred and fifty-eight miles north-weſt of London, forty-two north-north-weſt of the city of Hereford, and ſeventy north-weſt of Glouceſter. It was built by Valdwin, or Baldwin, lieutenant of the marches of Wales, in the reign of William the Conqueror, for which reaſon the Britons call it Tre-Valdwyn, or Baldwin's town; but the Engliſh are ſaid to have named it Montgomery, from Roger Montgomery, to whom king William the Firſt had given the earldoms of Arun-

del

BRITISH MUSEUM

The South View of **Montgomery Castle.**

del and Shrewſbury, who gained the caſtle and town of Baldwin. The caſtle was afterwards demoliſhed by the Welch, but William Rufus re-edified it in 1093, and it was burnt by king Henry the Third in 1232. But being afterwards rebuilt, it became the ſeat of the lords Herbert of Cherbury. It was ſince ruined in the civil wars of king Charles the Firſt, and was lately, if it is not ſtill, in the poſſeſſion of Henry Arthur Herbert, Eſq; Of this ſtructure we have given a view neatly engraved.

Montgomery was made a borough by king Henry the Third, and is governed by two bailiffs, coroners, burgeſſes, and other officers. It ſtands in a healthy air, and is a large handſome town, formerly walled round: yet the buildings, in general, are but indifferent, except a few new houſes belonging to conſiderable families. Here is a jail, which was rebuilt not many years ago, and a pretty good market on Thurſdays, with four fairs, held on the 26th of March, the 7th of June, the 4th of September, and the 14th of November, for horned cattle, ſheep and horſes.

Edward Herbert, baron of Cherbury, an eminent ſtateſman and elegant writer, was deſcended from an ancient family, and born, in 1581, at Montgomery caſtle. Having finiſhed his ſtudies at the univerſity of Oxford, he travelled into foreign countries; and returning to England a moſt accompliſhed gentleman, was created a knight of the Bath at the coronation of king James the Firſt. In 1616 he was ſent embaſſador to the court of Lewis the Thirteenth of France, in order to mediate a peace between that prince and his Proteſtant ſubjects; and during his reſidence at Paris, he had a remarkable quarrel with the conſtable de Luines, whom he ſet at defiance, and to whom he

he almoſt ſent a downright challenge. In 1625 he was created an Iriſh baron, and advanced to the dignity of an Engliſh lord, by the title of baron Herbert of Cherbury in Shropſhire. Upon the breaking out of the civil war he ſided with the parliament, but hardly lived to ſee the end of thoſe national troubles; for he died on the 20th of Auguſt, 1648, and was buried in the church of St. Giles's in the Fields, London. He wrote a book, entitled, *De Veritate*, &c. Another called, *De Religione Gentilium Errorumque apud eos Cauſis*; but his moſt noted performance is his *Hiſtory of the Life and Reign of King Henry the Eighth*. His lordſhip is commonly ranked among the deiſts.

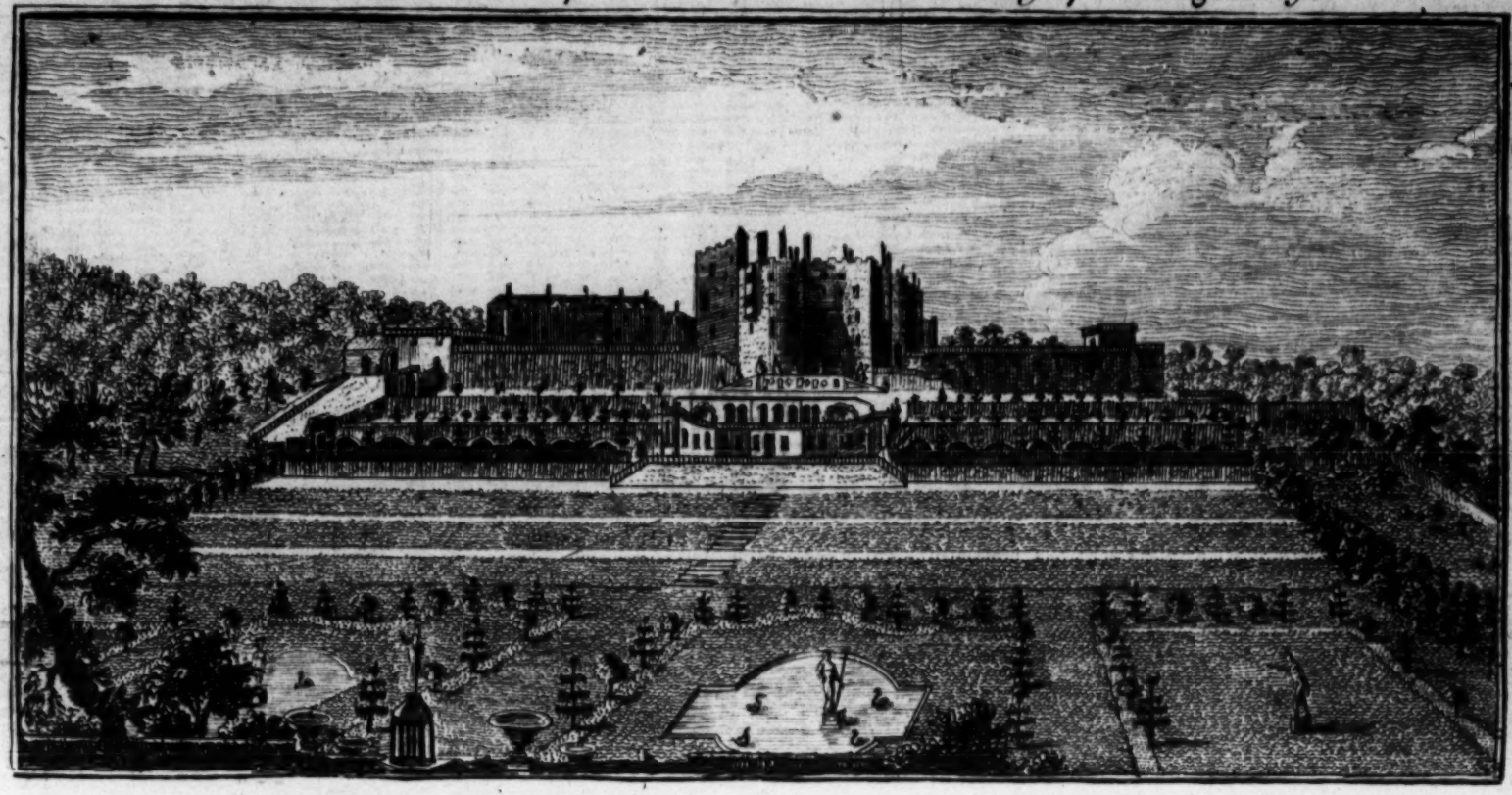
The road from Montgomery extends eight miles north to WELCH-POOL, called by the Welch TRALHWN, which ſignifies the town by a lake, whence the Engliſh name is derived. It is ſeated in a rich vale, eighteen miles weſt of Shrewſbury, and a hundred and ſeventy-ſix north-weſt of London. It is the largeſt and beſt built town in the county, has a good manufactory of flannel, and carries on a conſiderable trade with Briſtol for Engliſh commodities. Its market on Mondays is conſiderable for cattle, proviſions and flannels; and it has the following fairs, on the ſecond Monday in March, on the firſt Monday before Eaſter, on the 5th of June, on the firſt Monday after June 29, on the 12th of September, and on the 16th of November, for horned cattle, ſheep and horſes.

On the ſouth ſide of Welch-Pool is POWIS Caſtle, called by the Britons, from the red ſtone with which it was built, Caſtell Cock Ymhowys, or the Red Caſtle in Powys land. There were formerly within theſe walls two caſtles, that now remaining is the ſeat of the duke of Powis.

Whilſt

BRITISH MUSEUM

The South East View of Powis Castle, *in the County of* Montgomery.



Vol. VI pa. 235.

Whilſt Cadogan ap Blethin was building Powis Caſtle, he was ſlain by his nephew Madoc. Of this caſtle we have given an accurate view.

At about the diſtance of nine miles to the north-weſt of Welch-Pool is LLANVILLING, or LLANVYLLYN, which is ſeated among the hills, between the river Cain and the brook Eber, a hundred and fifty-ſix miles north-weſt of London, and is a quarter of a mile in length on the road from Cheſter to Cardiff. It was incorporated by Llewellin ap Griffith, during the reign of Edward the Second, and is at preſent governed by two bailiffs, to whom king Charles the Second, among other privileges, granted the authority of juſtices of the peace, during the time of their office, which laſts for one year. The town is dirty, on account of its lying on a flat, but is pretty well built, and has a conſiderable market on Thurſdays, for wool, cattle, corn and other proviſions; with four fairs, on the Wedneſday before Eaſter, May 24, June 28, and October 5, for horſes, ſheep and horned cattle.

Three miles to the ſouth of Llanvilling is MEIVOD, an inconſiderable village, which Dr. Powel imagines, was the Mediolanum celebrated by Antoninus and Ptolemy, many inconteſtible marks of antiquity having been diſcovered there and in the adjacent fields. But authors are far from being agreed in fixing the ſituation of that ancient city: for Camden fixes it at Mylhin in this county; and ſome other antiquarians at Llanvilling, where many Roman coins have been found: but Horſley thinks Mediolanum was ſeated near Drayton in Shropſhire, becauſe the diſtances mentioned by Ptolemy, between that and the other Roman ſtations, anſwer every way.

It is said, that there were only two monasteries in this county, one of which we have mentioned already; the other was a Cistercian abbey, at a place formerly called Y'strat Marchel, and was founded in the year 1170, by Owen Keveliog, or his brother Madoc, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Its revenue at the suppression amounted to 64 l. 14 s. 2 d. per annum.

NOR-

NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, which ſignifies NORTH-FOLK, received its name, from its ſituation with reſpect to Suffolk, and was intended to expreſs the northern people of the Eaſt Angles. It is bounded on the north and eaſt by the ſea and part of Suffolk; on the ſouth by Suffolk; and on the weſt by Cambridgeſhire and an arm of the German ſea, called the Waſh, which ſeparates it from a part of Lincolnſhire. This county is in ſome ſenſe an iſland, the river Ouſe ſeparating it from Cambridgeſhire, and the rivers Waveny and Little Ouſe from Suffolk, while the other parts are waſhed by the ſea. It extends fifty-ſeven miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and thirty-five in breadth from Thetford in the ſouth, to Wells in the north, and is one hundred and forty miles in circumference. Eaſt Derham, which is a conſiderable market town near the center of the county, is at the diſtance of ninety-ſeven miles north-eaſt of London.

The inhabitants of this county, in the time of the Romans, were named the Iceni, and during the heptarchy it formed the north part of the kingdom of the Eaſt Angles.

The air of Norfolk is various in different parts; for in the marſhy places, near the ſea, it is aguiſh, particularly in the towns bordering on Lynn-Deep: however, on thoſe parts of the coaſts that

are

are ſandy, the air is as good as in any other part of the kingdom; and farther within land, the air is both healthy and pleaſant.

The ſoil is more various than, perhaps, that of any other county, and comprehends almoſt every ſpecies that are to be found in the iſland: hence here are arable, paſture, meadow, woodlands, light ſandy ground, deep clay, heaths and fens: the worſt of theſe are, however, far from being unprofitable; for the heathy and ſandy lands contain a great number of warrens, and breed innumerable rabbits, which are extremely good, and alſo feed great flocks of ſheep; even the fens afford rich paſture for cattle. All the country from Holkam to Houghton, was a few years ago, a wild ſheep walk, but the ſpirit of improvement having ſeized the inhabitants, has produced amazing effects; for inſtead of boundleſs wilds and uncultivated waſtes, inhabited by ſcarce any thing but ſheep, all the country is cut into incloſures, richly manured, well peopled and cultivated, and yields an hundred times the produce that it did in its former ſtate. Theſe vaſt improvements have been produced by marling; for veins of a very rich, ſoapy kind of marle, run under the whole country: theſe they dig up, and ſpread on the old ſheep walks, and then, by means of incloſing, throw their farms into a regular courſe of crops, and gain immenſely by the improvement. An ingenious author, who is alſo an excellent huſbandman, and has taken great pains to examine the culture of the different counties of this kingdom, obſerves, that the farmers lay about one hundred loads of marle on an acre. This improvement laſts with great vigour above twenty years, and the land is always the better for it. "Their courſe of crops, ſays he, is marle, and "break up for wheat. 2. Turnips. 3. Barley. 4. Laid

"4. Laid down with clover and ray-graſs for "three years, or ſometimes only two. They "dung or fold for all their winter corn, and rec-"kon two nights fold equal to a dunging; the "quantity of the latter they lay upon an acre is "twelve loads. For ſome years after the marling "they reap, on a medium, four quarters of wheat "per acre, and five of barley; and fifteen or "eighteen years after marling, three quarters of "wheat, and four and a half of ſoft corn.

"The culture of turnips is here carried on in "a moſt extenſive manner; Norfolk being more "famous for this vegetable, than any other coun-"ty in Great Britain. They apply their vaſt "fields of turnips to the feeding of their flocks, "and expend the ſurplus in fattening Scotch cat-"tle, which is done in ſeveral methods, as by "ſtall-feeding; in bins in their farm-yards, and "in paſture fields; and by hurdling them on the "turnips as they grow, in the ſame manner as "they do their ſheep. When the marle begins "to wear out of the ſoil, many of the great far-"mers manure with oil cakes for their winter-"corn, which they import from Holland, and "ſpread on their fields at the expence of about "fifteen ſhillings per acre." After all it does not appear that there are any minerals, quarries of ſtone, or coal pits in this county; but there is an excellent ſort of clay uſed in making earthen ware.

With reſpect to the plants of this county, they are extremely numerous, and we are favoured with the following liſt of them communicated by a learned gentleman who is a member of the botanic ſociety at Norwich.

Upright Speedwell with divided leaves, *Veronica floſculis ſingularibus, foliis lacineatis erecta*, R. Syn.

Syn. 280. *Veronica triphillos*, Lin. S. P. 2. edition 19. Hudſon flo. Anglica. 6. At Roughton.

The leſſer, hairy, graſs-leaved plantain, with a round head, *Plantago gramineo folio hirſuto minor, capitulo rotundo brevi*, R. S. 316. B. *Plantago coronapus*, H. flo. Ang. 53. On the banks of the river near Yarmouth, betwixt the town and the pier.

Round rooted baſtard cyperus, *Gramen cyperoides paluſtris panicula ſparſa majus*, R. S. 425. *Scirpus maritimus* H. flo. Ang. 18.

Cock's-foot panick graſs, *Iſchaemon ſylveſtre latiore folio*, Park. 1178. *Panicum ſanguinale*, Lin. S. P. 84. H. flo. Ang. 22.

Small leaved hair-graſs, *Aira ſetacea*, H. flo. Ang. 30.

Hoary mullein, *Verbaſcum pulverulentum flore luteo parvo*, R. S. 287. *Verbaſcum lychnitis*, Lin. S. P. 253. H. flo. Ang. B. 76. Almoſt every where about Norwich.

Caraways, *Carum, ſeu careum*, Ray. S. 213 *Carum carvi*, Lin. S. P. 378. H. flo. Ang. 110.

Calathian violet, *Gentiana paluſtris anguſtifolia*, R. S. 274. *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*, Lin. 330. H. flo. Ang. 87. On Stratton heath, oppoſite Mr. Maſham's, plentifully.

Shrubby ſtone crop, or glaſs-wort, *Blitum fruticoſum maritimum vermicularis frutex dictum*, R. S. 156. *Chenopodium fruticoſum*, H. flo. Ang. 93.

Smooth ſea-heath, *Lychnis ſupina maritama erica facie*, R. S. 338. *Frankenia laevis*, Lin. S. P. 473. Hud. flo. Ang. 119. On Clay beach.

Common ſtar of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum vulgare et verius majus et minus*, R. S. 372. *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, Lin. S. P. 441. H. flo. Ang. 125.

Sweet

Sweet-ſmelling flag, *Acorus verus S. calamus officinarum*, R. S. 437. *Acorus calamus*, Lin. S. P. 462. H. flo. Ang. 128. In the river Yare near Norwich.

Spaniſh catchfly, or campion, *Lychnis viſcoſa flore muſcoſa*, R. S. 340. *Cucubalus otites*, Lin. S. P. 594. H. flo. Ang. 163.

Mountain ſtonecrop, *Sedum minimun non acre flore albo*, R. S. 270. *Sedum annuum*, Lin. S. P. 620. H. flo. Ang. 172.

Purple cow-wheat, *Melampyrum purpuraſcente coma*, R. S. 286. *Melampyrum arvenſe*, Lin. S. P. 842. H. flo. Ang. 235.

Narrow-leaved wild creſſes, or dittander, *Nauſturtium ſylveſtre oſyridis folio*, R. S. 303. *Lepidium ruderale*, H. flo. Ang. 244. At Lynn.

Wild rocket, *Eruca ſylveſtris*, R. S. 296. *Braſſica erucaſtrum*, Lin. S. P. 932. H. flo. Ang. 253. On Yarmouth walls in the church-yard.

Great tower-muſtard, *Turritis*, R. S. 293. *Turritis glabra*, Lin. S. P. 930. H. flo. Ang. 254.

Yellow medick, *Medica ſylveſtris*, R. S. 333. *Medicago falcata*, Lin. S. P. 196. H. flo. Ang. 287. Lucern, *Foenum Burgundicum*, Loc. p. 36. *Medicago ſativa*, Lin. S. P. 196. H. flo. Ang. 287.

Creeping reſt-harrow, *Anonis procumbens maritima noſtras foliis hirſutie pubeſcentibus*, R. S. 332. *Ononis repens*, Lin. S. P. 1006. H. Flo. Ang. 273.

Field Sothernwood, *Abrotanum campeſtre*, R. S. 190. *Artemiſia campeſtris*, Lin. S. P. 1185. H. flo. Ang. 311.

Marſh fleabane, *Conyza foliis laciniatis*. R. S. 174. *Othonna paluſtris*, H. flo. Ang. 372. grows on Acle marſh, and on Ludham marſh.

Roman nettle, R. S. 140. *Utica pilulifera*, Lin. S. P. 1395. H. flo. Ang. 355. On Yarmouth Danes by the north gate.

Sea orache, with leaves like thoſe of the leſſer baſil, *Atriplex maritima noſtras ocymi minoris folia*, R. S. 153. *Atriplex pedunculata*, H. flo. Ang. 378.

The following have been diſcovered by the ſociety of botaniſts at Norwich, who would be glad to correſpond with any botaniſt in England or Wales, by ſending ſpecimens or ſeeds, and receiving ſuch ſpecimens from them; which may be done by directing to Mr. William Aram in Norwich.

Mare's-tail, *Hippuris vulgaris*, Lin. S. P. 6. H. flo. Ang. 1. On a bog near the bridge going to Coſteſſy.

Narrow-leaved water ſpeedwell, *Veronica ſcutellata*, Lin. S. P. 16. H. flo. Ang. 5. Grows on St. Faith's Newton bogs.

Butter-wort, or Yorkſhire ſanicle, *Pinguicula vulgaris*, Lin. S. P. 25. H. flo. Ang. 7. On Paulin heath near the mill, and on Coſſey common.

Stalked ſpeedwell, *Veronica montana*, Lin. S. P. 17. H. flo. Ang. 5. In Arming-hall wood.

Common hooded milfoil, *Utricularia vulgaris*, Lin. S. P. 26. H. flo. Ang. 8. On Coſteſſy common, and Poringland heath.

Leſſer hooded milfoil, *Utricularia minor*, Lin. S. P. 26. H. flo. Ang. 8. On Caſtor heath, near the Decoy.

Meadow clary, *Salvia pratenſis*, Lin. S. P. 35. H. flo. Ang. 9. On Horsford meadows.

Procumbent moſſy tillaea, or ſedum, *Tillaea muſcoſa*, Lin. S. P. L. 186. On Drayton heath, and ſeveral other places about Norwich.

Wild pinks in tufts, Park. 1338. *Holoſteum umbellatum*, Lin. S. P. 130. On ſeveral old walls in and about Norwich, plentifully.

N. B.

N. B. The two laſt plants were never known to be natives of England till very lately, that they were diſcovered by ſome members of the botanic ſociety of Norwich.

Branched reed-graſs, *Arundo calamagroſtis*, Lin. S. P. 121. H. flo. Ang. 43. At Hethel, in great plenty.

Small reed-graſs, *Arundo epigejos*, Lin. S. P. 120. H. flo. Ang. 43. At Banaugh, in a meadow, plentifully.

Annual darnel-graſs, *Lolium temulentum*, Lin. S. P. 122. H. flo. Ang. 44. At Heydon, among the corn.

Graſs-leaved plaintain, *plantago uniflora*, Lin. S. P. 167. H. flo. Ang. 53. On St. Faith's Newton bogs.

Ever-green alkanet, *Anchuſa ſempervirens*, Lin. S. P. 192.

Great cowſlips, or oxlips, *Primula veris*, B. Lin. S. P. 204. 3. H. flo. Ang. 70. At Lexham.

Sage-leaved black mullein, *Verbaſcum nigrum*, Lin. S. P. 253. H. flo. Ang. 76. At Helleſden.

The greater periwinkle, *Vinca major*, Lin. S. P. 304. H. flo. Ang. 77. Grows a little beyond Hetherſet.

Periwinkle, *Vinca minor*, Lin. S. P. 304. H. flo. Ang. 77. A little way out of Magdalen-gates Norwich, and in alderman Thomſon's grove in Thorp.

Deadly nightſhade, *Atropa Belladonna*, Lin. S. P. 260. H. flo. Ang. 79. On the road to Poſtwick, and at Carrow abbey and Coſſey.

Round-leaved water pimpernel, *Samolus valerandi*, Lin. S. P. 243. H. flo. Ang. 79. Between Earlham bridge and Colney.

The leſſer Venus looking-glaſs, or podded corn-violet, *Campanula hybrida*, Lin. S. P. 239. H. flo. Ang. 82. In Catton field, and at Cromer.

Black currants, *Ribes nigrum*, Lin. S. P. 291. H. flo. Ang. 85. By the ſide of Coſſey-beck, and at Horsford.

Hogs fennel, ſulpher-wort, *Peuſedanum officinale*, Lin. S. P. 353. H. flo. Ang. 101. At Yarmouth, Clay, and ſome other places.

Long leaved water hemlock, *Cicuta viroſa*, Lin. S. P. 366. H. flo. Ang. 106. At Heigham, Salehouſe, and at St. Faith's Newton.

Alexanders, *Smyrnium oluſatrum*, Lin. S. P. 376. H. flo. Ang. 109. On Boteler's hills, at Carrow abbey, and in the hedge going to Thorp.

Dwarf elder, wall-wort, or dane-wort, *Sambucus ebulus*, Lin. S. P. 385. H. flo. Ang. 113. Grows by Caiſter near Norwich.

The leaſt rupture-wort, or all-ſeed, *Linum radiola*, Lin. S. P. 402. H. flo. Ang. 117. On St. Faith's Newton bogs.

Long leaved roſa ſolis, or ſun dew, *Droſera longifolia*, Lin. S. P. 403. H. flo. Ang. 117. Grows on St. Faith's Newton bogs, and on Muſhold heath, by the ſpring.

Mouſetail, *Myoſurus minimus*, Lin. S. P. 407. H. flo. Ang. 118. Betwixt Poringland and Brook, and on St. Faith's Fair-ſtead.

Poetick Daffodil, *Narciſſus poeticus*, Hill's Eden. 495. In upland paſture, between Ranaugh and Salehouſe.

Daffodil with two flowers in a ſheath, a ſhort bell-ſhaped nectarium, and noding flowers, *Narciſſus medio luteas*. At Beeſton Old-hall rookery. Mill. Dict. 8. Ed.

Lancaſhire aſphodel, or baſtard aſphodel, *Narthecium oſſifragum*, H. flo. Ang. 129. At Derſingham near Lynn.

Leſſer water plantain, *Aliſma ranunculoides*, Lin. S. P. 487. H. flo. Ang. 137. On Coſteſſy common.

Black

Black whorts, whortle-berries, or bill berries, *Vaccinium myrtillus*, Lin. S. P. 498. H. flo. Ang. 142. On Paulin heath by the windmill.

Cran-berries, moſs-berries, moor-berries, *Vaccinium oxycoccus*, Lin. S. P. 500. H. flo. Ang. 143. On Derſingham moor, and on Cawſton heath.

Spurge laurel, *Daphne laureola*, Lin. S. P. 510. H. flo. Ang. 145. On Boteler's hills, near Trowſe, and St. Faith's Newton.

Yellow centaury, *Centaurium luteum perfoliatum*, R. S. 287. *Blackſtonia perfoliata*, H. flo. Ang. 147. At Arminghall.

Herb Paris, true love, or one-berry, *Paris quadrifolia*, Lin. S. P. 526. H. flo. Ang. 150. In Blackwell and Piſſmill woods, and in Rackheath high wood near Norwich.

Common golden ſaxifrage, *Chryſoſplenium oppoſitifolium*, Lin. S.P. 569. H. flo. Ang. 156. Grows by Poringland and Stoke in ſeveral places.

Alternate-leaved golden ſaxifrage, *Chyrſoſplenium alternifolium*, Lin. S. P. 569. H. flo. Ang. 156. In the ſame places with the former.

Deptford pink, *Dianthus armeria*, Lin. S. P. 586. H. flo. Ang. 161. In alderman Thomſon's grove in Thorp.

Childing pink, *Dianthus prolifer*, Lin. S. P. 587. H. flo. Ang. 161. Park 1338. In a cloſe on the bank ſide over againſt Helſdon old Hall, about half a mile out St. Auſtin's gates Norwich. N. B. This plant was never found wild in any other place of England but Selſey iſland in Suſſex.

Maiden pink, *Dianthus deltoides*, Lin. S. P. 588. H. flo. Ang. 161. At Clay, in great plenty.

Small corn catchfly, or campion, *Silena Anglica*, Lin. 594. H. flo. Ang. 164. About half a mile without St. Giles's gate Norwich.

Night flowering catchfly, *Silena noctiflora*, Lin. 599. H. flo. Ang. 165. In the road to Bawbergh.

Knotted ſpurry, or Engliſh marſh Saxifrage, *Spergula nodoſa*, Lin. S. P. 630. H. flo. Ang. 178. On Coſteſey common.

Water avens, *Geum rivale*, Lin. S. P. 717. H. flo. Ang. 198. In the Oſier ground before Thorp.

Paſque flower, *Anemone pulſatilla*, Lin. S. P. 759. H. flo. Ang. 209. On Tulip hills at Lexham.

Great baſtard black hellebore, bears-foot, or ſetterwort, *Helleborus foetidus*, Lin. S. P. 784. H. flo. Ang. 215. Betwixt Stukey and Wells, and at Brampton.

Meadow cow-wheat, *Melampyrum pratenſe*, Lin. S. P. 843. H. flo. Ang. 235. In the meadows near St. Faith's.

Dittander, or pepperwort, *Lepidium latifolium*, Lin. S. P. 899. H. flo. Ang. 244. At Clay.

Treacle worm-ſeed, *Eryſimum cheranthoides*, Lin. S. P. 923, H. flo. Ang. 251. Near Trowſe, plentifully.

Yellow rocket, *Syſimbrium monenſe*, Lin. S. P. 918. H. flo. Ang. 259. On Yarmouth church walls.

Yellow vetchling, *Lathyrus aphaca*, Lin. S. P. 1029. H. flo. Ang. 275. Near Arminghall.

Marſh chickling vetch, *Lathyrus paluſtris*, Lin. S. P. 1034. H. flo. Ang. 277. In a meadow below Ranaugh.

Spring tare, *Ervum ſolonienſe*, Lin. S. P. 1040. H. flo. Ang. 279. A little beyond Lakenham on the road to Caiſter.

Imperforate St. John's wort, *Hypericum montanum*, Lin. S. P. 1105. H. flo. Ang. 291. In Thorp wood.

American cudweed, *Gnaphalium margarilaceum*, H. flo. Ang. 312. In gravel pits on Muſhold-heath.

Carduus

Carduus heterophyllus, Lin. S. P. 1154. On Stratton heath.

Plowman's ſpikenard, *Conyza ſquarroſa*, Lin. S. P. 1205. H. flo. Ang. 314. About a mile beyond Buxton.

Marſh ragwort, or birds-tongue, *Senecio paludoſus*, Lin. S. P. 1220. H. flo. Ang. 317. At Binham near Wells.

Sea ſtarwort, *Aſter tripolium*, Lin. S. P. 1226. H. flo. Ang. At Clay, and the marſhes by Acle bridge.

Triple ladies traces, *Ophrys ſpiralis*, Lin. S. P. 1340. H. flo. Ang. 338. On Coſſey common, and Muſhold heath.

Bee orchis, *Ophrys apifera*, H. flo. Ang. 340. At Arminghall, Dunſtan, Hethel, and Heydon.

The leſſer bur-reed, *Sparganium natans*, Lin. S. P. 1378. H. flo. Ang. In water-pits near Heydon.

Rough carex, *Carex brizoides*, Lin. S. P. 1381. H. flo. Ang. 349. Fiſh ſtreet common, Heydon.

Sweet willow, Dutch myrtil, *Mirica gale*, Lin. S. P. 1453. H. flo. Ang. At Colton, Caſtleriſing, and Wood Baſtick.

Rough horſe-tail, or ſhave-graſs, *Equiſetum hyemale*, Lin. S. P. 1517. H. flo. Ang. 381. In Arminghall wood.

Adder's tongue, *Ophioglo ſſum vulgatum*, Lin. S. P. 1518. H. flo. Ang. 382. In a cloſe near Bixley church.

Moon-wort, *Oſmunda lunaria*, Lin. S. P. 1519. H. flo. Ang. 382. On Muſhold heath.

Marſh fern, *Acroſtichum thelypteris*, Lin. S. P. 1528. H. flo. Ang. 384. In Ranaugh meadows.

Hart's tongue, *Aſplenium ſcolopendrium*, Lin. S. P. 1537. H. flo. Ang. 384. On Little Plumpſtead, and Sprowſton churches.

Spleenwort, *Aſplenium ceterach*, Lin. S. P. 1538. H. flo. Ang. 385. On Heydon church walls.

Pepper-graſs, *Pilularia globulifera*, Lin. S. P. 1563. H. flo. Ang. 393. On St. Faith's Newton bogs.

Common club-moſs, *Lycopodium clavatum*, Lin. S. P. 1564. H. flo. Ang. 393. On Muſhold heath, by the ſpring.

Marſh club-moſs, *Lycopodium inundatum*, Lin. S. P. 1565. H. flo. Ang. 394. In the ſame place with the laſt.

Smooth chara, *Chara flexilis*, Lin. S. P. 1624. H. flo. Ang. 465. In ſome water-pits at Heydon.

Sea ragged ſtaff, or gelly fucus, *Fucus gelatinoſus*, H. flo. Ang. 471. at Clay on the beach.

Solid puff-balls, or truffles, *Lycoperdon tuber*, Lin. S. P. 1653. H. flo. Ang. 501. In lord Leiceſter's park, plentifully.

The principal rivers of this county are the Greater and the Smaller Ouſe, the Yare, and the Waveny. The Greater Ouſe riſes in Northamptonſhire, and flowing through the counties of Buckingham, Bedford and Cambridge, and dividing the laſt county from Norfolk, falls into an arm of the German ſea, called the Waſhes, at Lynn-Regis. This river is remarkable for its ſudden and impetuous inundations, particularly at the full moon, in the vernal and autumnal equinoxes, when a vaſt body of water from the ſea runs up againſt the ſtream with prodigious violence, overflowing the banks, and ſweeping off every thing in its way.

The Smaller Ouſe riſes in Suffolk, and dividing that county from Norfolk, diſcharges itſelf into the Greater Ouſe, on its entering this county.

The Yare has its ſource about the middle of the county, and running eaſtward, paſſes by the city

city of Norwich, and falls into the German ſea, at Yarmouth.

The Waveny riſes in Suffolk, and running ſouth-eaſt, after ſeparating that county from Norfolk, diſcharges itſelf into the Yare, ſome miles before it reaches Yarmouth.

On the ſea-coaſt, as well as in the rivers, there is plenty of fiſh, by which means the principal markets in the county are continually ſupplied with them, as well as the towns and villages by the ſea-ſide.

This county has but one remarkable mineral ſpring, which is at Thetford, a market town of great antiquity: the water appears to have ſomewhat of iron; for galls will turn it firſt purple and then black. It will let fall ſpontaneouſly a dram of an earthy ſubſtance of the colour of oker, which being calcined in a crucible, ſome of its particles may be attracted by a loadſtone. From other experiments, it appears to be impregnated with iron, ſulphur and natron; and it works gently by ſtool and urine, and ſharpens the apppetite: it reſtores loſt ſtrength, and cures pains of the ſtomach, and of the head, as well as fainting, vomiting, convulſions and indigeſtions, difficulty of breathing, and the beginning of a conſumption; it alſo kills worms.

The natural productions of Norfolk are corn, ſaffron, cattle, wool, rabbits and honey; and in the Yare is a delicious fiſh, called the Ruffe, ſaid to be peculiar to that river. Jet and ambergris are ſometimes found on the coaſt. The principal manufactures are worſted, woollens and ſilks, in all which the inland parts are employed, particuly in Norwich ſtuffs and crapes.

This county is divided into thirty-one hundreds. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and dioceſe of Norwich, and has ſix hundred and ſix-

ty pariſhes, one city, and thirty-two market towns: namely, the city of Norwich, Aleſham, Attleborough, New Buckenham, Burnham, Caſtle-Riſing, Caſton, Clay, Cromar, Eaſt Dereham, Diſſe, Downham, Fakenham, Foulſham, Harleſton, Eaſt Harling, Hickling, Hingham, Holt, Loddon, Lynn-Regis, Methwold, Repeham, Sechy, Snetſham, Swaffham, Thetford, Walſham, Walſingham, Watton, Windham, Wurſted, and Yarmouth. It ſends twelve members to parliament; namely, two for the county, two for Norwich, two for Lynn-Regis, two for Yarmouth, two for Thetford, and two for Caſtle-Riſing.

In our account of the towns and villages of this county, we ſhall enter by the road which leads from London to King's Lynn.

The firſt town of any conſequence is DOWNHAM, commonly called MARKET-DOWNHAM, which is ſeated on the Great Ouſe, eighty-nine miles north by eaſt of London, and has its name from its hilly ſituation, Don or Down ſignifying a hill. It has a bridge, though a very indifferent one, over the Ouſe, and a port for barges. Its market is of very ancient date, it being confirmed by Edward the Confeſſor; and it has two fairs, the firſt held on the 27th of April, for horſes and toys; and the other on November 2, for toys.

WEST DEREHAM, a village three miles ſouth-eaſt of Downham, is remarkable for a monaſtery of White canons, founded by Hubert Walter, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the reign of king John, the revenue of which was valued at the ſuppreſſion at 252 l. a year. This village has two fairs, held on the 3d of February, and the 28th of September, for cattle and toys.

On the weſt ſide of the river Ouſe lies Merſhland, ſo called on account of its low, marſhy ground. Several are of opinion, it was formerly

merly recovered from the ſea; but the inhabitants could not entirely guard againſt inundations, one of which was by ſalt-water, and the other the freſhes; by the laſt of theſe there was damage done to the value of 42,000l. They have ſince attempted to keep out the ſea with brick walls, ſupported with earth; which it is hoped will anſwer their expectation. Merſhland is computed to contain thirty-thouſand acres, which yield good profit by grazing; but there are ſo many ditches made, to draw off the water, that the land looks as if it were cut in pieces; and there are no leſs than one hundred and eleven brick bridges over them. The ſoil is ſo good, that it is ſaid Tilney-Smeeth alone feeds thirty-thouſand ſheep; but the air is aguiſh, and an ague caught here is called the Merſhland bailiff.

We cannot here forbear mentioning a very remarkable circumſtance: there is a little village about three miles from Market-Downham, called HELGAY, ſituated in a peninſula, that does not conſiſt of above a thouſand acres. The inhabitants of which are, once in ſix or ſeven years, infeſted with an incredible number of field-mice, which would, like locuſts, devour their corn of every kind; but as certain as this viſitation happens, a prodigious flight of Norway owls are ſure to arrive, and ſtay till they have totally deſtroyed theſe little miſchievous animals. The pariſhioners pay almoſt the ſame veneration to theſe birds, as the Egyptians did to the ibis, and will not annoy them, which they might eaſily do, ſince pigeons are not more tame: they are far more beautiful than ours, and are day birds: they have pretty long ears, and, in other reſpects, their heads reſemble thoſe of cats. They meddle with nothing but the mice, and conſtantly return home, as ſoon as they have executed the buſineſs, which they

are

are providentially ſent to perform. See *Gent. Mag.* Vol. XXIV. P. 215.

At MODNEY, in the pariſh of Helgay, was a ſmall priory of Black monks, which was a cell to Ramſey abbey in Huntingdonſhire.

At WALSOKEN, eight miles to the weſt of Downham, and on the weſt ſide of Merſhland and Cambridgeſhire, was a college or hoſpital, dedicated to the Trinity, which is ſaid to have belonged to the abbey of Ramſey in Huntingdonſhire.

In the pariſh of WEARHAM, ſouth-eaſt of Downham, was a Benedictine priory, dedicated to St. Guenoto, or St. Winwaloe, as ancient as the reign of king Richard the Firſt, or king John, ſubordinate to the convent of Muſterell, in the dioceſe of Amiens in France, which convent ſold it in the year 1321, to Hugh Scarlet of Lincoln, who gave it to the abbey of Weſt-Dereham.

In the chapel of St. Mary de Bello Loco, ſaid to lie near Downham, was a priory of Benedictine monks, who, in the twenty-fourth of Henry the Sixth, were united to the monaſtery of Ely in Cambridgeſhire.

On leaving Downham, you proceed eight miles north to SECHY, or SEECHING, a town ſeated on a ſmall river navigable for boats, and has a conſiderable market held once a fortnight, that is, every other Tueſday, for fat bullocks.

At WORMGAY, or WRANGEY, near Sechy, was a priory of Black canons, built by William, the ſon of Reginald de Warren, in the reign of king Richard the Firſt, or king John, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, the Holy Croſs, and St. John the Evangeliſt; and, in 1468, was united to the priory of Pentney.

At SHOULDHAM, ſouth-eaſt of Sechy, Jeffrey Fitz-Piers, earl of Eſſex, in the reign of king Richard

Richard the Firſt, founded a Gilbertine convent for canons and nuns, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and under the government of a prior. This convent was endowed at the ſuppreſſion with 138l. 18s. 1d. a year.

Four miles north of Sechy is LYNN-REGIS, or KING'S-LYNN, which is thus named by way of diſtinction from three villages in the county, named Weſt-Lynn, North-Lynn, and Old-Lynn. The learned author of the additions to Camden obſerves, that its original name was Len, which, in the Saxon tongue, ſignifies a farm or tenure in fee. It was formerly called Biſhop's-Lynn, from its belonging to the biſhop of Norwich: but coming by exchange into the hands of Henry the Eighth, it obtained its preſent name. It is ſeated ten miles north of Downham, forty-two weſt by north of Norwich, forty-ſix north by eaſt of Cambridge, and ninety-eight on the ſame point from London. It is a rich and large town; tolerably regular and well built: the greateſt part of it is ſurrounded with a wall and a deep trench, and through it runs four ſmall rivers, over which there are about fifteen bridges. From the ruins of the works, demoliſhed in the civil wars, it appears to have been a place of great ſtrength. It extends along the eaſt ſide of the Ouſe, which, upon a high ſpring tide, is ſaid to riſe twenty feet perpendicular, and is about the breadth of the Thames above London bridge.

At the north end of the town is a fortreſs, commonly called St. Anne's fort, with a platform of twelve large guns, which command all ſhips that go in and out of the harbour. Beſides the wall, it is defended by regular baſtions; and the ditch lies almoſt in the form of a ſemicircle. The principal church is dedicated to St. Margaret, and is built in the Gothic taſte. It is accounted by

ſome,

ſome, one of the largeſt pariſh churches in England. It has a handſome lofty lantern over the middle of the croſs iſle; and at the weſt end are two towers, in one of which are eight tuneable bells; and on the other is a lofty ſpire, which, from the ground, is two hundred eighty-eight feet high, and equal to the length both of the church and chancel. The body conſiſts of three large iſles. In this church is a fine library. The other pariſh church is dedicated to All Saints. In September 1741, the ſpires of both churches were blown down by a ſtorm of wind; but they have ſince been both rebuilt. The chapel of St. Nicholas is reckoned one of the handſomeſt and largeſt of the kind in England. It conſiſts of three iſles, two hundred feet in length from eaſt to weſt, and ſeventy-eight in breadth. It has a bell-tower of free-ſtone, above which riſes an octagon ſpire, which together are a hundred and ſeventy feet high; and in this chapel is a library erected by ſubſcription. Here is alſo a Preſbyterian and Quakers meeting-houſe. The ſtreets are narrow, but well paved. It has a ſpacious fine market-place, in the quadrangle of which is a ſtatue of king William the Third, and a croſs covered with a dome, encompaſſed with a gallery, and ſupported by ſixteen pillars. The market-houſe is built with free-ſtone after the modern taſte, ſeventy feet high, and adorned with ſtatues and other embelliſhments. The theatre, ſays an ingenious author, is very neat, neither profuſely ornamented, nor diſguſtingly plain. The aſſembly rooms are capacious, and handſomely fitted up; they conſiſt of three on a line; the firſt an old town-hall, fifty-eight feet high, twenty-ſeven broad, and of a well-proportioned loftineſs, would be a very good ball-room, had it a boarded floor, but at preſent forms a very noble anti-room. It

opens

opens into the ball-room, which is ſixty feet in length, twenty-ſeven in breadth, and twenty in height, and would have been an elegant one had the muſic gallery been placed backwarder. The card room is twenty-ſeven feet ſquare, and twenty-two high; and as the three are upon a line, it would have given them an uncommon elegance, had the openings from one into another been in three arches in the center, ſupported by pillars, inſtead of the preſent glaſs doors. The eye would then have commanded at once a ſuite of a hundred and forty-five feet; which, with handſome luſtres properly diſpoſed, would have rendered theſe rooms inferior to few in England. Here is a good cuſtom-houſe, with a convenient quay and warehouſes. The king's ſtaith, or quay, where the greateſt part of the wines imported are landed and depoſited in large vaults, is a handſome ſquare, encompaſſed with brick buildings. In the center of which is a ſtatue of king James the Firſt. The entrance into the harbour has many flats and ſhoals; but the harbour itſelf is extremely ſafe, and ſo capacious, as to be able to receive two hundred ſhips. The ſituation of Lynn, near the influx of the Ouſe into the ſea, gives the inhabitants an opportunity of extending their trade into eight different counties; ſo that they ſupply many conſiderable cities and towns with heavy goods, not only of our own produce, but imported from abroad. The town deals more largely in coals and wine, than any other place in England, except London, Briſtol and Newcaſtle. In return for theſe commodities, Lynn receives back for exportation, all the corn which the counties it ſupplies can ſpare; and of this ſingle article Lynn exports more than any other port in the kingdom, except Hull in Yorkſhire. Its foreign trade is very

ry conſiderable, eſpecially to Holland, Norway, the Baltic, Spain and Portugal.

Among the other public ſtructures, here is a town-houſe, called Trinity-hall, which is a noble, ancient fabrick, an exchange of free-ſtone, with two orders of columns, erected at the expence of Sir John Turner: ſeveral alms-houſes, and in the pariſh of All Saints, a ſmall hoſpital, where four men live rent free; and another called St. Mary Magdalen's, which was anciently a priory, but was rebuilt in 1649, and is at preſent under the care of two ſenior aldermen, choſen by the other governors. In 1682, a ruinous old chapel in this town, was converted into a work-houſe, in which fifty poor childeren are taught to read and ſpin, and at a fit age put out apprentices. This is, by an act of parliament, ſettled in the guardians of the poor. Here is alſo a Bridewell.

King's Lynn was a borough by preſcription before the reign of king John, who, on account of its adhering to him againſt the barons, made it a free borough, with large privileges, appointing the town a provoſt, and giving it a ſilver cup of about eighty ounces, double gilt and enamelled, with four large ſilver maces, that are carried before the mayor: king Henry the Eighth's ſword, which he gave to the town, on its coming into his poſſeſſion, by exchange with the biſhop of Norwich, is likewiſe carried before the mayor. King Henry the Third made it a mayor town, on account of the inhabitants ſerving him againſt the barons; and in the late civil wars it held out for king Charles the Firſt, and ſuſtained a ſiege againſt upwards of eighteen thouſand men, for above three weeks; but for want of relief, was at length obliged to ſurrender, and to pay ten ſhillings a head for every inhabitant, with a month's pay to the ſoldiers, to prevent its being plundered. In ſhort,

this

this town, which has had fifteen royal charters, is governed by a mayor, an high-ſteward, an under-ſteward, a recorder, twelve aldermen, and eighteen common-councilmen, with other inferior officers; and every firſt Monday in the month, the mayor, aldermen, the reſt of the magiſtrates, and the preachers, meet, to determine all controverſies in an amicable manner, between the inhabitants, in order to prevent law-ſuits. This excellent cuſtom was firſt eſtabliſhed in 1588, and is called the feaſt of reconciliation. The town, beſides its market on Saturdays, has a fair on the 2d of February, for wearing apparel, and all ſorts of goods from London.

There were anciently in this town many religious foundations, particularly a cell of a prior and three Benedictine monks, belonging to the monaſtery of Norwich cathedral, founded by biſhop Herbert about the year 1100, and dedicated to St. Margaret. Petrus Capellanus founded an hoſpital here in 1145, for a prior and twelve brethren and ſiſters, nine of whom were to be found, and three leprous: this was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. About the year 1261, a convent of Grey friars was founded here by Thomas de Fletcham. The friars Poenitentia Jeſu Chriſti, were ſettled in this town before the fifth of Edward the Firſt, and continued here till the ſuppreſſion of that order. In the ſame reign was an hoſpital here of St. John Baptiſt, conſiſting of a warden or maſter, and ſeveral poor brothers and ſiſters, the revenues of which were valued at the diſſolution at 7 l. 7 s. 1 d. per annum. Here was likewiſe, in the ſame reign, a houſe of Auſtin friars, but it was valued at the diſſolution at only 1 l. 4 s. 6 d. per annum. There was alſo in this town a houſe of Black friars before the twenty-firſt of Edward the Firſt, ſaid to have been founded by Thomas Gedney.

ney. And not far from the town houſe called Trinity hall, but nearer to the river, was a college of twelve prieſts, founded by Thomas Thurſby, mayor of this town, about the year 1500.

At BLACKBOROUGH, a village in the pariſh of Middleton, ſouth-eaſt of Lynn, Roger de Scales, and Muriel his wife, erected a priory in the reign of Henry the Second, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary and St. Catharine. In this priory were religious of both ſexes; but before the year 1200, Robert, the ſon of the above Roger, ſettled this houſe upon nuns of the order of St. Benedict, who were about ten in number, and continued till the general ſuppreſſion, when their revenue was valued at 42 l. 6 s. 7 d. a year.

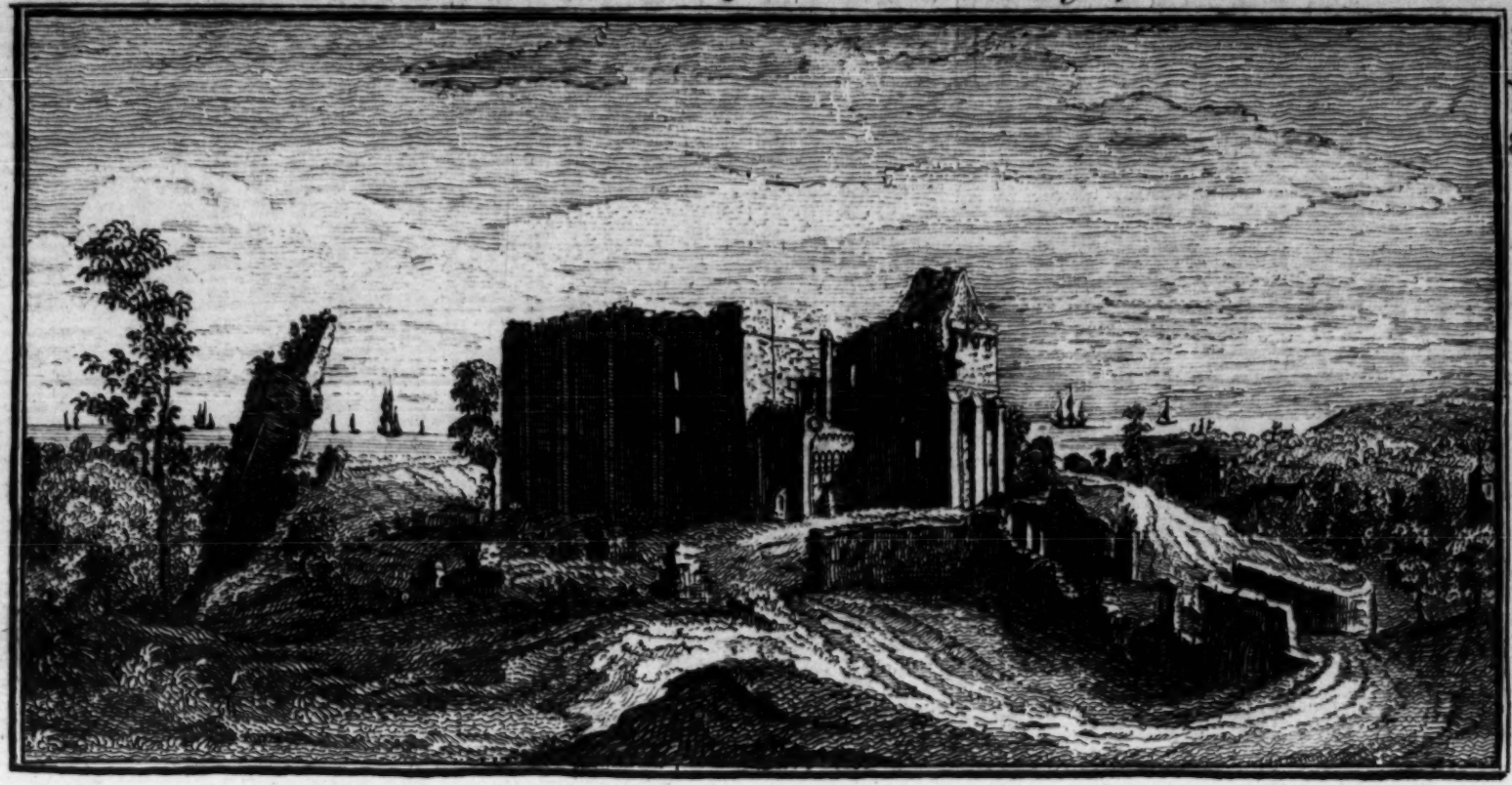
At SOUTH LYNN, near Lynn-Regis, we find mention made of a houſe of White friars, founded in the thirteenth century, but the foundation is by different authors aſcribed to different perſons. At the diſſolution it had a prior and ten brethren, and yet the revenue was only valued at 11 l. 15 s. 8 d. per annum.

From King's Lynn we ſhall follow the road to the northern part of the county, and at the diſtance of four miles north-eaſt of the above town, we come to CASTLE-RISING, which obtained its name from an old caſtle, which, together with the town, is ſituated on a lofty eminence. This caſtle was built by William de Albini, earl of Arundel and Suſſex, in the time of king Henry the Firſt. There were in the walls of it three towers, which the lords Hunſtanton, Watton and Ridon, were bound to defend and maintain; and to ſupport their men they had a power given them by a ſtatute of the third of Edward the Firſt, to take proviſion of the circumjacent villages, paying for it within forty days. From king Henry the Firſt to the twenty-ſeventh of Henry the Third, the

Albines,

BRITISH
MUSEUM

The South View of Castle-Rising Castle, *in the County of* Norfolk.



Vol. VI. pa. 259.

Albines, earls of Arundel and Suſſex, held this caſtle, by which tenure they enjoyed a third part of the cuſtoms of the port of Lynn, till the people of Lynn beſieged one of the earls in the caſtle, and ſo ſtreightened him, that he was forced to releaſe his right to them, and ſwear never to attempt the recovery. Of the remains of this caſtle we have given a view.

Caſtle-Riſing is ninety-ſeven miles diſtant from London, and is an ancient borough by preſcription, governed by a mayor and twelve aldermen. It was formerly a conſiderable place, but its harbour being choaked up with ſand, it is in a manner deſerted, and has loſt both its trade and moſt of its inhabitants. Here is, however, an hoſpital for twelve poor men, and an alms-houſe for twenty-four poor widows, both founded by the family of the Howards. In the neighbourhood of the town is a large chaſe, with the privileges of a foreſt. This town, and ſome of the neighbouring pariſhes, retain the old Norman cuſtom, by which all wills muſt be proved before the parſon of the pariſh.

From hence a road extends ſix miles north to SNETSHAM, which is ſituated ninety-nine miles north by eaſt of London, near the riſe of the little river Ingol, and was formerly famous for its herds of cattle, on which account it was called Neotſham, which in length of time became changed to Snetſham. It was once a royal demeſne with many privileges, but is now an inconſiderable place, yet has a market on Fridays.

Here is the ſeat of Nicholas Styleman, Eſq; where Mrs. Styleman has formed ſome very agreeable plantations, particularly thoſe upon a ſtream, which ſhe calls Newbridge and Catharine's Iſland. This ſtream, which is naturally only a ditch, ſhe has improved with ſuch taſte, that it reſembles a winding

winding river, and is the greateſt ornament of her plantations. On one part of its banks, is a neat circular cottage for breakfaſting; near it is a menagery, with a great variety of birds; and in this part of the plantation are all ſorts of water-fowl. From hence you croſs the ſtream, and paſs along its winding banks to a grotto, ſtuck full of ſpars, ſhells, ſea-weed, coral, ore, &c. diſpoſed with taſte and elegance, on a ground of powdered ſhells, ſtuck in cement. It is in a very pretty ſituation, by the ſide of the river, cloſe to a ſmall caſcade, and in the ſhade of ſeveral large weeping willows. The ſtream is ſtill more beautiful in the other plantation, called Catharine's Iſland, which forms five little woody iſlands, with cool, ſhady and ſequeſtered walks about it, in a taſte that does great honour to this moſt ingenious lady's fancy. Behind the houſe, the plantations have great variety, and are alſo ſketched out with much taſte.

At DOCKING, a village near Snetſham, we find great improvements made in the land; one farm of two thouſand five hundred acres being gained from ſheep-walks, is regularly incloſed, and yields immenſe crops of corn; this has been mentioned as the beſt farm in Europe. At this village we find mention made of a priory, which belonged to an abbey in Normandy, but we have no farther account of it.

In the entrance of Docking is the ſeat of Mrs. Henley, where the plantations, though ſmall, are in a very agreeable taſte. There is here a light and elegant temple, ſo well placed, as both to command a fine view of the country, and alſo to form an agreeable object in ſight of the houſe. Here is alſo an hermitage, which conſiſts of a little cottage of two rooms, ſituated in one of her plantations of firs and ſhrubs. The firſt room is walled with oyſter-ſhells, the white ſide outwards, and

the

the brown edges filed off; the pavement is of clean ſmall pebbles; the chimney-piece of grotto ſhell-work: the cieling is papered, and at one end of the room is the hermit's bed, which has painted canvas curtains. The other room is wainſcotted with curious old carved wainſcot of the reign of Henry the Seventh, and the cieling, &c. decorated in a ruſtic manner, with feſtoons of ſea-weed, painted ropes, and deal ſhavings, in a Gothic, but very neat taſte.

At FLITCHAM, on the ſouth-eaſt of Snetſham, was a priory, or hoſpital, of the order of St. Auguſtine, ſubordinate to Walſingham, to which it was given by Dametta de Flitcham, in the reign of king Richard the Firſt. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and at the diſſolution was endowed with 55l. 5s. 6d. a year.

At HITCHAM, a village three miles north of Snetſham, is the mouth of a river which affords a convenient harbour for ſmall veſſels. This village has a fair on the 3d of Auguſt, for cattle.

The road from hence extends four miles north to HUNSTANTON, where was a royal tower built by St. Edmund, king and martyr; there that prince lived near a year in retirement, during which he got the pſalms of David, in the Saxon tongue, by heart. Four miles to the north-eaſt of this village is St. Edmund's cape, ſo called from the above prince, who landed there, in a neighbouring port, with a great retinue from Germany, on Offa's conſtituting him his heir by adoption to the kingdom of the Eaſt Angles.

From Hunſtanton a road runs north-weſt, and paſſes a little to the ſouth of BRANCASTER, which is about ten miles north-eaſt of Snetſham, and is generally allowed to have been the ancient Brannodunum of the Romans, though it is now but a country village. The intrenchment which remains,

is called by the neighbouring inhabitants Caſter, and includes about eight acres of ground, where Roman coins have been often dug up. Here are evident remains of a Roman camp, and all the parts ſhew it was not done in a hurry, it being very regular and well deſigned, for the ſtation upon the northern ſhore, againſt the incurſions of the Saxons.

The road paſſes on the ſouth of Brancaſter, and extends to the eaſtward to MARKET BURNHAM, which is thus called from its being a market town, to diſtinguiſh it from ſeven villages at a ſmall diſtance, known by the name of Burnham, and diſtinguiſhed from each other by a particular appellation. It is ſeated about two miles from the northern ſhore, and a hundred and ſixteen north-north-eaſt of London. It has a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, held on the 15th of March, for cheeſe, &c. and on the 1ſt of Auguſt, for horſes. In this town was Sir Ralph de Hemenhale, and Sir William de Calthorp, Knights, founded a houſe of Carmelite, or White friars, in the year 1241, which upon the diſſolution was valued at 2l. 5s. 4d. per annum.

About three miles to the weſtward of the laſt mentioned town is BURNHAM DEEPDALE, which ſtands within half a mile of the ſea, and is remarkable for its ſalt marſhes, which are not only excellent for feeding ſheep, but for keeping them in health. There are little hills caſt up, all along the ſea ſide, which were doubtleſs the burying-places of the Danes and Saxons; becauſe theſe nations were wont to bury the dead bodies, and afterwards raiſe a hill over them. The other villages of the name of Burnham contain nothing remarkable.

At CREKE, or CREAK, a village, ſeated four miles to the ſouth of Market Burnham, is a large Saxon fortification, and the way that leads from

it

it is ſtill called Bloodgate, from the diſmal ſlaughter made there between the Danes and Saxons.

In a field near Creke, Sir Robert de Nerford, principal warden of Dover caſtle, built here, in the year 1206, a ſmall church to the honour of St. Mary, alſo a chapel dedicated to St. Batholomew, and an hoſpital for the maintenance of a maſter, four chaplains, and thirteen poor men: immediately after the death of the founder, the maſter and chaplains aſſumed the habit of canons regular, and from that time were called the prior and canons of St. Mary de Pratis near Creak. Alice, widow of the ſaid Robert, conveyed the advowſon and patronage of this priory to king Henry the Third. It is ſituated between Burnham and Creak, whence hiſtorians ſometimes called it by the name of Burnham priory. This priory was made an abbey by king Henry the Third in the year 1230: but it was diſſolved in the reign of king Henry the Seventh, and its revenues ſettled by that prince's mother, on Chriſt's college in Cambridge.

Four miles to the eaſtward of Market-Burnham, and about two miles to the north of the high road, is HOLKAM, a village about three miles ſouth-weſt of Wells, which has a ſmall fair for toys, held on Eaſter-Monday. Near this village is the ſeat of the counteſs of Leiceſter, built by the late earl. On approaching it from the ſouth, the firſt objects are a few ſmall clumps of trees, which ſketch out the way to a triumphal arch, under which the road runs. This ſtructure is in a beautiful taſte, and elegantly finiſhed; it is extremely light, and the white flint ruſtics have a fine effect. A narrow plantation, on each ſide a broad viſto, leads from hence to an obeliſk, at the diſtance of a mile and a half. At the bottom of the hill, on which the obeliſk ſtands, are two neat ſmall porter's lodges. Riſing with the hill, you approach the obeliſk through a fine plantation, and at once open

open eight viſtoes to the ſouth front of the houſe, which may be ſaid to conſiſt of five quadrangles, the center and the four wings; each of the fronts preſenting a center and two wings. That to the ſouth is light, airy and elegant. The portico is in a fine taſte, and the Corinthian columns beautifully proportioned: but on your advancing near, you find no entrance to the houſe, there being no ſtairs up to the portico; and this circumſtance, ſays our author, after ſo fine an approach, and ſo long ſeeing the portico where you expect to enter, becomes a diſappointment, and is a fault in the building. The two wings are light and elegant, but much leſs magnificent than the center. The north front conſiſts of a row of Venetian windows, over another of common ſaſhes in the ruſtics.

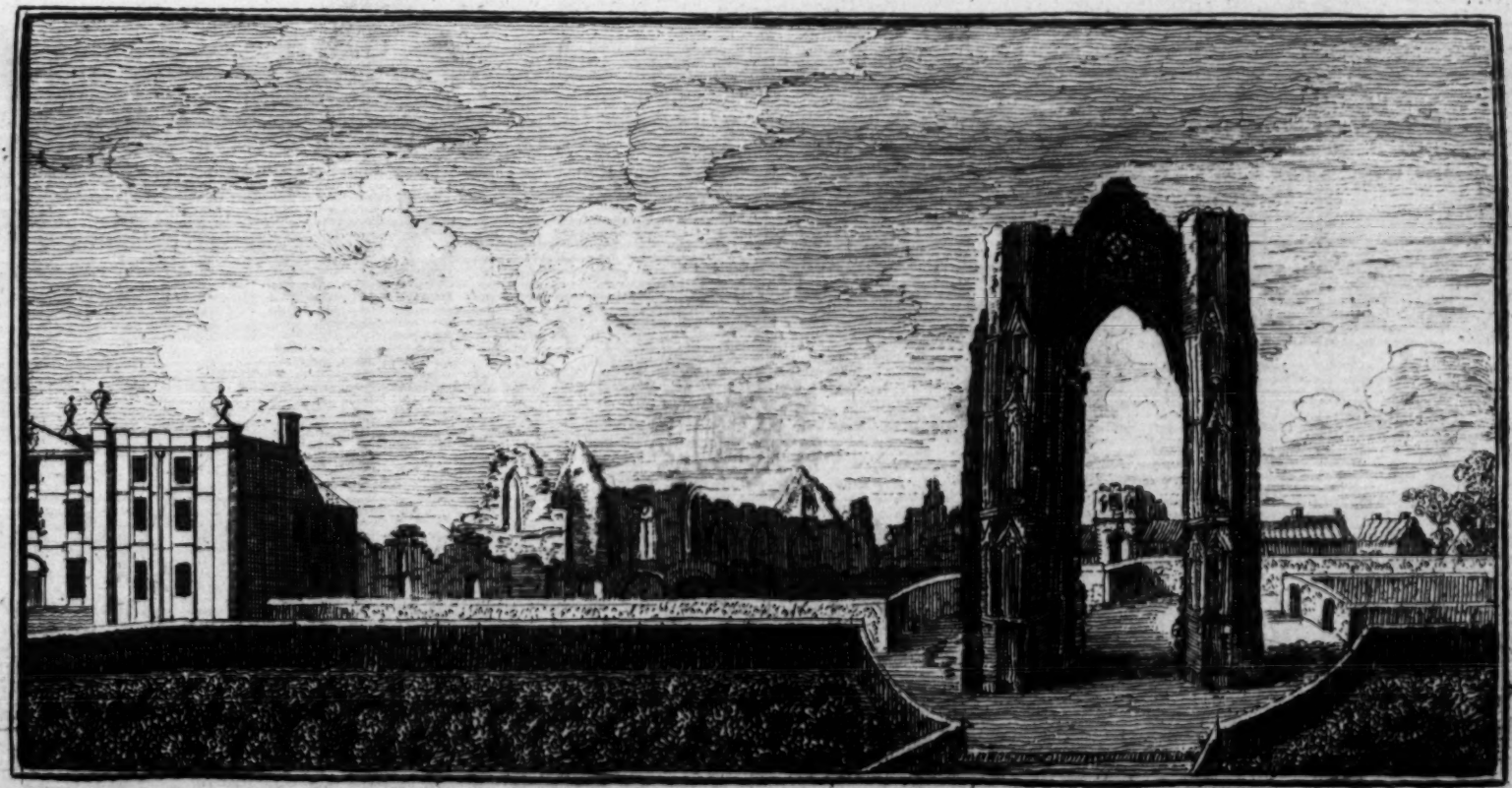
The inſide of the houſe is remarkable for its convenience. You enter the great hall, which is a cube of forty-eight feet, ſupported by 18 large Corinthian columns. The ſaloon is forty-two feet by twenty-ſeven, and hung with crimſon caffoy: the pier-glaſſes are ſmall, on account of the narrowneſs of the piers, but in a very elegant taſte. The rooms to the left of the ſaloon are, firſt a drawing room, thirty-three feet by twenty-two, hung with crimſon caffoy. The pier-glaſſes are large and exceedingly elegant: and the agate tables extremely beautiful. The landſcape room, which is a dreſſing room to the ſtate bed-chamber, is hung with crimſon damaſk. The walls of the chapel are of Derbyſhire marble, and the altar, with all the decorations, are in a very fine taſte. The ſtate bed-chamber is fitted up with great elegance. It is hung with French tapeſtry, except between the piers, which is painted by Mr. Saunders. The bed is cut velvet, upon a white ſattin ground, and appears in common in a very handſome gilt ſettee under a canopy of ſtate. The chimney-

chimney-piece is remarkably beautiful. The other rooms are very noble, and furniſhed with great elegance, particularly the drawing-room and the ſtatue-gallery: the laſt is extremely magnificent. It conſiſts of a middle part, ſeventy feet by twenty-two, and at each end an octagon of twenty-two, open to the center by an arch; in one are compartments with books, and in the other ſtatues: thoſe in the principal part of the gallery ſtand in niches in the wall, along one ſide of the room, on each ſide the chimney-piece. Among theſe ſtatues is the figure of Diana, which is extremely fine; and another of Venus in wet drapery, which is likewiſe exquiſite; for nothing can exceed the manner in which the form of the limbs is ſeen through the clothing. The rooms are adorned with paintings of the greateſt maſters, and moſt of the cielings are of gilt fret work and Moſaic.

On the north ſide of the park, the object moſt ſtriking is a very beautiful lake, the ſhore of which is bold, and covered with wood to a great height, and on the top is the church. The plantations in general, are ſketched with extraordinary taſte, and appear in various points of view infinitely more conſiderable than they really are. At the north entrance into the park, they ſhew prodigiouſly grand; you look full upon the houſe, with a very noble back ground of wood; the obeliſk juſt about the center, with an extenſive plantation on each ſide, that renders the view really magnificent. Nothing can be more beautiful than the proſpect from the church; the houſe appears in the midſt of an amphitheatre of wood, the plantations riſing one above each other. Another point of view is the vale on the eaſt ſide of the park, where the north plantation ſtretches away to the right with vaſt magnificence, the ſouth woods to the left, and joining in the front, the whole has a noble effect.

Three miles to the ſouth-eaſt of Holkam is WALSINGHAM, which is ſituated one hundred and twenty-two miles north-north-eaſt of London, and is a pretty good town, though it is but a ſmall place to what it was formerly; it having been much frequented by pilgrims, who came to pay their devotions here, at a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, where there is a ſpring, called the Virgin Mary's, or the Holy well; and on a ſtone upon the edge of it is a croſs, where the people uſed to kneel, and throw in a piece of gold, while they wiſhed for any thing they wanted. Here are alſo the ruins of a priory of canons regular of St. Auguſtine, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was at firſt a chapel founded in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, by Richolde, mother of Jeffrey de Favarches, who in the reign of William the Conqueror made it a priory, and introduced the Black canons. After the diſſolution the lands were granted to Thomas Sidney, Eſq; from whom it deſcended to Robert earl of Leiceſter, who in 1650 conveyed it to Henry Engliſh, Eſq; Its annual value according to Dugdale, was 391 l. 11 s. 7 d. but according to Speed, 446 l. 14 s. 4 d. The walls are generally in ruins, only there are two parts, which ſeem to have been gate-houſes, that ſtill remain, and one of them is finely adorned with carved work; the other parts ſhew that it was once a ſpacious, magnificent ſtructure. Of theſe remains we have cauſed a view to be engraven. Walſingham has a market on Fridays, and one fair, on Whit-Monday, for pedlars goods and horſes.

At LITTLE or OLD WALSINGHAM, which is ſeated about two miles to the north-eaſt of Great Walſingham, was a houſe of Franciſcan friars, founded about the year 1346, by Elizabeth de Burgo, counteſs of Clare, the foundreſs of Clare hall



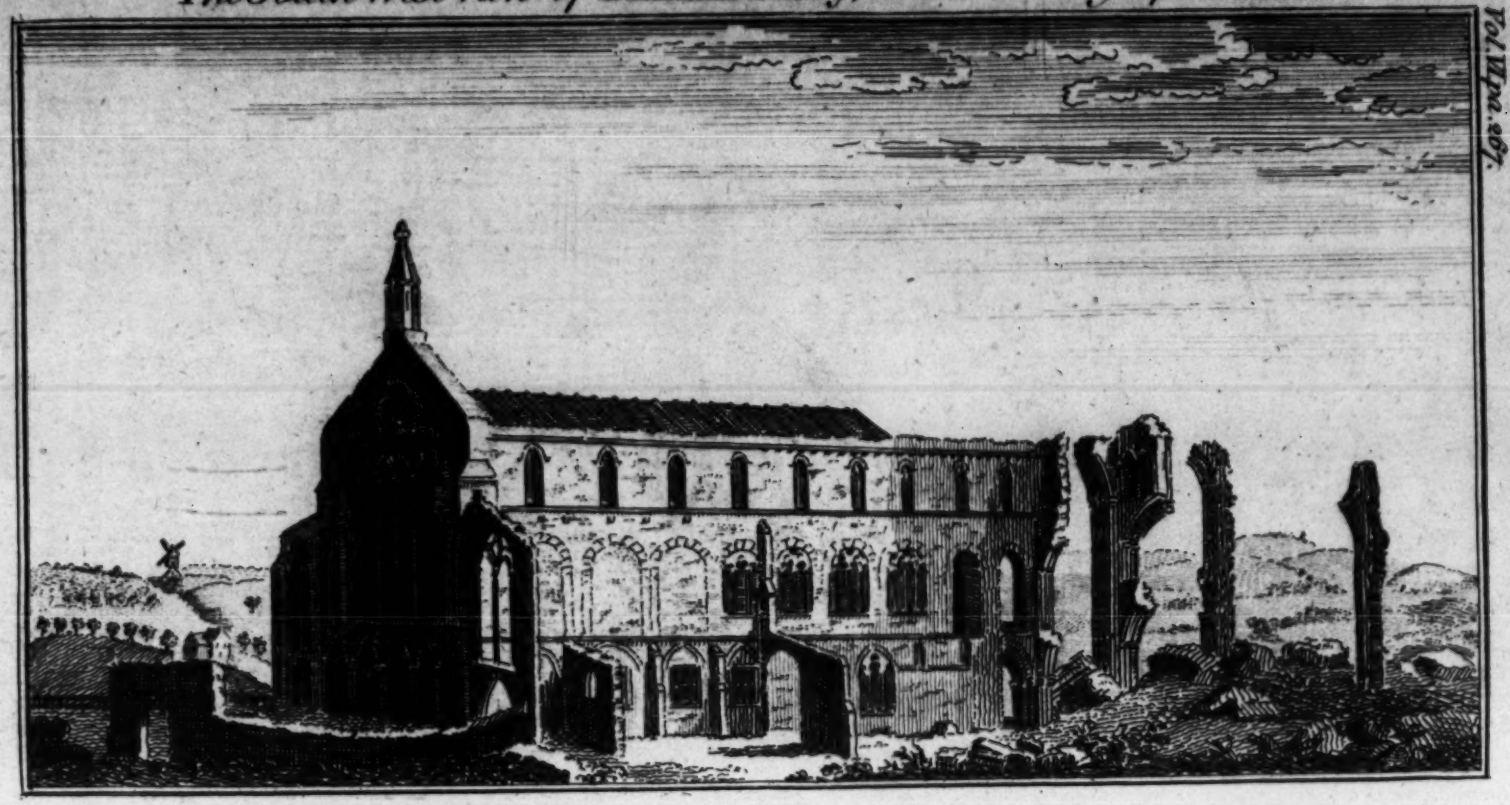
Vol. II. pa. 266.

The East View of Walsingham Priory, *in the County of* Norfolk.

BRITISH
MUSEUM

BRITISH
MUSEUM

The South West View of **Binham Priory**, *in the County of* **Norfolk**.



hall in Cambridge. It had houſes and gardens valued at the diſſolution at 3 l. per annum. And at Queengate in the pariſh of Snoring-Parva, alſo near Walſingham, was a lazer-houſe in the year 1380.

Near Walſingham was Bingham priory, which was a cell to St. Alban's in Hertfordſhire. It was founded by Peter de Valoines, to whom the Conqueror had given twenty manors in this county, and Albreda his wife, ſiſter to Eudo, ſteward to king Henry the Firſt, for the health of the ſouls of king William the Conqueror, and Maud his queen, and for the good eſtate of Henry the Firſt. It was amply endowed with lands and revenues for monks of the order of St. Benedict; and was to pay yearly to the church of St. Albans a mark of ſilver and no more. In king John's reign, Robert Fitzwalter was the patron who beſieged this priory, and reduced it to great diſtreſs, in order to reinſtate Thomas the prior, whom the abbot of St. Albans had depoſed; but the king upon complaint ſent down forces, and raiſed the ſiege. Part of this priory is demoliſhed, but there is a handſome, large ſtructure, ſtill remaining, which has the appearance of a fine church; and at one end is a beautiful front of Gothic workmanſhip, and under the great window, a portico. It was valued at the ſuppreſſion at 160 l. a year. Of this ſtructure we have cauſed a view to be engraved.

Five miles to the north of Walſingham is WELLS, which is ſeated within a mile and a half of the ſea, and was, in the laſt century, a conſiderable market town. It has pretty good accommodations for travellers, but has at preſent neither market nor fair. The manor of Wells being given to the abbey of St. Stephen in Normandy by William de Streis, in the reign of William the Conqueror, here was fixed an alien prio-

ry of Benedictine monks from that foreign houſe; but king Edward the Fourth gave it to the dean and chapter of St. Stephens, Weſtminſter, who enjoyed it till the general diſſolution.

Five miles to the ſouth of Walſingham is FAKENHAM, which had anciently ſalt-pits. On a hill in the neighbourhood of this town are kept the ſheriff's term, and a court for the whole county.

A little to the ſouth of Fakenham is a village called HEMPTON, which has a fair on Whitſun-Tueſday, and another on the 22d of November, for horſes and horned cattle. In this village was an ancient hoſpital dedicated to St. Stephen, which afterwards became a ſmall priory of three or four canons of the order of St. Auſtin. It is ſaid to have been founded by Roger de St. Martino, in the reign of Henry the Firſt. Its revenues were valued at the diſſolution at 32 l. 14 s. 8 d. per annum.

Near COKESFORD, north-weſt of Fakenham, Hervey Belet, in the beginning of the reign of king John, founded an hoſpital for a warden, being a prieſt, and thirteen poor people, dedicated to St. Andrew.

At the village of EAST RUDHAM, which is ſituated about ſix miles to the weſtward of Fakenham, William Chaney founded a priory of regular canons of the order of St. Auſtin, in the church of St. Mary, who about the beginning of the reign of Henry the Third were removed to the extremity of the pariſh eaſtward, to a place called Cokesford, alſo dedicated to the Virgin Mary, where a prior and about nine Black canons continued till the time of the diſſolution, when their revenue was valued at 121 l. 18 s. 10 d. per annum. At Rudham are two fairs, on the 17th of May, and the 2d of October, for horſes, &c.

About

About two miles weſt of Rudham is HOUGHTON, the ſeat of the earl of Orford, which was built by Sir Robert Walpole. It is encompaſſed on every ſide with noble plantations. The woods, which are ſeen from the ſouth front of the houſe, are planted with great judgment, in order to remedy the defect of the flatneſs of the country, they being ſo diſpoſed, as to appear one behind another in different ſhades, to a great extent. The houſe is a fine building, and the rooms are fitted up in as magnificent a manner as can be conceived, the chimney-pieces, door-caſes, windows and cornices being extremely fine, and the pictures are exceeded by no collection in the kingdom, except the royal one, they being ſome of the beſt pieces of the greateſt maſters.

We ſhall now return back to Fakenham, a few miles to the ſouth of which is RAINHAM, the ſeat of the lord Townſhend. The county around it is finely cultivated, and the ſituation of the houſe, the park and the water, very deſirable: the building is, however, rather a good houſe than a magnificent one. The rooms are adorned with ſeveral fine paintings, among which is an admirable picture of Beliſarius, by Salvator Roſa, in which the expreſſion is inimitable. Lady Townſhend's dreſſing-room is furniſhed with prints, ſtuck with much taſte on a green paper, which have a very pleaſing effect.

From Fakenham a road leads fourteen miles north-eaſt to HOLT, which is a ſmall obſcure town, that has a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, held on the 25th of April, and the 24th of November, for horſes. It takes its name from the woods growing about it; Holt, in the Saxon language, ſignifying a wood.

At BLAKENEY, four miles north-weſt of Holt, Richard and John Stormer, and Thomas Thober,

ber, built a church and habitation for friars of the Carmelite order, about the twenty-firſt year of king Edward the Firſt.

About three miles north by weſt of Holt is CLAY, a village ſeated about a mile and a half from the ſea ſide, and had a market, which is now diſuſed, but has ſtill a fair, which is held on the 19th of July for horſes. In the reign of king Henry the Second, Maud de Harſcoley gave the manor of Fieldawling, near this town, to the abbot and convent of Savigny in Normandy; upon which there came hither ſome Ciſtercian monks of that houſe, to which this was a cell, as it was afterwards to Long Benington in Lincolnſhire.

From Holt a road extends eight miles eaſt to CROMER, a town ſeated on the ſea ſhore one hundred and twenty-ſeven miles north-north-weſt of London, and twenty-four north of Norwich. It has a harbour, and was formerly a much larger town than it is at preſent, it having had two pariſh churches, one of which, with many houſes, was ſwallowed up by an inundation of the ſea. It is, however, ſtill a pretty large town, principally inhabited by fiſhermen, who chiefly apply themſelves to the catching of lobſters, which are caught here in great numbers, and carried to Norwich, and ſometimes to London. It has a market on Saturdays, and a fair on Whitſun-Monday, for petty chapmen.

The church of SHERINGHAM, a village near Cromer, being given by Walter Giffard, earl of Buckingham, in the reign of king Henry the Second, to the abbey of Nuthall in Buckinghamſhire, here was a cell of Black canons for ſome time, belonging to that abbey.

From Cromer a road extends fifteen miles north-weſt to WORSTED, or WURSTED, which is a hundred and ſeventeen miles north-eaſt of London,

and

and thirteen miles north by eaſt of Norwich, and is remarkable for the invention of twiſted woollen yarn, which from hence obtained the name of worſted. Here is a manufacture of worſted ſtuffs; and ſtockings are made in great quantities, both knit and woven. This town has a market on Saturdays, and a fair on the 3d of May, for horned cattle, horſes and petty chapmen.

In a meadow near BEESTON, nor far from Worſted, the lady Margery de Creſſy, about the end of the reign of king John, built a ſmall monaſtery for a prior, an abbot and four Auſtin canons, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and its revenues were valued at the ſuppreſſion at 43 l. 2s. 4 d. a year.

At the head of a cauſeway, in the pariſh of GREAT HOBBIES, ſouth-weſt of Worſted, Sir Peter de Alto-Boſco, knight, in the reign of king John, or king Henry the Third, founded an hoſpital dedicated to the Virgin Mary, for a maſter and ſeveral poor people.

The manor of LESSINGHAM, north-eaſt of this town, was given by Girard de Gourney, in the reign of William Rufus, to the abbey of Bec in Normandy, upon which an alien priory was ſettled here, which was ſubordinate to Ogborn near Marlborough in Wiltſhire, but the manor was given by king Edward the Fourth to King's college in Cambridge, to which it ſtill belongs.

The manor of HORSTED, a village about four miles ſouth-weſt of Worſted, with the advowſon of the church there, were given by king William Rufus to the abbeſs and nuns of the Trinity at Caen in Normandy.

About four miles ſouth-eaſt of Worſted was St. Bennet's abbey, commonly called St. Bennet in the Holme. It was built by Canute the Daniſh king, and afterwards ſo fortified with ſtrong walls

and bulwarks, that it rather reſembled a caſtle than a cloiſter. It ſtood out for ſome time againſt William the Conqueror, and at length was betrayed by a monk, on condition of his being abbot, but he was ſoon after hanged for his villany. Sir Henry Spelman tells us, that in his time there was a great heap of the ruins of this abbey.

Twelve miles ſouth-weſt of Worſted is the city of NORWICH, the capital of the county. By the Saxons it was called Norwic, *nor* ſignifying north, and *wic* a bay, ſtation, or caſtle; for it may be conſidered as ſeated on a bay of the river Yare, and it received the appellation of north from its ſituation with reſpect to a very ancient fortified town, about three miles diſtant, called Caſter, from the ruins of which Norwich is generally ſuppoſed to have riſen. Norwich is ſeated near the confluence of the rivers Venſder, or Winſder, and the Yare, twenty-ſeven miles weſt of Yarmouth, forty-two eaſt by ſouth of King's-Lynn, and a hundred and nine north-eaſt by north of London. It was plundered and burnt by Sueno king of Denmark; but ſoon recovering itſelf, it had in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor one thouſand three hundred and twenty burgeſſes. It ſuffered greatly by the inſurrection of Ralph, earl of the Eaſt-Angles, againſt William the Conqueror, in whoſe reign it was beſieged and reduced by famine.

After this it remained in a ſtate of quiet for ſome time, and the biſhop's ſee was removed from Thetford hither; when Herbert Loſinga, being accuſed of ſimony in obtaining the epiſcopal ſee of Thetford, endeavoured to atone for this ſin by building a very handſome cathedral at Norwich, to which he removed the ſee, and accordingly the firſt ſtone was laid in 1096. On the ſouth ſide of it he founded a monaſtery, which he very liberally endowed.

endowed. He alſo built two pariſh churches, and erected a palace for himſelf and his ſucceſſors.

After this Norwich became remarkable for merchandize and the great numbers of inhabitants, who were increaſed by many Jews that flocked thereto. In the 17th year of king Stephen, this city was in a manner built anew, and was made a corporation, and that monarch granted it to William his third ſon; but Henry the Second took it from him. However his ſon Henry, to engage Hugh Bigod, earl of Norfolk, to aſſiſt him in his endeavours to wreſt the crown from his father, promiſed him this city, and put him in poſſeſſion of the caſtle; where he fortified himſelf, and received many French and Flemings. But the king ſoon vanquiſhed him, and not only took this, but all other caſtles from him, and forced him to pay a fine of a thouſand marks; however, by this means, the city received a great deal of damage. After this Lewis of France, aſſiſting the barons againſt king John, and his ſon Henry the Third, ſoon took it by ſiege, plundered the citizens, and again reduced it to a poor condition.

In the next age it flouriſhed again, and the inhabitants petitioned the king in parliament, that they might have liberty to wall the city round; which they accordingly did upon leave granted. In the reign of Henry the Fourth, inſtead of bailiffs and coroners, they began to be governed by a mayor and two ſheriffs; and in the heart of the city, near the market croſs, they built a beautiful town-houſe. In the year 1348, they were viſited by the peſtilence, which about that time was ſpread not only over England, but almoſt over all Europe. It ſwept away in this city in about ſix or ſeven months fifty-ſeven thouſand three hundred and ſeventy-four people, beſides mendicants and dominicans, which may ſerve to ſhew how well it

was inhabited. Norwich underwent other misfortunes at different times, but it would be too tedious to inſiſt upon them particularly, only we ſhall take notice, that in 1507, it was almoſt entirely conſumed by fire; and that it was plundered in the time of Ket's rebellion. Since that time it has enjoyed almoſt continual peace, and is now one of the moſt conſiderable towns in this iſland, if we conſider the number and wealth of the citizens, its extent, its manufactures and its commerce. King Henry the Fourth made this city a county of itſelf, and impowered the inhabitants to chooſe a mayor and two ſheriffs, inſtead of bailiffs, by whom they had till then been governed, according to the charter they had obtained from king Stephen.

This city has now a mayor, a recorder, a ſteward, two ſheriffs, twenty-four aldermen, and ſixty common-council men, with a town-clerk, a ſword-bearer, and other inferior officers. The mayor is nominated on May-day by the freemen, who return two aldermen to their court, one of whom is elected, and with great pomp ſworn into his office on the Tueſday before Midſummer-eve. The mayor, during his mayoralty, the recorder and the ſteward for the time being, are juſtices of the peace and of the quorum, in the city and its liberties, and the mayor, after his mayoralty expires, is juſtice of the peace during life. One of the ſheriffs is annually elected by the aldermen, and the other by the freemen, on the laſt Tueſday in Auguſt, and ſworn on the 29th of September. The common-council men are elected in Midlent.

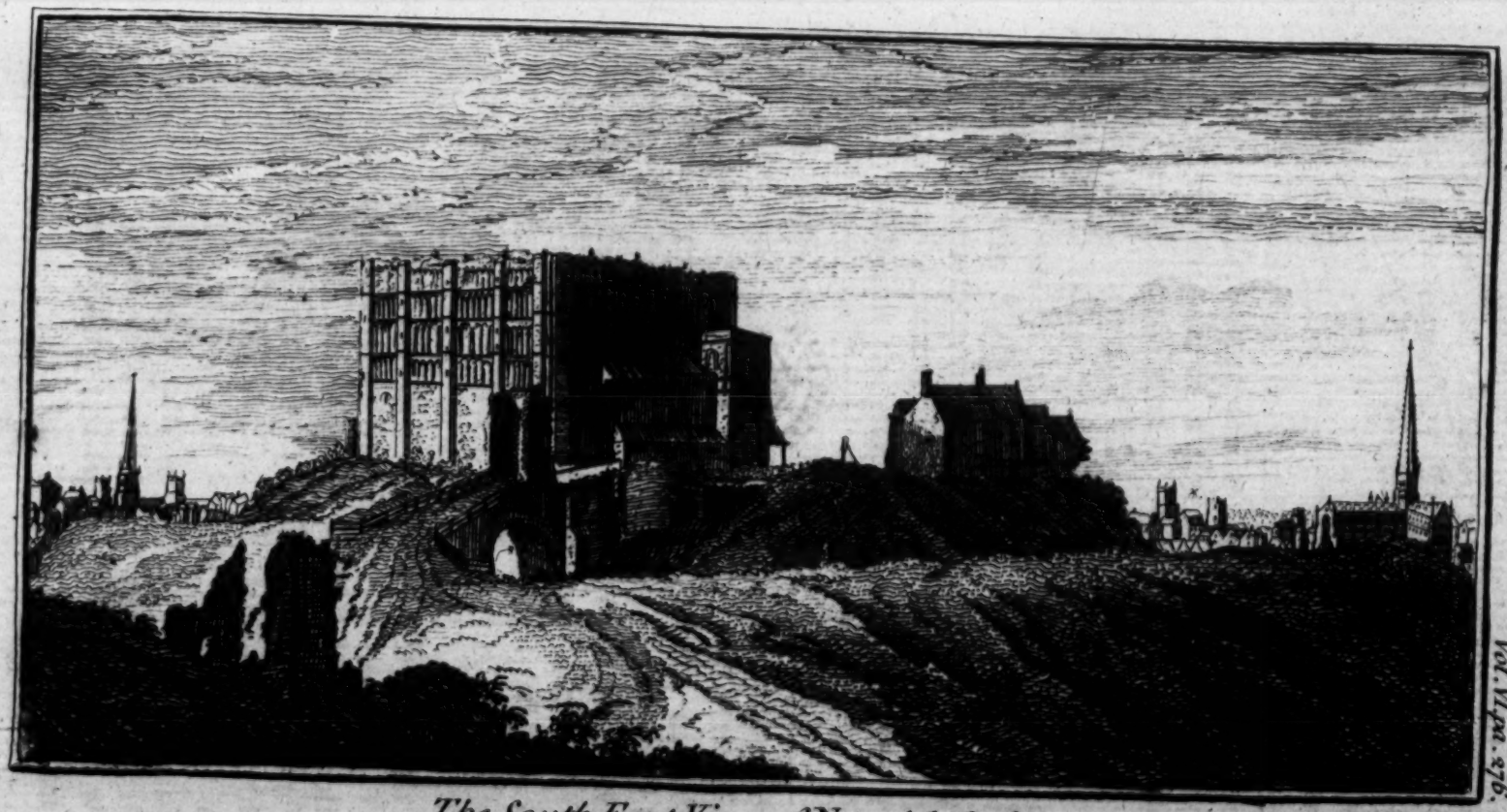
Norwich is ſeated upon the ſide of a hill, and is encompaſſed by a flint ſtone wall and a deep ditch, which were begun in 1294, and finiſhed in fifteen years; but the wall is now much decayed,

and

and daily more and more declining. There were at firſt twelve gates and forty towers; and on the eaſt, it is defended by the river Yare, which has very high banks and a deep channel; and over it are ſix bridges. There is a conſtant intercourſe and trade between Norwich and Yarmouth, by keels, wherries and boats, daily paſſing from one to the other, laden with coals, fiſh, and all ſorts of merchandize. It is in length from north to ſouth near two miles, and in breadth about a mile. By a parochial liſt of the number of houſes and inhabitants within the city of Norwich, the precinct of the cloſe, and the hamlets or ſuburbs belonging to the ſaid city, taken in the month of July, 1752, it appears, that the number of houſes then amounted to ſeven thouſand one hundred and thirty-nine, and of ſouls to thirty-ſix thouſand one hundred and ſixty-nine: ſo greatly have they encreaſed ſince the year 1693, when the number of ſouls in this city amounted only to twenty-eight thouſand eight hundred and eighty-one, by which it is evident, that in the ſpace of fifty-two years, Norwich has added ſeven thouſand two hundred and eighty-eight perſons to the number of its inhabitants. Yet notwithſtanding this, Norwich appears to have been in ancient times, much more populous than it is at preſent, ſince it formerly contained fifty-eight parochial churches and chapels, which are now reduced to thirty-ſix churches, beſides the cathedral and a church in the ſuburbs; and ſome of theſe are very mean buildings. The cathedral is a large ſtructure, whoſe roof and cloiſters are admired for their workmanſhip. It is not that which was built by Herbert Loſinga, for that was burnt down by an accidental fire. After which John of Oxford, biſhop of this ſee, reſtored it to its former ſplendor,

dor, and rendered it much more ornamental. On the roof, over the body of the church, is carved in various little images, the hiſtory of the bible, from the creation of the world to the aſcenſion of Jeſus Chriſt, and the deſcent of the Holy Ghoſt. About one hundred and fifty years ago, the top of the ſteeple was blown down; it has been but lately rebuilt, and is now one of the higheſt in England, it being three hundred and fifteen feet high from the ground. The ſpire is very ſtrong, though the inſide is brick, and the weathercock from the top ſtone is three quarters of a yard high, and one yard and two inches long. King Henry the Eighth, at the diſſolution of the abbey, removed the monks, who were ſixty in number, and placed in their room, a dean and ſix prebendaries. There were a great number of magnificent monuments in this church; but moſt of them were demoliſhed and pulled down, in the time of the grand rebellion.

Beſides the churches, there are five diſſenting meeting-houſes, and a Romiſh chapel; two of the churches are allowed for the uſe of the Dutch and Flemings, who were formerly there in great numbers, and had ſeveral ſingular privileges granted them. The other remarkable buildings are the ancient palace of the duke of Norfolk, which was formerly a noble and magnificent ſtructure, reputed the largeſt houſe in England. The caſtle, of which we have given an engraved view, is ſeated on a high hill, and ſurrounded by a very deep ditch, over which is a ſtrong bridge, with an arch of an extraordinary ſize. It is ſuppoſed to have been founded in the beginning of the Saxons time, and afterwards repaired by Hugh Bigod, earl of Norfolk. It is now the common jail of the county, and by it ſtands the ſhire-houſe, where the ſummer aſſizes are conſtantly kept. There is a beau-



Vol. VI. pa. 276.

The South East View of **Norwich Caſtle.**

BRITISH MUSEUM

beautiful town-houſe in the market-place, and a Guildhall in St. Andrew's pariſh, which was formerly the monaſtery church of the Black friars. The houſe of correction, called Bridewell, is cloſe by St. Andrew's church, and built with ſquare flint ſtones, ſo curiouſly joined together, that no mortar can be ſeen. The market-croſs is built with free-ſtone and is very lofty; it is erected in the manner of a piazza, and is very beautiful and commodious. The king's ſchool was anciently a chapel, ſubject to the prior and convent of the cathedral church; but after the diſſolution, it was turned into a grammar-ſchool, by Edward the Sixth; and was endowed with the lands, tenements and poſſeſſions of the ſaid chapel, for the maintenance of a ſchool-maſter and uſher, ſince which time the ſalary has been enlarged. The ſcholars are nominated by the mayor for the time being, with the majority of the aldermen. As for the houſes, they are generally very handſome and lofty, eſpecially about the market-place; however, in the lanes and leſſer ſtreets, there are ſome thatched-houſes, but not very contemptible; and theſe in time will diſappear, for all new houſes are to be tiled. Some authors, call Norwich an orchard in a city, or a city in an orchard, on account of the great variety of gardens, and trees in a particular part, near the walls.

In the city are twelve charity-ſchools, where two hundred and ten boys and one hundred and forty-four girls are taught, clothed, and ſupplied with books. Here are alſo four hoſpitals, one of which, called St. Helen's, was originally founded for the entertainment of ſtrangers by king Henry the Eighth, but is now appropriated to the uſe of the poor of the city, and in it are maintained a maſter, a chaplain, and eighty poor men and women,

men, clothed in grey; theſe muſt be ſixty years of age before they can be admitted. Another of the hoſpitals, called Doughty's, conſiſts of a maſter, ſixteen poor men, and eight women, all clothed in purple. The other two hoſpitals are, one for boys, and the other for girls; the boys hoſpital contains thirty poor boys, who are taught to read and write, and at a proper age put out apprentices; and the girls hoſpital is for the like number of girls, who are provided for in the ſame manner. Each of theſe hoſpitals was founded by a mayor of this city.

In this city a number of ingenious and learned gentlemen have formed themſelves into a botanic ſociety, whoſe influence will doubtleſs be very conſiderable in reviving the ſtudy of botany (which has been too much neglected) in different parts of the kingdom.

On the banks of the river, gardens were opened ſome years ago for the entertainment of the public, in the manner of Vaux-hall gardens, near London. Here is alſo a play-houſe.

The river Yare is navigable to this city, without locks, though no leſs than thirty miles diſtant from its mouth. The woollen manufacture, for which this city has long been famous, and in which, even the children are employed, was originally brought hither by the Flemings, in the reign of king Edward the Third, and afterwards greatly improved by the Dutch, who, flying from the duke of Alva's perſecution, were ſettled here by queen Elizabeth, and taught the inhabitants to make woollen ſtuffs, as ſays, baize, ſerges, and ſhalloons, in which this city carries on a prodigious foreign trade, as well as to London, and the other parts of Great Britain. Camblets, druggets, and crapes, are woven here in great perfection,

tion, of which this city is ſaid to ſell to the value of 200,000l. a year. Four wardens of the worſted weavers are annually choſen out of the city, and four out of the neighbourhood, who are ſworn to take care that no frauds are committed in the manufacture. Here is alſo a body of woollen manufacturers denominated the Ruſſia company, who employ perſons in all the country round, to ſpin yarn for them. There is likewiſe a ſtocking manufacture here, of which this city has been computed to vend to the value of 60,000l. a year. The inhabitants are, in general, ſo employed in their manufactures within doors, that the city ſeems as if it was deſerted, except on Sundays and holidays, when the ſtreets ſwarm with people. By an act of parliament paſſed in the year 1726, certain duties are laid upon goods brought into the city, and the produce of theſe duties applied to the repair of its bridges, walls, gates, waſtes, wharfs, and roads.

There are here three markets on Wedneſdays, Friday, and Saturdays, and the laſt in particular, is affirmed to be the greateſt in England, it being well ſtocked with corn, horned cattle, hogs and ſheep, with prodigious quantities of all ſorts of proviſions, as likewiſe yarn, worſted, and every thing uſually found in markets. This city ſends two members to parliament, and has three fairs, which are held on the day before Good-Friday, on the Saturday before Whit-Sunday, and the Saturday after, for horſes, ſheep, lambs, and petty-chapmen.

In this city, and its neighbourhood, were formerly many religious foundations. Herbert Loſing, as we have already ſhewn, not only built the cathedral, which he dedicated to the Trinity, but on the ſouth ſide of it, houſes for a prior and ſixty Benedictine monks, who were

were ſettled here about the year 1100, and continued till the general diſſolution, when the annual revenues of the biſhopric were valued at 1050l. 17s. 6d. and the revenues of the prior and convent at 1061l. 14s. 3d. On a hill in Thorpwood, near the city, biſhop Herbert built a little priory and church, dedicated to St. Leonard, in which he placed ſeveral monks, while the above cathedral and priory were building, and a ſucceſſion of others was continued here, as a cell to the priory, till the diſſolution. At about half a mile to the north-eaſt of the city, biſhop Herbert alſo built and endowed an hoſpital for leprous perſons, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen: it was under the government of a maſter or warden, and was valued at the diſſolution at 10l. per annum. An hoſpital dedicated to St. Paul, called the Norman Spital, was afterwards begun in this city by the prior and convent of the cathedral, and finiſhed in 1121, and was under the government of a maſter or warden, appointed by the monks. Here was an ancient nunnery, dedicated to St. Mary and St. John, to which king Stephen, giving lands and meadows without the ſouth gate, Seyna and Lectelina, two of the nuns, began in 1146 the foundation of a new convent, called Kairo, or Carow, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and conſiſted of a prioreſs and nine Benedictine nuns, and at the ſuppreſſion was endowed with 64l. 6s. 6d. per annum. On the weſt ſide of Conisford-ſtreet, was Hildebrond's, or Hilburn's-Spital, ſometimes called Ivy-hall, or St. Edward's hoſpital, which was founded about the year 1200, by Hildebrond le Mercer, citizen of Norwich, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It had a maſter or warden, and ſome brethren; but was ſo decayed, that its revenues, at the

the ſuppreſſion, were valued at no more than 14 l. 2 d. per annum. The Grey friars came to this city in the year 1226, when John de Haſtingford is ſaid to have founded a houſe for them on the eaſt ſide of North Conisford. The Black friars came to Norwich about the ſame year, and by the favour of Sir Thomas Gelham, knight, and other benefactors, were ſeated in the church of St. John Baptiſt; but about the firſt year of the reign of Edward the Second, that king gave them the ground on the ſouth ſide of the river, in St. Andrew's pariſh, where the friars de Sacco had their houſe, and here the Black friars built a new church and convent. Before the year 1249 Walter de Suffield, *alias* Calthorp, biſhop of Norwich, built and endowed an hoſpital near his palace, dedicated to St. Giles, for a maſter, ſome prieſts, and lay-brethren; the revenues of which, at the diſſolution, amounted to 102 l. 15 s. 2 d. a year. In the fields, on the ſouth-weſt part of the city, John Brown, a prieſt, built about the year 1250 a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which was at firſt deſigned only for an hoſpital, but ſoon became a noble college, conſiſting of a dean, chancellor, precentor, treaſurer, four prebendaries, ſix chaplains and other officers, whoſe revenues were valued at the ſuppreſſion at 86 l. 16 s. per annum. The White friars coming to this city in 1256, Philip Cougate, a merchant here, founded a houſe for them, on the eaſt ſide of a ſtreet, anciently called Cougate. The friars de Sacco were ſettled here about the year 1266, at a houſe in the city, which, at their ſuppreſſion, was given to the Black friars. The Auſtin friars were ſettled here before the eighteenth of Edward I. but it is not agreed who founded their houſe. At Weſt-acre was a priory of Black canons, who afterwards

terwards became canons of the order of St. Auſtin, begun by Oliver, a pariſh prieſt, and his ſon Walter, in the time of William Rufus. It was dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints. About the end of the reign of Edward the Third, mention is made of ſeveral hoſpitals, ſpitals, or lazer-houſes, for the reception of leprous people, without the gates of the city; all of which were under the government of a maſter, and ſupported by the voluntary alms of the inhabitants.

This city has produced, among others, the following eminent perſons.

Matthew Parker, the ſecond proteſtant archbiſhop of Canterbury, was born, of reputable parents, in the city of Norwich, Auguſt the 6th, 1504. He had his education in Bennet-college in Cambridge, of which he afterwards became maſter, and to which he proved a very generous benefactor. He was ſucceſſively chaplain to queen Anne of Boleyn, king Henry the Eighth, and king Edward the Sixth, from the two laſt of whom he received conſiderable preferments. Happening to be in Norfolk, during Ket's rebellion, he had the reſolution to go to the camp of the inſurgents, and preaching to them out of the oak of reformation, he exhorted them earneſtly to return to their duty. Being a zealous proteſtant, he was obliged to abſcond during the reign of queen Mary; but, on the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth, he was advanced to the archbiſhopric of Canterbury, which he held till his death. It was by his intereſt chiefly, that the great Engliſh bible, commonly called *the Biſhops Bible*, was publiſhed; and to him we are likewiſe indebted for the publication of ſeveral of our ancient Engliſh hiſtorians, as *Matthew of Weſtminſter*, *Matthew Paris*, *Aſſer's*

Life

Life of King Alfred, and Thomas Walſingham. He died May the 17th, 1575, and was buried in his own private chapel at Lambeth.

John Kaye, or Caius, a famous Engliſh phyſician of the ſixteenth century, and co-founder of Gonvile and Caius-college in Cambridge, was born at Norwich, October the 6th, 1510. He had his education at the ſchool of his native place, and at Gonvile-hall in Cambridge, and afterwards at the univerſity of Padua. Upon his return to his native country, he became phyſician to king Edward the Sixth, then to queen Mary, and laſt of all to queen Elizabeth. He was likewiſe a fellow of the college of phyſicians, and preſided at the head of that learned body for upwards of ſeven years. In 1557 he obtained a licenſe to convert the hall, in which he had been educated, into a college; and he endowed it liberally for the maintenance of three fellows, twenty ſcholars, and a porter. He died at Cambridge, July the 29th, 1573.

John Coſin, biſhop of Durham in the ſeventeenth century, was born of reputable parents in this city, on the 30th of November, 1594. Having completed his ſtudies at Caius-college in Cambridge, he was appointed chaplain to Dr. Richard Neille, then biſhop of Durham, who preſented him to a prebend in that cathedral, and likewiſe procured for him the archdeaconry of the Eaſt-Riding in the church of York. Of theſe, however, and of all his other livings, he was deprived for his loyalty, at the very commencement of the civil wars, being the firſt clergyman who underwent that puniſhment. He therefore went abroad, and fixed his reſidence at Paris, where he continued till the revolution; but returning in 1660, with king Charles the Second, he was promoted, firſt to the deanery of Peterborough, and afterwards to

the

the biſhopric of Durham, which he held till his death. During his continuance in this rich ſee, which was for the ſpace of eleven years, he is ſaid to have expended above two thouſand pounds annually in pious and charitable uſes. He expired on the 15th of January, 1672, in the ſeventy-eighth year of his age. He was the author of ſeveral learned tracts, chiefly in controverſial divinity.

Dr. Samuel Clarke, a very learned and eminent divine of the ſeventeenth and eighteenth centuries, was the ſon of Edward Clarke, Eſq; alderman of Norwich, and one of its repreſentatives in parliament for ſeveral years; and was born in that city, October the 11th, 1675. He received his education at the free-ſchool of his native place, and at Caius college in Cambridge, where he made ſo rapid a progreſs in his ſtudies, particularly in the mathematics, that, before he had attained to the twenty-ſecond year of his age, he had a conſiderable hand in introducing into the univerſity the Newtonian philoſophy. He afterwards applied himſelf to the ſtudy of divinity, which he intended to make his profeſſion; and having entered into orders, became chaplain to Dr. John Moore, biſhop of Norwich, who gave him the rectory of Drayton near that city. In 1704 and 1705 he preached his excellent ſermons at Boyle's lecture, concerning *The Being and Attributes of God*, and *The Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion*. The next year he tranſlated into Latin Sir Iſaac Newton's Optics; and being recommended to queen Anne, by his patron the biſhop of Norwich, he was preſented to the rectory of St. James's, Weſtminſter. Upon his advancement to this high ſtation, he took the degrees of doctor in divinity, and acquitted himſelf admirably in the public

public exerciſe which he held on that occaſion. In 1712 he publiſhed a ſplendid edition of *Caeſar's Commentaries*; and the next year appeared his *Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity*, which made ſo much noiſe. He was afterwards engaged in a diſpute with Mr. Leibnitz, concerning the principles of natural philoſophy and religion; and the letters which paſſed between them on that ſubject, were publiſhed at London in 1717. Upon the death of Sir Iſaac Newton, he was offered the place of maſter of the mint; but this he refuſed as inconſiſtent with his character. In the beginning of the year 1729, he publiſhed the firſt twelve books of *Homer's Iliad*, with the Latin verſion accurately corrected, and learned notes, dedicated to the duke of Cumberland; but before he had finiſhed the reſt, he was taken ſuddenly ill, and died on the 17th of May, of the ſame year. His *Expoſition of the Church Catechiſm*, and ten volumes of his *Sermons*, were publiſhed after his death. His works which are numerous, and of which thoſe we have mentioned form but a part, will remain a perpetual monument of his learning and abilities; all his cotemporaries bear the ſtrongeſt teſtimony to his piety, his humanity, and other Chriſtian virtues.

About three miles to the ſouth of Norwich is CAISTER, the Venta Icenorum, or capital city of the Iceni, the broken walls of which contain a ſquare of about thirty acres, with the viſible remains of a tower, and four gates. At different times Roman urns, coins, and other relicks of antiquity have been found here.

At BAKETON, or BROMHOLM, ſouth-weſt of Norwich, a priory was founded and endowed by William Glanville, in the year 1113, and was a cell ſubordinate to Caſtleacre. This priory being deſirous

deſirous of chooſing their own prior, was always oppoſed by Caſtleacre, till Pope Celeſtine the Third granted, that this priory ſhould be exempted from all ſubjection to that of Caſtleacre. It was valued at the diſſolution at 100 l. 5 s. 3 d. a year, by Dugdale; but, at 144 l. 19 s. by Speed. The greateſt part is entirely in ruins, only, there is one part ſtill ſtanding, which is a clumſy ſtructure, and has a lantern on the top.

At HORSHAM ST. FAITH'S, north of Norwich, was a priory of Black monks, dedicated to St. Faith the Virgin Martyr, by Robert Fitz-Walter, and Sibill his wife, about the year 1105, valued at the ſuppreſſion at 162 l. 19 s. 11 d. per annum. Here was alſo an hoſpital, which formerly belonged to the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, who granted it to the above priory.

About twenty-eight miles to the eaſt of Norwich is YARMOUTH, alſo called GREAT YARMOUTH, to diſtinguiſh it from a ſmall village in its neighbourhood, called Little Yarmouth. It took its name from its ſituation at the mouth of the river Yare, and is a hundred and twenty-two miles north-eaſt of London. This town was generally thought to have been built out of the ruins of an ancient Roman city, named Garianonum, where the Stableſian horſe lay in garriſon againſt the ancient Britons; but the ſite of the ancient Garinaonum, was, according to Camden, at Burgh caſtle, on the other ſide of the Yare, about two miles from Yarmouth. This town was anciently one of the Cinque ports. It had a provoſt granted it by king Henry the Firſt, and was made a borough by king John. In the reign of Edward the Firſt it began to ſend members to parliament, and was encompaſſed by a wall and ditch in the reign of king Henry the Third, and in the ſame

reign

reign a peſtilence raged there, which ſwept off ſeven thouſand of the inhabitants. In the time of king Edward the Third the inhabitants ſent forty-three ſhips, and one thouſand and ſeventy-five ſeamen to the ſiege of Calais. King Richard the Second granted the inhabitants permiſſion to build a quay, after which they had great quarrels with the Cinque ports, for being excluded out of their number, and conſequently deprived of their privileges. King Henry the Third granted the city a charter, by which it was governed by two bailiffs and a recorder, who were juſtices of the peace. At the acceſſion of king James the Firſt, the inhabitants, who amounted to about five thouſand, were incorporated by the name of a bailiff, aldermen and common-council; and king Charles the Second granted them a new charter, by which they are now governed by a mayor, ſeven aldermen, a recorder, and thirty-ſix common-councilmen: the mayor returns the members choſen to repreſent the town in parliament, who are elected by the freemen, amounting to about five hundred. The corporation has particular and extenſive privileges, it having both a court of record and an admiralty: in the court of record, civil cauſes are tried for unlimited ſums; and in the court of admiralty, they can, in ſome caſes, try, condemn and execute, without waiting for a warrant. The mayor and aldermen are conſervators of the river Ouſe in this county, and of the Humber, the Derwent, the Wherfe, the Air, and the Dun in Yorkſhire. By an ancient cuſtom, Yarmouth ſtill appoints certain bailiffs as commiſſaries, who, in conjunction with the magiſtrates of the town, hold a court during a fair held here on the Friday and Saturday in Eaſter-week, for petty chapmen, called the Herring-fair.

fair, to determine all controverſies, execute juſtice, and keep the peace. By a charter granted by king Henry the Third, the town is bound to ſend every year to the ſheriffs of Norwich, a hundred herrings, baked in twenty-four paſties, which the ſheriffs are to deliver to the lord of the manor of Eaſt Carleton, a village near New Buckenham: he gives the ſheriffs his receipts for them, and by his tenure, is obliged to preſent them to the king, wherever he is.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

END of the SIXTH VOLUME.